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OF THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

FOR

THE YEAR 1861.

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REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE COM. ON ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,

For the Year 1861.

BY WILLIAM C. STRONG, SECRETARY.

It was to be expected that the labors of the Committee would be light. Our peaceful art shrinks from the presence of arms. Yet, while there has been less than usual display and competition during the past season, we think there is a permanent and growing love of horticulture among our citizens. Very few, if any, of the noted estates and gardens in this section have suffered from neglect, and in some cases, though to a less extent than in past years, new grounds have been opened, glass structures erected, and other improvements made. It is an unwelcome fact that, owing to the attractions of the cheap, rich and exhaustless fields of the West, and also the larger "promise to pay" of commerce, the agriculture of the Commonwealth has been at least stationary, if not even in retrograde, for the past few years. But while the farm may have been deserted for the counting-room, it may not be unreasonable to expect that our business men, as they again go out to adorn their country seats, and pursue their experiments in rural culture, will set such an example, and give such a stimulus as will bring back a more thorough and scientific agriculture throughout the State. Forbidding as much of our soil is, by nature, we have multiplying proofs of its susceptibility to the highest possible adornment, and its surprising capacity of production.

ESTATE OF DR. LODGE.

As an instance of marked success, in this combination of landscape gardening and agriculture, the estate of Dr. Lodge may be mentioned. The site selected was the naturally rough, bleak, rock-bound shore of Cape Ann. Yet science and art have so transformed this place that now we see an intermingling of beauty and luxuriance and grandeur, scarcely to be equalled in the country. Verdant lawns stretch to the very ocean's edge, which yield two crops, year after year, of over three tons per acre. Successive gardens of the pear and apple, of root and other field crops, all under the lee of the various spurs of huge rock, each suggest the luxuriance of the West, if, shut out from the sight, we could also shut out the sound of the ever-murmuring sea.

As the visit to this place was unofficial, it may not be proper to dwell upon

the many interesting particulars in culture, in pruning, and in chemical experiments with manures. A single fact, that Dr. Lodge has cultivated the strawberry for the past four years in hills, without removal, and with continuing good results, will be of special interest to cultivators who are just entering upon this mode of culture. Judging from the size of the plot, the yield was about four thousand quarts per acre, for this the fourth year—the plants indicating perfect health and vigor. This method is but an application of Dr. Lodge's theory of pruning, which is the removal of all superfluous wood, laterals or runners, forcing the plants to form fruit spurs, with the least possible amount of wood, and no unnecessary foliage. This subject, so interesting and practical, is quite beyond the limits of this Report.

ESTATE OF E. S. RAND, JR.

On the 3d of July the Committee visited the residence of Mr. Edward S. Rand, Jr. Mr. Rand's object in asking this examination was in order to show what might be accomplished on a new place, in a short time, and with little expense—three points of greatest importance. In the spring previous the eight-acre lot was a wild thicket of oak, birch, juniper, and pitch and white pine. The site, though uninviting at the commencement, was well chosen, being remarkably undulating, and giving great variety of effect. With a true appreciation of its capacities Mr. Rand has entered upon the work of transforming this forest into a garden, with all the ardor of true love. The main part of the work has been done with his own hands, before and after office hours in Boston. It was surprising how great changes had been made in so short time, and at such moderate cost. Instead of the pines and blueberry bushes of the previous spring, we saw a garden of herbaceous plants—a bed of strawberries—specimens of choice trees, such as Salisburia, Magnolias, Liquidamber, Lycesteria, a hedgerow of Pyrus Japonica, and many other evidences that the work of transformation was going on with great skill and good judgment in every expenditure. It is in this respect that the place is specially note-worthy, the results in all cases exceeding the means used in producing them. From the piazza of the house we look up a most charming stretch of the Charles River. Added to this, a wide sweep of luxuriant interval gives an English picturesqueness of landscape rarely to be equalled. This place, in the hands of one so enthusiastic and persevering in his love of nature and her sciences, will surely be worthy of a visit in future years.

ESTATE OF E. S. RAND, SEN.

On the 4th of September your Committee visited the estate of Edward S. Rand, Esq., which is also in Dedham, and about two miles distant from his son's residence. Here we found the objects of interest totally dissimilar, the culture of this estate being advanced almost to the limit of present art. Around, and on the northerly side of the house, were extensive groups of Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and Azaleas, in remarkably fine condition. Some specimens of the

Rhododendron are probably unequalled in New England, being eight feet high, six feet broad, well-furnished, and profusely set with flower buds. Mr. Rand attributes their vigor to the cool, shaded and northerly exposure. A striking specimen of Fagus laciniata, (Cut-leaved Beech) ten feet high and eight feet in width, and very dense, gave an unique contrast with larger trees. Several specimens of English oak were much admired for their vigor and depth of color. Not to dwell upon the perfectly kept walks and hedges and lawns, we pass to the graperies, loaded with fruit; the rose pit, in which Glorie de Dijon reigns as queen, and come at last to the chief attractions of the place—the greenhouse, the conservatory, and the stove. This collection of new and choice exotics is beyond question the largest in New England, and was under most perfect culture. Among variegated plants we noticed a fine collection of Anæctochilus, ten varieties of Caladia, several new Viresia, noble specimens of Cyanophyllum, twenty newest Begonias, and a great number of others. The collection of Orchids in the Stove were worthy of undivided attention. Especially noticeable were Aerides odorata, Nepenthes distillatoria, Cattleyas in variety, Scuticarea Steelii, Stanhopeas, Lelias, Gongoras, Cypripediums, Dendrobiums in variety, and a long list, which would exceed our limit to enumerate. Of the more choice Ferns and Lycopods we noticed a great number of beautiful specimens. No one can visit this varied collection of the most curious and wonderful products of the vegetable kingdom, without a feeling of gratitude to Mr. Rand. His plants are a public benefaction, and an honor to the Commonwealth. They supply the place, so far as private collections can, of a public garden of plants. Though not accessible to many, yet this example is a stimulus to all. It is a help toward a result, for the which we will not rest until it is attained, viz., a Public Conservatory of Plants, worthy of the city of Boston, of the Commonwealth, and of this Society.

WILLIAM BACON'S PEAR ORCHARD.

Your Committee also visited the pear orchard of Mr. William Bacon, in Roxbury, and found the trees in great vigor, and well loaded with fruit. The advantage of protection from winter winds was very manifest, this garden being surrounded by high walls, which saved the fruit buds. It is a matter of surprise that these trees can continue to thrive in such a location—the surface soil being but eighteen inches to two feet above the water level, in the driest season. The secret is, that a constant and profuse supply of food is applied on the surface, obtained from the city sewer, which flows through the ground. So long as the surface roots can be so fed and stimulated the trees may thrive, as they have heretofore, in a most marked degree, under Mr. Bacon's management. But if, from any cause, the roots should for once venture down, quick consumption would be sure to follow. As Mr. Bacon's garden was fully reported, and received an award last year, it was excluded from the list for this season.

No regular applications for premiums having been made, your Committee have granted the following gratuities, which, with this Report, are respectfully submitted:—

GRATUITIES AWARDED BY THE GARDEN COMMITTEE.

To Edward S. Rand, Esq., for neatly-kept grounds, greenhouses, and superior collection of orchids, a gratuity of	$25 00
To Edward S. Rand, Jr., Esq., for skilful and economical laying out and management of a new estate, a gratuity of . . .	15 00

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

WILLIAM C. STRONG, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS,

For the Year 1861.

BY EDWARD S. RAND, JR., CHAIRMAN.

The past season has, from excessive drought, been most unfavorable to floral beauty. The plants have been so parched as to fail to bloom, or have produced small and unhealthy flowers. We have, however, noticed a greater brilliancy in the colors, and better marked flowers than usual — this is probably owing to the bright sunlight and the constant clear weather.

The skill most required in the gardener, during the last summer, has been ability to use the watering pot and to shade his specimen blooms from the scorching sun. The dry weather also produced swarms of crickets and grasshoppers, which devoured the more delicate flowers, and often seriously damaged the plants. These remarks apply more particularly to annuals and late-blooming perennials; the spring-blooming herbaceous plants suffered but little, and were exhibited in great variety. Various bulbs, such as Lilies, Gladiolus and Tiger Flowers, have shown an unusual brilliancy of color, and have more than compensated for the deficiency in annuals.

Pot plants have been better than ever before, and been shown in greater number and variety. As usual, some have been exhibited which were a disgrace both to the exhibitor and the Society, and which were only admitted to show the beauty of others, by contrasting illy-grown and elegant specimens; and some would have taken a first prize had a premium been awarded for mealy bug and red spider.

Despite these exhibitions, pot plants have improved, and we trust the coming year may witness no retrograde movement.

Bouquets have been, as usual, some very good, some very bad. The usual display of baskets of flowers, pressed and dried flowers, has been made, and some well executed floral painting has been exhibited, as will be seen by the weekly reports. Of new and rare plants we have had many, all of which we have described more fully in the weekly reports, to which we will now pass.

The first exhibition of the year was on the second of February, when plants of Erica propendens tubiflora and suavolens were shown by Barnes & Washburn. The plants, though small, were in good condition, in full bloom and well grown.

Evers & Comley exhibited a fine collection of cut Epacris and Acacias: some of the former were remarkably fine, and comprised many new varieties; but we are unable to describe them as we were not furnished with specimens. A few tender roses and cut blooms of the prize seedling Camellia were shown by Hovey & Co.

On Saturday the sixteenth of February the warm spring-like weather was propitious for a fine floral display, and the Hall presented a fine appearance.

The finest display was made by Hovey & Co., from whom we had six fine seedling varieties of Cyclamen persicum; the colors of the flowers varied from pure white, and white tipped with deep lake, to those tipped with crimson and purple, and suffused with rosy pink. They were by far the finest specimens exhibited for years, and are well worthy of extensive dissemination.

A plant of Phaiis grandifolius or Bletia Tankervilli, in good bloom.

Four large double white Primulas. A plant of Columnea eryrothea, a new and singular plant. A good specimen of Begonia manicata, and a huge plant of Begonia Vershaffeltii, a coarse and not remarkably desirable variety. Acacia longiflora magnifica, a small plant of a fine species. Azalea Perfection, very fine in form; the plant exhibited was too small to judge of the habit, but in other respects it is perfect. Hetrocentron roseum, an old and, with some, a favorite plant. Pleroma elegans; always a fine exhibition plant. Two seedling Pelargoniums. One Pelargonium, Dollie Dutton. A collection of Camellias. Magnolia Linneus, very fine, somewhat resembling Soulangiana, but far larger and finer; we do not know whether it has yet proved hardy. Cut specimens of Erica Linneoides and Verbena Firefly, the latter a sparkling little flower, but, judging from the specimens, small and poor in truss.

Six large and very fine Epacris came from the greenhouse of Jonathan French, of the following kinds — grandiflora, Lowii, magnifica, miniata splendens, pulchella minor and Wilmoriana.

A small plant of Eriostemon nerifolium.

A new seedling Chorizema, from C. Lawrenciana, and of better habit and larger flower than its parent. Goodia latifolia, once a favorite plant, but now seldom exhibited; it is very pretty, and worthy of more notice.

Erica propendens tubiflora, one of our prettiest heaths, and a favorite. Erica caffra rubra and Dioema capitata.

James McTear sent cut flowers of Acacia ixiophylla, a fine sweet-scented species.

On the twenty-third of February a pretty plant of Pimelia Nieppergiana was exhibited by Barnes & Washburn. It is a white-flowering species, of graceful habit; the white petals contrast prettily with the yellow stamens; a free flowerer, and must be desirable for winter bouquets.

The second of March was too stormy for a large exhibition, and the only plants shown were two Azaleas, (Mary of Cambridge and seedling,) by Wm. Wales, and a small plant in full bloom of Cypripedium barbatum, and a larger of Cypripedium venustum, by Edward S. Rand; both of these are easily-grown plants, the former desirable for its mottled leaves and high-colored flowers, the latter for its variegated foliage and curious bloom; the former is rare.

The Camellia prizes were awarded on the sixteenth of March; the display was very small, but the blooms were of good kinds, and indicated well-grown plants.

Pelargonium Dolly Dutton and Azalea Beauty of America were shown by Hovey & Co.

A display of cut flowers was made by James McTear, who also exhibited plants of Azalea Iveryana and Cineraria Eclat.

On account of unfavorable weather on the prize day for Azaleas, Ericas and Epacris, there was no exhibition; but on Saturday, May 23d, fine displays were made by Jonathan French, Hovey & Co. and Evers & Comley.

Some new Ixias were shown by Hovey & Co.

Ixia Theseus. Rosy pink, shading to a deep purple or lake eye.

Ixia Aulica. Exterior of petals purple, interior almost white, shading to purple at the tips; eye dark purple.

Ixia Plutus. Exterior of petals orange, with red stripe down centre of the outer; inner petals and interior of all bright orange; eye almost black.

Ixia Pallas. Only differing from the last described in being straw or cream color instead of orange.

These varieties resemble in growth Ixia viridiflora; are tall growers, with narrow leaves. They are very fine, and well worthy of general cultivation. There are also many newer varieties advertised in English catalogues, which we have not seen. Acacia Drummondii, a very pretty species. Cineraria Brilliant, one of the best we have seen; color dazzling lake.

On Saturday, March 30th, a fine display of roses was made by Evers & Comley, also a new rose, of which they possessed the stock — a fine flower, of good form and color.

Saturday, April 6th, the same exhibitors gave us a plant of Eucharis Amazonica, in full bloom. It is a superb bulb, of the Amaryllis family; the flowers are large, pure white, and of exquisite fragrance. We had seen it but once in bloom before, as it is somewhat difficult to flower: as an ornamental plant it is deserving a place in every collection. Cut flowers and their new rose, from the same. Maranta Warzewicsii, from Edward S. Rand. A new and very fine plant; far superior to the old M. zebrina; the markings of the leaves were in wavy lines, of rich velvety colors, of light grass-green and darker shades, under-surface of the leaf soft purple. The plant was in bloom, showing a tall spire of creamy white fragrant flowers, changing to rosy purple in fading. It is altogether the most ornamental Maranta yet introduced.

Lilium fulgens incomparable, from Spooner & Co. Gloxinea rosea mutabilis, from James Bean. Cineraria Wonderful, from Hovey & Co.; and seedling Camellias, one of which was very good — color rose pink, form good.

A plant in full bloom, of Sarracenia purpurea, was shown by James McTear. A fine specimen; it is seldom this plant is found in good order in cultivation. A native of our wet swamps; it is very ornamental, both in flowers and foliage.

On Saturday, April 13th, a fine display of roses was made by Azell Bowditch; Evers & Comley exhibited their new rose, and E. A. Story specimens

of Daphne Mezereon, white and pink; the former is rare. From Barnes & Washburn a very small plant, with a single flower, of Lychnis Haageana, color good, but from the specimen presented we cannot well judge of plant or flower.

On April 20th. A few pots of Cinerarias, from Hovey & Co.; cut roses, from A. Bowditch; and Hyacinth, Harriet Beecher Stowe, from Curtis & Cobb.

Saturday, May 5th. A fine display of cut Hyacinths, by R. M. Copeland.

Saturday, May 11th. A collection of hardy plants, from Mrs. Benj. Bruce.

Saturday, May 18th. A fine collection of hardy herbaceous spring flowering plants, including Arabis, trillium, phlox, caltha, vinca, hellebore, daphne, frittelaria, hyacinths, daffodils, and many others, from Mrs. Benj. Bruce.

From Thomas Page: three seedling Horseshoe Geraniums, all good and distinct, both in flower and foliage. No. 1, of very fine form, almost perfect; color, soft rosy cream, between cherry and "China pink," very fine, and well worthy of propagation and a name.

Wm. E. Carter: a bouquet of early spring flowers.

The Opening Spring Exhibition was held at the Society's Hall on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 23d, 24th, and 25th. The display of plants and flowers, though limited in quantity, was far superior in richness and quality to any of preceding years. There were many fine and rare plants, of which specimens had never been exhibited, and fine specimens of old favorites. The show of variegated plants was particularly rich; the Cinerarias were better than on any previous years. Pelargoniums and Azaleas were well grown and in profuse bloom. Fuchsias and Verbenas were not as good as on previous years, though of the latter there were some well-grown plants exhibited. Pansies were good, but not up to the mark of prize flowers. Specimen plants were never better, and so fine and of such varied species as, after the award of the first prize, to much embarrass the Committee. The principal contributors were James McTear: six Verbenas, one specimen do., six Cinerarias, and ten plants; also, cut flowers. Martin Trautman: Adiantum cuneatum, Aphelandra Leopoldii, Thyrsicanthus rutilans, Begonias rex, grandis and Zanderii, Maranta zebrina, Lycopodium denticulatum and leptophyllum, Coleus Blumei or Plectranthus concolor pictus, Gymnogramma sulphurea, Dracæna terminalis, sixteen pots of Pansies, six Auriculas, six double Petunias, cut Pansies.

Mrs. Pierce: preserved Hollyhocks.

Cambridge Botanic Garden: Swainsonia coronillaefolia and Osbornii, (new); Begonias rex, argentea and seedlings; Pilea muscosa, Salvia argentea (new), Grevillea robusta, Thyrsacanthus rutilans, Pitcairnea punicea, Funkia elegans fol. var., Dracæna terminalis; also a choice collection of cut flowers.

Hovey & Co.: Azaleas Gledstanesii, Osbornii, Erica Cavendishii, Geranium Rollinson's Unique, Statice Holfordii, Rhyncospermum jasminoides, Tetrathera verticillata, Dracæna indivisa, Oncidium flexuosum, Passiflora hybrida floribunda, Rondeletia speciosa major, Stratheola stricta, six Cinerarias, six Fancy

Pelargoniums, six Ericas, twelve Azaleas, New Monthly Carnation Souvenir de Malmaison, Double Zinnia, Gazania splendens, Rhopala corcovadensis (?), Yucca filimentosa variegata, Pilea muscosa, Pteris tricolor, Aralia reticulata, do. crassifolia, Dracæna ferrea, Cœropegia elegans, Hydrangea aurea variegata, cut flowers in variety.

Evers & Comley: Stephanotus floribundus, Dracæna gracilis, Rhyncospermum jasminoides, Begonia grandis, Hoya variegata, Latania Bourbonica, Allamanda Schottii, Adiantum cuneatum, Lycopodium Wildenovii, Clematis lanuginosa, Alyxia tetragona, Erica ventricosa Brownii, Coronilla variegata, Grevillea robusta, Begonias rex, Miranda, Queen of England, Madam Alward, alba coccinea, nitida.

Didymochlona trimaculata, Adiantum cuneatum, Polypodium Alpestris, Blechnum corcovadense, Davillea Canariensis, Dicksonia tenera, Nephrolepis davilleoides, Lycopodium Wildernovii, Neotopteris elegans, Lycopodium densum, &c., two seedling verbenas, two new Pelargoniums Larkfield Rival and Madam Chardine.

Edward S. Rand: Pilea, muscosa, Pothos argyrea, Cissus discolor, Begonia grandis, Dracæna gracilis, Caladium bicolor, Cissus Sieboldii, Ruscus, sp., Meyenia erecta alba, Acanthophippium bicolor, Calamus Rotang, Aspasia epidendroides, Lycopodium denticulatum, Livingstonia africana, Maranta albo lineata, Davillea Canariensis, Tillandsia acaulis zebrina, Begonia Madam Wagner, Tradescantia discolor, Euphorbia splendens, Dracæna ferrea, Aralia quinquefolia, do. reticulata, Latania rubra, do. Bourbonica, Ananas sativa variegata, Pandanus Javanicus variegatus, Campylobotrys discolor, Croton angustifolium, do. pictum, Dieffenbachia picta, Polypodium aureum, Egyptian Papyrus, Gymnogramma chrysophylla, Tabernæ montanæ coronarium, Farfugium grande, Rhus succedaneum, Maranta fasciata, do. regalis, Caladium Chantinii, do. marmoratum, Lycopodium densum, Caladium hastatum, Cyanophyllum magnificum, Dracæna terminalis, Caladium Belleymii, Rhopala corcovadensis, Cordyline Braziliensis, Rhopala Jongheii, new Begonias Duchess de Brabant, Funkii, Lord Clyde, President Van der Hecke, Makoy's Victoria. The Committee would especially notice the following plants: —

In the collection of Evers & Comley: Myriopris elegans, a very fine delicate fern. Begonia Queen of England, very fine variety; a great improvement of B. rex. Rhyncospermum jasminoides, a fine plant of an old favorite. Grevillea robusta, a fine foliaged plant of rapid growth. Nephrolepis davilleoides and Blechnum corcovadense, fine ferns. Begonia Madam Alward, fine silvery foliage. Clematis lanuginosa, fine flowers, but a poorly grown plant. Latania Bourbonica, large plant.

Collection of Martin Trautman: A very pretty show of auriculas. Thyrsacanthus rutilans. Fine seedling double Petunias. The show of Pansies by this exhibitor was fine; the flowers were large, the plants healthy, and in profuse bloom, and though none were, strictly speaking, prize or show flowers, yet they were the best we have seen for many years.

Collection of Hovey & Co.: Pteris tricolor, a fine plant of this choice fern. Tetrathera verticillata, a pretty plant, noticeable from its showy purple flowers. Geranium Rollinson's Unique, a fine plant of this fine variety. Rhopala Corcovadensis, (so marked), at the Exhibition of 1860, we were inclined to think this plant was correctly named. We were in error; the plant exhibited is a spurious variety, too often sent out for corcovadensis; the leaves are smaller, not so richly marked, and the plant is inferior. Passiflora hybrida floribunda, a well grown plant in full bloom. Azalea crispiflora, a fine plant. Aralia reticulata, always fine; with good culture the leaves grow many times larger than those usually seen. Fine Fancy Pelargoniums, Cambridge Pet, Evening Star, Boston Belle, Helen Faucit, Emperor, Eulalie, fine plants in profuse bloom. Cinerarias Baroness Rothchild, Regalia, Wonderful, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Hoyle, Prince of Wales, the best plants shown for many years. Ericas Cavendishii, Westphalingia, intermedia, Beaumontii, Statice Holfordii, Azaleas Gledstanesii, and Osbornii.

Collection of G. G. Hubbard: Acrostichum alcicorne, a very large and well grown plant. A choice collection of fine ferns, all however small plants. A single plant of double Zinnia, enough to show the flower is no myth, and a fine plant of Gazania splendens from Hovey & Co.; both will be valuable additions to our stock of summer blooming plants.

Collection of Wm. Wales: Some good Azaleas, very fine cut roses and pots of Fuchsias.

A bouquet of hardy spring flowers was exhibited by Wm. E. Carter; among others we noticed Trillium grandiflorum, fine blooms; Iberis Tenoriana, Phlox divaricata, (fine).

Fine pots of Verbenas were shown by James McTear.

Cambridge Botanic Garden: Salvia argentea, very ornamental. Grevillia robusta, seedling of 1860, two feet high. Swainsonia Osbornii, new, flowers dark chocolate color. Funkia elegans, a very fine variegated plant.

Collection of Marshall P. Wilder: Rhyncospermum jasminoides, a fine specimen on balloon trellis. Lilium eximium, fine. Franciscea eximea, a very fine specimen, in abundant bloom.

Collection of Edward S. Rand: Campylobotrys discolor, (new), a very fine foliaged plant, of symmetrical growth, and most ornamental; requires a stove. Dracænas ferrea, terminalis and gracilis, all fine foliaged plants. Rhopala corcovadensis, and Jongheii, the former very ornamental from its graceful growth and the color of its leaves; the latter remarkable for its large, broad, spreading foliage.

Latania rubra. As yet very rare, even in England; a splendid plant, resembles L. Bourbonica, but far finer; margins of divisions of the leaves delicately tinged with red; foliage spreading. A stove plant of easy culture.

Latania Bourbonica. A handsome stove plant.

Livingstonia. A fine African Palm; very ornamental; never before exhibited.

Calamus Rotang. The rung dung palm; a very fine palm.

Polypodium aureum. A very large specimen of this fine fern.

Gymnogramma chrysophylla. A large plant of the golden fern.

Meyenia erecta alba. First exhibition in bloom; flower about the size of the more common blue variety; pure white, yellow throat; very pretty, but by no means as showy as the blue variety.

Rhus succedaneum. The wax plant of Japan; a plant two feet high.

New Begonias. President Van der Henck; large dark green leaf, with darker markings, sprinkled with innumerable spots of powdery white; a very fine variety; leaves very large; admirably adapted for a show plant.

Begoria Funkii. Somewhat resembles Miranda and Griffithii; may be a hybrid between them, and is far superior to either. Foliage peculiarly soft and delicate, with whitish marks.

Begonia Lord Clyde. A large growing variety, with very dark markings on silvery green ground.

Begonia Duchess of Brabant. A very fine variety; foliage silvery green, with broad bands of darker coloring; the whole leaf sprinkled with pure white.

Tillandsia acaulis zebrina. A peculiar stove orchid, with beautifully variegated and striped leaves; foliage hoary and silvery. A very ornamental plant; grown in sandy earth, which must not be watered; plunge the pot containing the plant into a large pot filled with sand, and water the sand in the outer pot. The plant succeeds well grown under a bell glass; no water must be allowed to collect in the crown of leaves.

Maranta alba lineata and regalis. Both fine stove plants, prettily contrasting in foliage.

Davillea canariensis. A very large specimen of this fine fern.

Pothos argyrea. A very pretty little foliaged plant; grows well on cork, or in a pot; leaves frosted silver and green.

Dieffenbachia picta. A fine plant, described in Transactions for 1860.

Dracæna Braziliensis. A very pretty plant, with broad green leaves; imported under the name of Cordyline.

Aralia quinquefolia. First exhibition of a new and fine species.

Ananas sativa variegata. Variegated leafed pine-apple; a very ornamental stove plant.

Pandanus javanicus variegatus. Resembles *in appearance* the last; the color is more silvery, and the contrast between silver and green more marked.

Croton angustifolium and pictum. Fine plants of old favorites.

Caladium marmoratum. A large plant, with very large leaves; beautifully marbled with green and snowy white.

Caladium Chantinii. A fine plant.

Caladium hastatum. New; leaves silvery green, marked with white; growth resembles that of C. argyrites; a very fine species.

Caladium Belleymeii. A very fine species; foliage snowy white, suffused with rosy pink. A new and very superior kind.

Fine displays of Cut Flowers were made by Hovey & Co.; Geo. W. Pratt; Evers and Comley; James McTear; Thomas Walsh; Joseph Breck; Mrs. Benj. Bruce; Cambridge Botanic Garden; and James Nugent.

Saturday, June 1st. Fine specimens of Dodocatheon media (seedlings) were shown by Wm. E. Carter; also a bouquet of herbaceous plants.

A collection of Tree or Shrubby Pæonies, from Marshall P. Wilder, contained good flowers, but nothing new.

A fine display of Rhodora canadensis was made by Edward S. Rand. This beautiful native flowering shrub is not common in the vicinity of Boston, but more to the north the fields are often purple for a week in spring with its fragrant flowers. The specimens shown varied in color from white to deep purple. It is a plant easily cultivated in moist peat earth, and is one of our most ornamental native shrubs.

Saturday, June 8th. From Evers and Comley: Begonia argentea, do. Gandavensis; Aralia albidus; Lantana Ninon d' Onclos; Pleroma Benthamiana; Thrysicanthus rutilans; Nephrodium molle corymbiflorum; Gloxinea carnea. A fine display of cut flowers.

James McTear exhibited a good specimen of Petunia Excelsior, and a variety of cut flowers.

Displays of cut flowers were made by Joseph Breck, Marshall P. Wilder, Mrs. Benj. Bruce, Thos. Walsh, E. A. Story, Wm. C. Strong, Wm. E. Carter, Walker & Co., John A. Kenrick, and others.

Some very well executed specimens of wax flowers were shown by Madam Miel; the specimens of wax-work usually shown at our exhibitions have been false to nature, clumsy in execution, and badly colored. To this censure we can remember but one exception during the last six years. The flowers made by Madam Miel are correct in form, and were by many mistaken for natural flowers; the only fault was a slight defect in coloring, caused by not having fresh flowers to copy from. This will be remedied in future, as some of our florists will furnish Madam Miel with specimens. We cannot but commend to all this pretty employment, and to florists and amateurs we would especially suggest this mode of preserving copies of rare flowers. The Committee unanimously awarded a silver medal to Madam Miel for the flowers now and previously exhibited.

In the collection of Wm. C. Strong we noticed several fine new Tree Pæonies. Also a new herbaceous pæony, color rosy salmon.

Marshall P. Wilder and Joseph Breck exhibited for the first time blooms of the new tree Pæony Elizabeth. We also noticed in the stand of the former a fine variety Roi Leopold. They are thus described:—

Tree Pæony Elizabeth. Flower very large, full and double; outer petals regular, interior confused but very close; form almost globular; color rich rosy red, shading from light rose to deep purple at base of the petals; petals not unfrequently marked with pale purple. This is a very superior flower, new in color, and of fine form; growth very strong, foliage large. A most striking variety.

Tree Pæony Roi Leopold. A very large flower composed of five rows of large white petals, richly marked with veins of purple at the base; centre very large; golden stamens very numerous and conspicuous. Habit vigorous. The flower from which our description is taken measured over nine inches in diameter, and two feet four inches in circumference. In every way a superior flower.

The names of the Tree Pæonies exhibited by Wm. C. Strong are: — Neumanii, Rosea elegans, Eugene, Cericea purpurea superba, Heldii, Attonia.

Saturday, June 15th, 1861. James McTear exhibited Kalosanthes versicolor, Epacris campanulata maxima (good). Diplacus glutinosus, and pot plants, and cut flowers, in variety.

Evers and Comley showed their new rose.

Hovey & Co. showed a fine collection of pot plants, including Pelargonium Countess of Devon, Ericas Cavendishi ventricosa, Bothwelliana, do superba, grandiflora, carnea, Vestita cruenta and alba superba; one new Lilium somewhat resembling Eximeum; Azalea Criterion (good); six Ericas ventricosa breviflora; Pimelia decussata; Iberis Tenoriana (new var.); a fine collection of cut flowers, Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

Fine cut flowers were shown by Wm. C. Strong, Hovey & Co., Evers and Comley, J. Cruikshank, Martin Trautman, James McTear, Joseph Breck, Walker & Co., James Nugent, Thos. Walsh, and others.

Rhododendrons were very fine, but the show was small. Hardy Azaleas were shown in great variety.

A fine display of seventy varieties of Iris, or Fleur de lis, was made by Spooner & Co.

A large collection of Sarracenia purpurea, the side-saddle flower or pitcher plant, was shown by Edward S. Rand.

The same exhibited fine specimens of the rare and beautiful Arethusa bulbosa. This is one of our most beautiful natives, and is fast becoming extinct in the vicinity of Boston; in many localities where a few years since it was very plenty, now not a single plant can be found.

In the collection of Wm. C. Strong we noticed fine Gloxineas, Pinks, and Pelargoniums; in that of Evers and Comley, fine Gloxineas; Mrs. Bruce, fine hardy plants; James Nugent, fine roses; Hovey & Co., Gazania ringens and splendens, and Magnolia umbrellata.

The show was the finest we have had since the opening of the hall, and creditable alike to the Society and to exhibitors.

Saturday, June 22d. The show was far inferior to that of the past few weeks. Of Pot Plants there were none exhibited; cut flowers were in fair quantity, but not very fine.

The best display was made by Hovey & Co.; the next by Wm. H. Spooner, Jr.; the next by Barnes & Washburn; and the prizes were accordingly awarded.

A fine display of Herbaceous Pæonies was made by Hovey & Co., and

Marshall P. Wilder. There were many new varieties, but they did not seem to us of remarkable excellence; the general effect was very fine.

Choice cut flowers were contributed by James Nugent, James McTear, F. Winship, M. Trautman, Wm. C. Strong (fine Gloxineas and Pelargoniums), Thomas Walsh, E. A. Story, Mrs. Benj. Bruce, Evers & Comley, Warren Heustis (roses), E. Stone (roses), Wm. E. Carter, and Miss Story.

Some new Gladiolus, varieties of racemosus or cardinalis, by Hovey & Co.; the spikes of bloom were weak and colors nothing new.

Fine Gloxineas of old kinds, by Evers & Comley.

A new Lily, in the way of L. longifolium, but larger, by Spooner & Co.

Wax imitation of Clematis azurea grandiflora, by Madam Meil, at first deceived the Committee by its accuracy in form and color.

The Annual Rose Show, on account of the little interest taken in floriculture in the present troubled condition of our national affairs, was by the unanimous vote of the Flower Committee and the general assent of all principal exhibitors, limited to a few hours on one day, and assigned for Saturday, June 29th.

On that day the roses were in perfection; the hall was filled with fine specimens, and bushels of choice flowers were taken away because there was no room to exhibit them.

The display of roses was superior to that of the last year, the flowers having suffered less from hot suns. The strawberry show happening upon the same day, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the Committee found great difficulty in moving from stand to stand to judge the flowers. Some of the best roses were excluded from competition, from failure to comply with the special rules.

Pot Plants were very poor, except a collection from Hovey & Co., which came in too late to compete for premium.

Cut Flowers were necessarily crowded by the displays of roses. We noticed some very fine English and Spanish Iris in the collection of Spooner & Co. The prizes were awarded respectively to Hovey & Co., Spooner & Co., and Evers & Comley.

Hardy June Roses, Class I.: thirty distinct named varieties were shown by Hovey & Co.; the blooms were fine, but on account of the noncompliance with the rules, the prizes were withheld.

In Class II., twenty distinct named varieties, there were none qualified for premium.

Class III.: twelve distinct named varieties had many exhibitors, and all the flowers were fine. The prizes were awarded to G. G. Hubbard, Wm. C. Strong, and James Nugent, respectively.

In Class IV.: best twenty-five named Hardy Perpetual Roses; there is always spirited competition. The prizes were awarded to John Hogan, (no list furnished the Committee,) Hovey & Co., (no list,) Warren Heustis for Gen. Jacqueminot, Baronne Prevost, Lord Raglan, Geant des Battailes, Triomph de l'Exposition, Alice Leroy, Jules Margottin, Palais de Crystal, Pius IX.,

Caroline de Sans l, Madam Tradeaux, Arthur de Sansal, Alexandrine Backmeteff, Reveil, Rebecca, Duchess of Sutherland, Lion des Combats, Baronne Hallez, Duchesse de Cambaceres, Cardinal Patrizzi, Etendard de Sevastopol, Docteur Reynaud, La Bedoyere, Imperatrice de France, Paul Ricault; Barnes & Washburn, (no list).

In Class V.: best fifteen named varieties, Hardy Perpetuals, there were many stands shown. The prizes were awarded to Francis Parkman for Baronne Prevost, Gen. Jacqueminot, Pæony, Mere de St. Louis, Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre, Geant des Battailes, Triomph de l'Exposition, Pauline Lansezeur, Lord Raglan, Colonel de Rougement, Marquise de Bocella, Aubernon, Madame Vidot, Madam Rivers, Thomas Rivers; Charles Copeland, (no list,) and Wm. C. Strong, (no list).

In Class VI.: ten named varieties, Hardy Perpetuals, there was no competition. The first prize was awarded to James McTear, the others withheld.

There was a fine display in Class VII., — Moss Roses. The principal contributors were Hovey & Co., and Charles Copeland; the former showed fifty varieties.

Class VIII.: large Bouquets of Roses. There were only two competitors, Messrs. Hovey, and Evers & Comley; the bouquets of the former contained the choicer flowers, but those of the latter were more tasteful.

There was spirited competition in Class IX., — Tender Roses. James Nugent exhibited a fine stand, comprising Bougere, Camellia Tea, Yellow Tea, Bonne Sylvain, Lamarque, Undulata, Gloire de Dijon, Safrano, Odorata, Cramoisie superieur, Souvenir de Malmaison, and others. Azell Bowditch, Le Pactole, La Mere, Souvenir de Malmaison, Camellia Tea, Blush Tea, Solfaterre, Amie Vibert, Hermosa, Safrano, and others. Fine displays were made by Charles Copeland and Evers & Comley.

The Committee would also especially notice a fine collection of Pinks from Hovey & Co. A very fine bloom of Stanhopea tigrina, shown by George W. Pratt.

Roses, by Eliphalet Stone, (very fine); two fine bouquets, by M. Trautman; a fine show of flowers, painted from nature, by Miss Eliza Lynde, generally very accurate; the rare Orchis grandiflora (Bigelow), fimbriata (Gray), by Edw. S. Rand; also, Kalmia latifolia.

Fine Sweet Williams, from Cambridge Botanic Garden; and a fine general display of roses by F. Winship, Joseph Breck, James Nugent, James McTear, Barnes & Washburn, Wm. C. Strong, Francis Parkman, Marshall P. Wilder, Thomas Walsh, Walker & Co., Charles Copeland, Warren Heustis, and G. G. Hubbard.

The Show on Saturday, July 6th, was very good—better than could have been expected — on account of very hot and dry weather. Pot Plants were good, consisting of Ericas, Gloxineas, Pelargoniums and Ferns. Cut Flowers were in great variety; the finest displays were made by Hovey & Co., Evers & Comley, Spooner & Co., Barnes & Washburn, Franklin Winship, and others.

We noticed particularly a fine display of roses, by Eliphalet Stone; fine climbing roses, by James Nugent; roses and fine seedling Delphineums, by Francis Parkman; very choice English Iris, by Wm. H. Spooner, Jr.; display of Dianthus Dunettii, by G G. Hubbard.

Some rare native plants, by Dennis Murray; among others, two blooms of Lilium Catesbaei, found wild in Dorchester; this is the Southern Red Lily, and is not found wild north of Kentucky; the specimen exhibited had probably escaped from some garden.

A fine display of Pogonia ophioglossoides, by Edward S. Rand.

July 13th. A few fine pot plants, and a dozen Gloxineas, were shown by Evers & Comley.

A plant of Heather, said to have been found wild about twenty miles from Boston, was exhibited by Jackson Dawson. Cut Flowers in variety by Hovey & Co.. Evers & Comley, Barnes & Washburn, W. J. Spooner, F. Winship, Joseph Breck, James McTear, James Nugent, and Thomas Walsh.

In the collection of Joseph Breck we noticed fine specimens of Lilium excelsum and White Martagon; in that of Wm. J. Spooner, Lilium Thunbergeanum and atrosanguineum; in that of Francis Parkman, Clematis Hendersoni, integrifolia, bicolor Sieboldii, Helena, Helena flore pleno, also erecta.

A fine collection of roses, phlox and delphineums. The flowers exhibited generally showed the effects of excessive drought.

On Saturday, July 20th, the prize day for Pinks, (Carnation and Picotee,) Hollyhocks and Summer Phlox, the displays were small and inferior, owing to the continued dry weather, which has parched all out-door flowers.

Of pot plants there were no exhibitions for prize, except by Wm. C. Strong, who showed a fine specimen, Tydea Origesii, which took the first prize for specimen plant.

Cut Flowers were shown in great variety by Messrs. Hovey, Comley, Spooner, and the usual contributors. The collection of Messrs. Hovey, though always composed of the choicest flowers, owes much of the fine effect always produced to the tasteful arrangement of Mr. John Hovey. We noticed nothing especially new in any of the stands; as might be expected in most of the collections, pinks predominated. Summer Phlox were all parched up and poor, therefore the Committee withheld the highest prize. The same may be said of Carnations and Picotees.

We had been led to expect a fine show of the double Hollyhocks, now so popular, but were disappointed. Those shown by Oliver Bennett, of Framingham, were very fine, but the display was small.

In agreeable contrast to the inferiority of garden flowers stood the display of Gloxineas, for which it was also prize day. The plants were well grown, in good condition, and profuse bloom.

The first prize was awarded to Wm. C. Strong for Auricula, Chauverii, Heleodorus, Miranda, Prince Metternich, and Alba grandiflora. The second to Evers & Comley. The prize of a silver medal for the best seedling was

withheld. Evers & Comley exhibited three bouquets of roses, and a display of tender roses. Also plants of Erica Spencerii, Geranium atroviolaceum, variegated ivy-leafed do., Gloxinea Prince of Portugal, and others; Blechnum corcovadense, and other ferns. Francis Parkman sent some summer Phlox, comprising Mille. Emma Favio, Countess of Home, Mad. de Flanders, Mad. de Trobique, Kleion, Alba magnifica, Amiable, Zoe, Mille. Prial, Augustine Lierval, Mad. Dounand.

Saturday, July 27th. The show of flowers was good for the season, but gave the same indications of suffering from excessive drought, in stunted growth and small blooms.

Of pot plants the display was small; three fine ferns and some ordinary fuchsias, achimenes and begonias, from Evers & Comley, and a small plant of Erica incarnata from Hovey & Co.

The new and very rare Alocasia metallica was shown for the first time by Edward S. Rand. The specimen was not fully grown, the largest leaf measuring only about a foot in length; but the plant was in fine health, and gave promise of great future vigor and beauty. No words can describe the beautiful play of light on the seemingly metallic surface of the foliage. It is an unique plant, which, for beauty and novelty, will become indispensable in the hot-house, when, by propagation, the price can be so reduced as to bring it within the reach of all.

Of cut flowers the display was good. The variety in the stand of Hovey & Co. attracted general attention, which was increased by a fine display of Lilium longiflorum and superbum.

The display of Evers & Comley was remarkable for fine Gloxineas and double Zinnias; that of Francis Parkman for a fine variety of Delphineum; that of Joseph Breck for some fine Gladiolus.

Some rare native plants were shown by Dennis Murray, who deserves much praise for his zeal and enterprise in collecting and exhibiting rare native plants.

Fine displays were also made by Spooner & Co., F. Winship, Francis Parkman, Thos. Walsh, James McTear, James Nugent, and others.

Evers & Co. exhibited the new rose so often shown by them. Also a new Phlox, Madam Sieur. Habit strong; truss large and fine; flower well formed, of good substance; white, with very large well-defined lake eye. Promises well.

The following is a description of some of the Gladiolus of Mr. Breck; those marked with an asterisk are new varieties now first exhibited:—

Mad. de Vatry. Sulphur white, shaded with purple or carmine; a large and good flower.

Ophir. Dark yellow, marked with purple.

Othello. Light reddish orange.

Sulphureus. Sulphur color; *one of the best.*

Vesta. Pure white, marked with carmine, on yellow ground; very fine; one of the best.

Galathee. One of the best; light colored.

Dr. Andry. Very good orange; fine form.

Diana. Delicate carmine, variegated with rose and carmine, on white ground.

Berthe Rabourdin. One of the best light varieties for general cultivation.

Count de Morny. Dark cherry red; white throat, sometimes veined with purple; a very striking and beautiful variety.

*Achille. Currant red; white line on centre of each petal.

*Mrs. Bassville. Large cherry color; purple shades on yellowish white ground; white line in centre of each petal.

*Linne. Orange cherry, shaded with white; a very large flower.

Calypso. Carnation color, streaked with rose.

*Rembrandt. Very bright clear scarlet.

*Mrs. Leseble. Pure white; large purplish rose stains. A magnificent variety.

*Raphael. Deep red vermillion; centre white and purple.

*Pline. Pale cherry; centre white.

*Ceres. Pure white, stained with purplish rose; a large flower, and fine spike.

*Princess Clotilde. Salmon rose; large purple stains, on white ground; large flower.

Clemence. Light rose, shaded with darker (good).

*Eldorado. Pure yellow; the lower petals striped with red. A fine flower.

*Lelia. Peach bloom, shaded with lilac.

*Le Poussin. Light red, white ground; lower petals marked with large white blotch.

Couranti fulgens. One of the best old varieties; brilliant crimson.

Saturday, August 3d. The display was small, but the flowers showed the benefit of the recent rains. The best display was made by Evers & Comley; the next by Hovey & Co. In the former, fine Gloxineas were conspicuous; in the latter, Japan Lilies.

Good displays were made by Barnes & Washburn, Franklin Winship, Francis Parkman, Joseph Breck, James McTear, Thomas Walsh, and Mrs. Bruce.

Fine roses were shown by Eliphalet Stone.

A choice display of Gladiolus Brenchliensis by Wm. H. Spooner, Jr.; and native plants by Dennis Murray.

Saturday, August 10th. A fine display. Japan Lilies and Gladiolus begin to be conspicuous in the displays of cut flowers, and annuals appear in great variety.

In the collection of Hovey & Co. we noticed the pretty annual or biennial Hunnemania fumariæfolia then first exhibited. It is very pretty, much resembling an Eschscholtzia; indeed it was by many mistaken for a large specimen of that flower; color golden yellow. A pretty addition to our stock of summer blooming plants.

A fine display of roses was made by Eliphalet Stone of Dedham, a most successful grower. A fine lot of hardy plants came from Francis Parkman, and some choice new Gladiolus from Spooner & Co.

Joseph Breck exhibited about twenty varieties of Gladiolus, most of which have been previously described by us.

The only pot plants shown were from Hovey & Co.; the only ones worthy of notice being Tritoma grandiflora, and a fine specimen of that sparkling little gem of a plant Caladium argyrites.

Ericas Eastsoniana and cerinthoides superba were shown, but were not in good condition. Some fine bouquets were exhibited by James Nugent, and prettily arranged baskets by Miss S. A. Russell and Anne C. Kenrick.

Cut flowers were shown by James McTear, F. Winship, Wm. C. Strong, Hovey & Co., Evers & Comley, Spooner & Co., and others.

Saturday, August 17th. The general display was the best thus far, the flowers being choice and there being more exhibitors than usual.

In cut flowers the best display was made by Hovey & Co.; the next by Barnes & Washburn, and Evers & Comley. In the stands we noticed the variety usual at this season; Japan Lilies, Gloxinias, Gladiolus, and Fuchsias being conspicuous.

Fine collections of cut flowers were shown by Spooner & Co., James McTear, Francis Parkman, Thomas Walsh, Franklin Winship, Dennis Murray, and others.

Tastefully arranged baskets were shown by Miss Story, Miss S. A. Russell, and Mrs. George A. Mudge.

Pot pl nts were few. Hovey & Co. presented plants of Hardy Erica, red white; and Barnes & Washburn a seedling (Calluna vulgaris). A Hybrid Delphineum of good form and color (dark indigo blue) was shown by Francis Parkman, who has been very successful in the production of seedlings.

James McTear exhibited a dozen seedling Gloxinias, with both drooping and erect flowers. All were good, but none remarkable compared with imported varieties.

Hovey & Co. presented a plant of Achimenes Dazzle; color vivid scarlet. A fine showy variety.

A new Ipomea, raised from seed sent from Japan, was shown by Martin Trautman. The plant is a rapid grower, and apparently an annual; flowers resembling the common dark blue varieties. The chief novelty lies in the leaf, which resembles that of Ipomea limbata elegantissima, but is larger, a lighter green, and beautifully blotched and marked with pure white, somewhat in the way of Cissus Sieboldii. It is quite an acquisition to our stock of variegated climbers.

It was prize day for Petunias, Phlox and Gladiolus.

For the Petunia prizes there were but three competitors. The varieties were good There were fewer of the green-edged kinds, which always give a dingy appearance to a stand, and the double varieties did not find much favor. The

prizes were awarded to James McTear, Hovey & Co., and Martin Trautman, respectively.

The show of late Phlox was poor. The varieties were good, but the flowers seemed dashed by the rain and in poor condition. The prizes were awarded to Hovey & Co., Evers & Comley, and Barnes & Washburn, respectively.

The great beauty of the Exhibition was the display of Gladiolus, (the varieties of gandavensis and floribundus), which was superb, and attracted universal admiration. The improvements in this flower have been wonderful; it is only a few years since the first of these new hybrids was shown by Edw. S. Rand, Esq., and now they are numbered by hundreds, and are of every shade of white, pink, red, scarlet, and yellow. We give a list of the finest varieties in the collection of each exhibitor:—

Marshall P. Wilder. Mrs. Bassville, Jeanne d'Arc, Vulcan, Count de Morny, Pline, Clemence, Raphael, Ceres, Louis Van Houtte.

Joseph Breck. Isoline, Rembrandt, Erato, Count de Morny, Eldorado, Mrs. Leseble, Canari, Ophir, Princess Mathilda, Mathilde de Landevoisin, Princess Clotilde.

Hovey & Co. Othello, Daphne, Le Chamois, Princess Mathilde, Madam Souchet, Brenchleyensis, Calendulaceus, Olympe Lescouger.

Barnes & Washburn. Ninon de l'Enclos, Lelia, Mons. Corbay, Linne, Sulphureus, Vesta.

Spooner & Co. Napoleon III., Vulcain, Velleda, Jeanne de Arc, Oracle, Pluton, Count de Morny, Le Poussin, Brenchleyensis, Osiris, Othello, Countesse de Bresson, Ophir, Isoline, Daphne, Clemence, Goliah, Raphael, Neptune.

The prizes were awarded to Spooner & Co., Hovey & Co., and Barnes & Washburn, respectively. Probably the three finest and most distinct Gladiolus exhibited were Eldorado, Count de Morny, and Le Poussin.

The following fine varieties have been furnished the Committee by Wm. H. Spooner, Jr., to describe for this report.

Rebecca. Ground color white, variegated with deep pink; the three inferior petals striped with deep lake on yellowish white ground. One of the best of the variegated varieties.

Madam Binder. Pure white ground, slightly tinged with lilac; lower petals striped with rosy carmine, on white ground. A very strong grower; throws a magnificent spike.

Velleda. Perfect rose color; lower divisions shaded and striped with rosy lilac, emerging in a purple throat. A very large and finely formed flower.

Isoline. Rosy white, lower petals marked with carmine; throat purple. Fine.

Bowensis. A tall-growing variety, throwing an immense spike of scarlet crimson flowers, with yellowish markings on inferior petals.

Jeanne d'Arc. Rosy white petals, tinted with purple; fine form; throat purple.

Neptune. Rosy cherry, each petal having a distinct white stripe down the centre, with the addition of carmine tintings on three inferior. Very fine.

Daphne. Bright rosy reddish pink, shading to pale pink, then to a carmine throat; inferior petals striped and shaded with deepest carmine.

Diana. Rosy white, variegated with rose and striped with carmine.

Vulcain. Scarlet, shaded with richest purple. Very fine. It is almost impossible to describe the rich velvety appearance of this flower; it is unique; in form the flower more nearly approaches the seedlings of ramosus. Very fine.

Clemence. Rosy red, shaded with carmine and yellow; throat rosy, shading to purple.

Napoleon III. Vivid scarlet, shading through red to pink, then to white, then merging in a purple throat, distinct white stripes on five petals; broad yellowish blotch on the lowest, shaded with lake. A brilliant flower.

Goliah. Rosy red, striped with white and carmine. Flower large and fine.

Ophir. Dark yellow when first expanding, fading to bright straw color, with purple stains; carmine stripe on lower petals; lake throat.

Raphael. Deep vermilion red, shaded with white, pink and purple. Form perfect. A most lovely variety.

Rembrandt. Deep scarlet, lighted with purple; lake throat. Flowers small, but very fine.

Pluton. Scarlet crimson, lower petals shading from richest lake to a pure white line; large fine flower. A very striking and beautiful variety.

Le Poussin. Rosy red, on white ground, shaded with purple. Flowers large, produced as in oppositiflorus, in a dense spike. One of the very best, and most beautiful yet produced.

Oracle. Bright cherry, marked with purple; fine form; dense spike. A very beautiful variety.

Count de Morny. A very fine variety. Dark rosy red, shading to and lighted with white, with carmine stains. Fine flowers, fine truss. In every way superior.

Achille. Bright red, mottled with carmine, narrow white line in middle of each petal; three lower petals broadly marked with white.

Many of the fine varieties which we have before described were also in the collection of Marshall P. Wilder, which arrived too late to compete for premium.

Saturday, August 24th, the display was small, and not up to the average of the season.

There were no pot plants, and, with few exceptions, the collections of cut flowers were inferior. Most of them were only redeemed by fine spikes of Gladiolus, and bunches of Gloxineas and Japan Lilies.

The best display was made by Hovey & Co.; then followed Evers & Comley, Barnes & Washburn, Wm. C. Strong, Spooner & Co., Franklin Winship and others. The display made by Joseph Breck, President of the Society, is always fine; his stand is never empty, and we often discover many floral rarities; but as Mr. Breck declines competing for premium, the collection does

not receive the attention it merits, though often, for fine specimens and rare flowers, the best in the Hall.

Fine Gladiolus were shown in the collections of Joseph Breck, Spooner & Co. and Barnes & Washburn.

A fine display of roses and Tritoma uvaria in that of William C. Strong.

Two very tasteful bouquets came from James Nugent.

In the collection of Barnes & Washburn we observed a fine perennial Stokesia cyanea; color bright blue, resembling the Succory (Cichorium Intybus,) so common by our roadsides. In form the flower resembled the garden varieties of Centaurea. As yet the plant has not been exposed to the winter, so we cannot vouch for its proving a "hardy perennial."

A new seedling verbena, raised by J. F. C. Hyde, was exhibited; it maintains its high promise.

Baskets of flowers tastefully arranged were shown by Anne C. Kenrick and Miss S. A. Russell; also floral decorations by Miss E. M. Harris and Miss S. W. Story, both of which were remarkable for elegant arrangement and for the taste displayed. Cut flowers in variety were shown by James McTear and Thomas Walsh.

Saturday, August 31st. The display of flowers was better than the average at this season. There was a fine show by Hovey & Co., Barnes & Washburn and Spooner & Co.

A good seedling Gloxinea was shown by James McTear; color white, with broad band of deep scarlet lake all round the throat; erect flowering; it is a fine seedling, but not superior to many of the new imported varieties. Also a fine display of cut flowers, including Gladiolus, by the same.

A fine display of cut flowers, from Francis Parkman.

Two fine bouquets, from James Nugent.

A superb display of roses, from Wm. C. Strong.

Floral decorations from Miss Story, and baskets of flowers from Misses Kenrick and Russell.

A display of Pinks and cut flowers, from Dr. Ira Warren.

A very fine display of Asters, from Herman Grundel.

Wreath, from Mrs. Abner Peirce.

Tigridia pavonia, (fine,) by James Nugent.

Very fine Gladiolus, by Joseph Breck.

Cut flowers, in variety, by Thomas Walsh and Franklin Winship.

Phlox, Mrs. Walker, by Edward S. Rand, Jr. This is a seedling raised by the late Samuel Walker, Esq., and given to the Chairman. Color, purest white; form, perfect; habit, strong, stout and healthy; foliage, very large, healthy, dark clear green. This will probably prove the best white Phlox.

The following described fine Gladiolus were exhibited by Spooner & Co.

Eldorado. The finest of the yellow varieties we have previously described.

Vicomtesse Belleval. Very fine, rosy pink, streaked with carmine; three lower petals broadly marked with purple. An immense spike, very crowded,

the flowers being arranged round three-fourths of the stem, instead of on one side, as usual. This may prove the beginning of a great improvement in Gladioli; could we obtain varieties on which the flowers were arranged so as to form a round spike, it would add another recommendation to this showy and popular flower.

Madam de Vatry. White, tinged wiih faint straw color, carmine stripe on lower petals. Large flower. very fine.

Gustave Malet. Deepest vermilion scarlet, lighted with feathery white, deepening to purple. A superior flower, of great substance, in the way of Raphael.

Saturday, Sept. 7th. The floral display was fine, and better in quality than usual.

German Asters were good, though not up to the standard of last year; the drought has been injurious to them. The best stands of thirty blooms, in not less than ten varieties, were shown by Hovey & Co., Barnes & Washburn, Thomas Walsh and John Kelley, and the prizes were accordingly awarded.

The stands of Verbenas presented no new features; the blooms were fair, but there was a general lack of variety in color; one stand would have four whites, which it was hard to say did not come off of one plant; another had six reds, and so on. In a prize stand it should be an object to give as great variety in color as possible, not content with having the requisite number of *names*.

The best stand was that of Hovey & Co., which was ruled out on account of containing too many varieties.

The prizes were awarded to Barnes & Washburn, James Nugent and H. Grundell.

Three seedlings were presented in competition for the silver medal.

Annie, Jr. By James McTear. Evidently a seedling from Annie; the truss appeared to be fuller, and the flower larger. Recommended for trial.

Auburn. By G. G. Hubbard. Bright cherry red, with greenish white eye, in way of Evening Star; good form and truss. Recommended for trial.

Hyde's Blue. This variety, which was recommended for trial last year, now came up final judgment. All who have grown it speak of it in the highest terms. Its color is new; it possesses a pleasing and very powerful fragrance; habit and foliage good; stands the sun well, and blooms freely in the open air. For a bedding variety it is superior; it has not as yet been fully tried in the greenhouse. The Committee, in view of the many good qualities of this new variety, unanimously awarded it the prize of the Society's Silver Medal for the best new seedling.

Another seedling, of a light purple color, presented by Mr. Hyde, appeared to possess nothing to recommend it.

The display of cut flowers was good.

We particularly notice fine Gladiolus, by Hovey & Co., James McTear, Joseph Breck, Spooner & Co. and Barnes & Washburn.

A very fine double Zinnia, as large as and fully equal to a Dahlia. With the fine Gladiolus, double Hollyhocks and double Zinnias, we fear the Dahlia will never be able to hold its own; indeed, its popularity as a garden flower is fast waning.

George Leland: Fine display of cut flowers.

Dr. Horace Richardson: Cut flowers and Dahlias.

G. G. Hubbard: Fine display of Asters.

Miss Annie Story: Drawing of Sarracenia purpurea; well executed and faithfully colored.

James Nugent: Fine bouquets.

Annie C. Kenrick: Basket of flowers.

Wm. C. Strong: Fine perpetual roses.

Thomas Walsh and Herman Grundel: Cut flowers.

Dennis Murray: Collection of native plants.

Miss S. D. Story: Floral decoration.

Franklin Winship: Cut flowers.

The only pot plants were —

Tritonia aurea, by Hovey & Co. Not a good or well flowered specimen.

Plocastemma lasianthus, by Edward S. Rand. A small plant, with a single truss of bloom, of a new and rare stove plant. The blossom is very peculiar, and must be seen to be appreciated; it resembles in a measure some varieties of Asclepias; the plant is a half climber, producing bunches of flowers in great profusion from the end of the new growth; foliage large, roundish oval, dark green. Requires stove culture. A well-grown specimen would make a superb exhibition plant.

A new tea rose, Duc de Magenta, was shown by Wm. J. Underwood. It appears to have established its character abroad, as it is found in most of the prize collections. Color white, lighted and shaded with pink; form superior. We trust to see more specimens.

The following fine Gladiolus were exhibited by Wm. H. Spooner, Jr.:—

Berenice. Clear cherry rose, faintly variegated with carmine; lower petals broadly marked with purple.

Celine. Rosy white, marked and variegated with purple.

Mrs. Haquin. Ground color white, marked with purple and carmine. Fine.

Madam Vilmorin. Rosy cherry, shading to pink; marbled and lighted with white purple stains on three inferior petals; large full flower; stout spike; tall grower. A remarkably fine variety.

Imperatrice. Rosy white, shaded and marbled with carmine; spike tall; flower large. Very fine.

On Saturdays, September 14th and 21st, the weekly Exhibitions were omitted, owing to the preparations incident to the Annual Exhibition.

The prizes for Dahlias were awarded on Friday, the 20th inst., according to notification. There were few competitors, no excitement, and the flowers though fair were not up to the standard of previous years. The Dahlia is evidently losing its popularity, and is now grown by comparatively few.

The first prizes for the specimen bloom, the best eighteen blooms, and the best six blooms, were awarded to Hovey & Co.

The second prizes for the best eighteen blooms, the first prize for the best twelve blooms, and the second prize for the best six blooms, were awarded to Edward Flynn of Lawrence.

The Annual Exhibition was this year held in the Society's Hall, and was opened to the public on Tuesday, September 16th, at 3 o'clock. The floral display was unusually fine, and the flowers never appeared to greater advantage.

Of pot plants the display was small, but a better collection has never before been exhibited. The finest collection was that of Edward S. Rand, composed of rare stove foliaged plants; the next that of Hovey & Co., containing many good varieties; the next that of Martin Trautman.

The single specimens were remarkably fine. The prizes were awarded, first to Edward S. Rand for Cattleya Forbesii, a splendid specimen in fine bloom; second to Hovey & Co. for Peristeria alata, a large plant with two flowers; third to Edward S. Rand for Rhopala glaucophylla; fourth to Edward S. Rand for Aralia reticulata.

The specimen variegated plants were well grown and generally choice. There was in this class more competition. The prizes were awarded, first to Edward S. Rand for Pavetta Bourbonica, a beautiful specimen of this fine plant; second to Hovey & Co. for Pandanus Javanicus variegatus, a superb specimen; third to Martin Trautman for a well grown and highly colored specimen of Begonia Rex; fourth to James Nugent for a fine plant of Hydrangea Japonica variegata.

There was a fine display of Begonias. The plants were large, well grown, of high color, and marked varieties.

There were four collections presented for premium. The first prize was awarded to Edward S. Rand for Grandis, Duchesse de Brabant, Lord Clyde, Griffithii, Makoy's Victoria, and Funkii; the second to Hovey & Co. for Marshallii, Roi Leopold, Nivosa, Marginiata, Miranda, and Duchess de Brabant.

The display of Ferns and Lycopodia was better than ever before. There were many competitors. The prizes were awarded to Hovey & Co. for Lycopodium cuspidatum, Polypodium aureum, Pteris tricolor, Gymnagramma Peruviana, Adiantum cuneatum, Goniophlebium appendiculatum; second to G. G. Hubbard (names not furnished); third to Martin Trautman for Adiantum cuneatum, Lycopodium densum, Gymnogramma sulphurea, Dicksonia tenera, Doodia rupestris, Lycopodium Willdenovi; fourth to James McTear (names not given).

Bouquets of all kinds were never poorer, and few were worthy of premium. The prizes were, however, awarded. A great improvement was introduced in the exclusion, by special vote of the Society, of the large bouquets from the hall; these were always monstrosities of ugliness, and the Committee trust the Society will never again offer prizes for their *construction*.

The display of cut flowers was very fine. Its effect was much increased by the fine gladiolus, tube roses, gloxineas, erythrinas, hybrid perpetual roses, and Japan Lilies, plentifully intermingled with the less showy flowers. The new double zinnias were also conspicuous, but usually in dull colors.

The following is a list of contributions, as handed to the chairman:—

G. G. Hubbard. Six ferns for premium; also collection of ferns.

Mrs. A. Perkins of Lowell. One wreath, and cross of dried flowers.

Edward Flynn, Lawrence. Dahlias, eighteen blooms: Harlequin, Lady Popham, Lady Douglas Pennant, Mrs. Mathews, Splendid, Neville Keynes, Sir Henry Havelock, Triomph de Roubaix, Mad. Zahler, Christopher Smide, King of Yellows, Pre-eminent, Oliver Twist, Vesuvius, Magnificent, Baron Alderson, Charivari, Warrior. Twelve blooms: Prince Fred. William, Mrs. Chas. Kean, Belle of Beauty, Ethel, Lord Palmerston, Dandy, Wm. Dodd, Dr. Livingston, Orb of Day, Duc de Malakoff, Circe, Cocatoo.

Six varieties: Figaro, Rosebud, Miss Sarah Boyce, Village Gem, Loveliness, Exhibitor.

Mrs. E. A. Story. Two floral crosses, and one wreath.

Miss S. W. Story. Floral Design.

Mrs. Wm. Kenrick. Rustic Floral Stand, and basket of flowers.

Miss S. A. Russell. Large flat bouquet, and basket of flowers.

Spooner & Co. Cut flowers.

Mrs. T. W. Ward, Canton. Allamanda cathartica, and nerifolia; cut blooms. Very fine.

Mrs. G. F. Stone, Newton. Two Mantel Bouquets.

Franklin Winship. Cut flowers.

John Kelley, Watertown. Cut flowers.

Frederick Lamson, Salem. Floral Basket.

James Nugent. Two Parlor Bouquets, one plant Hydrangea Japonica foliis variegatis.

Miss E. M. Harris, Jamaica Plain. Stand of cut flowers, very tastefully and beautifully arranged.

Thomas Walsh. Two Parlor Bouquets, cut flowers.

James McTear. Cut Flowers, including thirty named varieties, Gladiolus, Asters, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Roses, Pinks, &c.

Two Parlor Bouquets, six Pot Plants, Ferns, and Lycopodia.

Cambridge Botanic Garden. Three Seedling Begonias, dwarf and fine. Lycopodium circinatum, compactum and stoniliferum, Pteris argyrea, Aspidium falcatum, Protea argentea, Amaranthus sanguineas (new), do. variegatus, Lobelia (seedling) good, Phlox Criterion, Grevillea robusta, Datura chlorantha flore pleno, Geranium dissectum (seedling), Coleus Blumerii, Dracæna ferrea fol. var., Pitcarnia (species new), Achimenes picta; cut flowers, native and exotic, in variety.

Hovey & Co. Ten Plants: Rhopala corcovadense *(not true)*, Aralia reticulata, Cyanophyllum magnificum, Caladium argyrites, Statice Holfordii,

Fuchsia, Mad. Corneilson, Pteris Argyrea, Begonia Hypargyreii, Maranta pulchella, Cissus discolor.

Six ferns, (names given above).

Single variegated specimen, Pandanus Javanicus variegatus.

Single specimens, Cyanophyllum Assamicum.

Peresteria alata.

Six Begonias, (names given above).

Also Pot Plants, Fuchsia Catharine Hayes, Tube Rose, Gloriosa Plantii, Asclepias linaria, Clerodendron Bungeii, Begonia nitida, Torenia Asiatica, Six Lantanas well grown, Two Parlor Bouquets, collection of cut flowers.

Martin Trautman. Six Begonias: Rex, Miranda, Argentea, Madam Alwart, grandis, Queen of England; six Ferns, (names given above); ten Pot Plants: Allamanda cathartica, Amaranthus variegatus, Dracæna terminalis, Coleus Blumeii, Hydrangea foliis vars., Lilium lancifolium rubrum, Rondeletia speciosa, Farfugium grande, Caladium pictum, Cissus discolor. Also, Maranta zebrina, Caladium Chantinii, do. bicolor, Trachelium fol. var., Aphelandra, Roi Leopoldii, Croton pictum, Lycopodium, lepidophyllum apuda, cœsium, denticulatum, &c.; one specimen plant Begonia Rex; four Hand Bouquets; two Parlor do.; collection cut flowers; two small Wardian cases.

Edward S. Rand. Six Begonias, (names given above); six Begonias: President Van de Hecke, Silver Queen, Ricinifolia maculata, Sir Colin Campbell, Laciniata, Splendens argentea. Plants: Asplenium Belengerii, Pteris tricolor, Polypodium aureum, Gymnogramma chrysophylla, Egyptian Papyrus, Caladium marmoratum, Goodyera pubescens, Latania rubra.

Ten Plants: Cyanophyllum magnificum, Rhopola corcovadensis, Croton pictum, Cordyline Braziliensis, Dracæna ferrea, Maranta zebrina, Livingstonia Australiaca, Pandanus Javanicus variegatus, Alsophila australis, Calamus Rotang.

Specimen Plants: Cattleya Fobesii, Rhopala glaucophylla, Aralia lipidophylla.

Variegated specimen: Pavetta Bourbonica.

Saturday, September 28th. There was a small display of cut flowers from Hovey & Co.

Fine Dahlias from Francis Parkman, and Hovey & Co.

Verbena Hyde's Blue, from J. F. C. Hyde.

A good collection of native plants from Dennis Murray.

A basket of flowers from Miss S. A. Russell.

Saturday, October 5th. Hovey & Co., a fine display of cut flowers; two very small plants, Erica Wescottia, neither remarkable for growth or profusion of flower. The question in the Committee was why they were brought to the Exhibition.

Miss S. A. Russell, arranged basket of flowers.

Miss Anne C. Kenrick, arranged basket of flowers.

Edward S. Rand. Spike of Cattleya crispa, with six flowers. This is one of the most elegant of the tribe, and remarkable for beauty and purity of color.

Dennis Murray. Fifty varieties native plants; far more curious than beautiful, and attractive rather to the botanist than the florist.

James McTear. A fine display of Gladiolus, comprising Hebe, Couranti fulgens, Berthe Rabourdin, Neptune, Jean d'Arc, Achille, Osiris, Penelope, Celine, Vulcan, Edith Janire, Diana, Comtesse de Bresson, and Calypso. This latter a superb flower; the spike was the best shown in the hall this season; was three feet in length, and contained thirty-two flowers; form almost perfect; petals of great substance, smooth and well formed; flower nearly two inches in diameter, of a rosy carnation, with purple throat. A very fine and desirable variety.

Saturday, October 12th. From Francis Parkman: A small collection of choice Roses, Delphineums, Pinks, &c.

Hovey & Co.: A small plant of Stanhopea oculata, not true to name, with a spike of four flowers.

Annie C. Kenrick and Miss S. A. Russell each contributed a basket of arranged flowers.

Saturday, October 19th. Hovey & Co.: Dahlias, Plant Eucharis Amazonica in bloom.

Miss S. A. Russell: Floral basket.

Miss Annie C. Kenrick: Floral basket.

W. W. Warren: A few Dahlias.

George W. Pratt: A magnificent spike of Stanhopea oculata, (true), with eight large flowers.

Saturday, October 26th. The severe frost of the night of the 24th inst. killed all the flowers. The only exhibitions were baskets of arranged leaves and flowers from Miss S. A. Russell and Miss Annie C. Kenrick.

Saturday, November 2d. From James McTear: Six large Chrysanthemums; six Pompone Chrysanthemums.

Hovey & Co.: Six large Chrysanthemums; twelve Pompone Chrysanthemums.

Miss S. A. Russell: Wreath of dried flowers, mosses, and acorns.

Henry Vandine: Cut Flowers of Chrysanthemums.

Dennis Murray: Fine plants of Botrychium lunarioides, (Moonwort or Grape fern); a rare and strange variety of Plantago maritima; a very peculiar Salicornia, probably undescribed.

The display of Chrysanthemums was very poor; better plants could be found in almost any cottage garden. The Pompones of Hovey & Co. were the best; indeed we believe there was one plant which was just passably well grown, but poor enough at that. In the collection of Mr. McTear were some new varieties which merit notice. The native plants shown by Mr. Murray

were very curious and interesting to botanists, and Mr. Murray deserves much credit for his indefatigable researches.

The Committee award the following gratuities: To Hovey & Co. for Chrysanthemums, $3; to Dennis Murray for rare native plants, $3.

Saturday, November 9th. A bloom of the new and pretty climber Lapageria rosea was exhibited by Jonathan French; all who have grown it in this vicinity agree as representing it as a weak grower and shy bloomer. The fault must, however, be in the treatment, and not in the plant; for we read in English periodicals of plants producing several hundred flowers.

Saturday, November 30th. A plant of Hippeastrum aulicum, with one spike of four flowers, from James Comley.

And now, having finished the review of the season, it becomes us to ask what progress we have made, in what we have been benefited, or in what aided, the cause of horticulture. We have expended more than twelve hundred dollars in prizes and gratuities, including the appropriation of one thousand dollars, and the additional amount appropriated by the Society for the Annual Exhibition. But to what advantage? no person in his sober senses would give half of this sum for all the pot plants, flowers or bouquets which have composed the last year's floral exhibitions. If the Society is a Charitable Institution, then very well — it has dispensed liberally; if it is as it purports to be, a society to promote the advancement of horticulture, as far as we can perceive, all this money has been thrown away. Exhibitors regard the Society as a means of making money, and he who has the largest garden or greenhouse pockets the largest amount. On prize days, the stands are full; when there are none to be awarded, we have long arrays of empty bottles and bare tables.

The appropriations have been increased from year to year, every means have been tried to induce exhibitors to forget pecuniary interests, and to compete in generous rivalry; but, thus far, in vain; and we are to-day worse off than six years ago, when the appropriation was only seven hundred dollars. Our exhibitions vary from year to year with the introduction of new plants, and the dropping of others from cultivation; but, all things considered, they are not up to the standard of ten years since. The Committee have done all in their power to increase the interest in the exhibitions, and to maintain their character; but, thus far, without success. Their duties are at the best thankless, requiring a large expenditure of time and patience, and they have looked in vain for any endeavor among exhibitors to aid them in their labors. The rules are not complied with, the simplest regulations neglected, though laid down for the manifest benefit and advantage of the exhibitors themselves. In several cases, during the past season, the Committee have been compelled to enforce the severest penalty in their power — that of withholding the prizes and ruling out the exhibitor, with what good effect remains to be seen.

Your Committee, after careful consideration, find that this Society, though

expending more money than kindred societies, receives the least return; and they would therefore recommend a general reduction of all the prizes, so as to render pecuniary profit impossible, trusting by this means to awaken a spirit of generous competition, having for its object the obtaining the prize, and not the pecuniary value of the prize.

They would also recommend the institution of Diplomas of Commendation and Labels of Commendation for new, rare, or meritorious exhibitions, according to the mode pursued at the English Horticultural Societies. Also a more general distribution of the silver and bronze medals of the Society, and the striking of other appropriate medals in silver or bronze of greater and less value than those we have at present.

Your Committee also propose, in view of the general ignorance on the subject of well grown plants and florists' flowers, to issue at an early day a condensed statement of what constitutes excellence or perfection in both of these departments, and upon this standard the prizes will in future be awarded, and all not complying with it will be excluded from competition.

It is also proposed to hold weekly or monthly discussions on floricultural subjects, under the superintendence of the Committee, open to all members of the Society, or friends introduced by them, the plan of which will be laid before the Society at a future day. The Committee trust by these means to awaken a new interest in floriculture, and to increase the sphere of influence of the Society.

The attendance at the Exhibition of the Society, during the past season, has been, with one exception, limited; and the receipts from the floral exhibitions have been very small. It becomes a serious question whether the public have not become surfeited with Horticultural displays, and whether it would not be advantageous to have less frequent exhibitions; your Committee respectfully recommend this subject to the consideration of the Society. The experience of the past few years has certainly shown that the public in general value a dime more than the finest horticultural display, if the attendance at our exhibitions is any indication.

During the past season there have been some displays of great merit; the best were those of Spooner & Co., Breck & Son, and Barnes & Washburn, of fine Gladiolus.

We now pass to a review of flowers exhibited:

Camellias have shown no improvement over previous years; the displays have been small, and the flowers of no remarkable excellence.

Ericas have been sparingly exhibited, but the plants have generally been either very small or poorly grown.

Epacris have been better than ever before. The plants have shown careful treatment, and in fine habit and profusion of flowers have been superior.

Greenhouse Azaleas have been good, but not superior to those of former years. We noticed many long-legged specimens.

Pelargoniums.—No displays of merit.

Fancy Pelargoniums.—Few exhibited; but these well grown, and in profuse bloom.

Fuchsias.—None exhibited for prize. At the weekly displays some few have been shown. The new variety, Mad. Corneilison, seems the best of its class.

Verbenas in Pots.—Not up to the standard.

Cinerarias have never been better. Some of the new English seedlings promise to be great acquisitions.

Calceolarias.—No exhibitions.

Greenhouse Plants exhibit but little improvement.

Stove Plants have been shown in great variety, and generally well grown specimens.

Orchids.—Very few exhibited; but these have generally been well grown and in good bloom.

Cut Flowers have been shown in profusion, but little varying from the usual displays.

Hyacinths.—No displays of merit.

Specimen Plants have been very fine. For details, see the reports of the weekly exhibitions.

Pansies.—Some very good plants shown, but the flowers were deficient in size and marking.

Hardy Azaleas.—A few blooms shown.

Shrubby Pæonies.—With two exceptions nothing new or worthy of special notice.

Herbaceous Pæonies.—None shown on the prize day.

Pinks.—None exhibited.

Hardy Rhododendrons.—Better than last year, but still far below the standard. Exhibitors are unwilling to cut up their plants.

Roses, Hardy June.—The display was unworthy of any award.

Roses, Hardy Perpetual.—A good display, but the flowers suffered from drought.

Roses, Moss.—A very fine display.

Roses, Tender.—Have been shown in great variety, and have never been better.

Summer Phloxes.—Were so parched by drought as to be wholly unpresentable.

Carnations.—Few exhibited, and those poor.

Picotees.—The same may be said.

Hollyhocks.—The few shown were very good.

Gloxineas.—Have been shown in great profusion, both cut and in pots, and have never been better. We commend the attention given to this charming flower.

Late Phloxes.—So dried up that the blooms were shaken off by transportation. Very poor.

Petunias.—Quite a creditable display. All the standard varieties, and some very good seedlings.

Gladiolus.—Some starveling pots of Cardinalis and ramosus varieties have been shown.

Too much cannot be said of the beauty of the displays of the varieties of gandavensis and floribundus. They were magnificent, and, in fact, were the redeeming feature in the display of cut flowers.

Asters.—Some very good blooms.

Verbenas.—As good as usual.

Dahlias.—Very few exhibited, and these ordinary; though some good blooms have been shown.

Chrysanthemums.—Very poor, ragged, ill-grown plants.

This summary can, of course, only give a general idea of the exhibitions. For details the Committee must refer to the Reports of Weekly Exhibitions. While the dryness of the season has been prejudicial to floral beauty, the tardy coming of the frost conduced to a longer display. The first frost fell on the evening of October 21st, but did little damage, heliotropes, salvias, castor beans, and like tender plants, being uninjured. On the night of October 24th came a killing black frost, which destroyed all tender plants in exposed situations in the country; but as late as the 14th of November, in very sheltered localities, and in the city, the most tender plants were in full beauty. Such a long season is almost unprecedented in our latitude, and it has conduced to a fine out-door display of autumnal flowers. We have seen Pompone Chrysanthemums finer, this year, in the garden than in the greenhouse.

Your Committee take pleasure in presenting to the Society the following articles:—

Calluna vulgaris, a native of the United States, by the Chairman.

The Culture of the Tuberose, by E. W. Buswell.

The Classification of the Rose, by Francis Parkman.

CALLUNA VULGARIS, A NATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Quite a sensation has been created during the past summer (1861) by the discovery of plants of the Scotch Heather (Calluna vulgaris) growing wild in the vicinity of Boston.

It has been usually supposed that no true Ericaceæ were indigenous to America, though the large and highly ornamental family of Ericaceæ is abundantly represented by our beautiful native Andromedas, Cassandra, Epigæa, Cassiope, Clethras, and many other allied plants. To our shame be it said, our representatives of this charming family are better appreciated abroad than at

home, and plantations of them constitute the "American Plants" which make so marked a feature in English landscape gardening.

While possessing, however, these many species, we have ever yielded to Europe the claim of alone possessing the Heather (Calluna vulgaris), or, as improperly called, "the Heath," (Erica vulgaris.)

It is scarcely to be wondered that our botanists doubted the assertion that it had been found wild in Massachusetts, nor are the many, who still remain incredulous, not having examined the locality, heard the evidence, or seen the proofs, to be accused of obstinacy, for the assertion that the Heather is indigenous bears high improbability upon its face. The question at once arises, why has not the discovery been made before? how could it have, till now, escaped the notice of our botanists, if existing in a region which is known to have been a field well gleaned by Greene, and where he discovered many rare and beautiful plants.

If we examine the botanical researches of collectors upon the North American Continent, and consult the writings of botanists for the last century, with two exceptions, we find no mention of the plant in question, as existing in North America.

The Flora Boreali Americana of the elder Michaux, published in Paris, A. D. 1803, makes no mention of the plant.

It is incidentally mentioned in the Index of the Flora Boreali Americana, published in London, A. D. 1840, by Sir William I. Hooker, a work of great research and authority, and which goes over the ground where the plant was said to have been found, by the only writer asserting its existence.

Had it existed in Massachusetts it should have found a place in Emerson's Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts, a work treating most fully of the plants indigenous to our State, published about the year 1846. And it should also be mentioned in Bigelow's Plants of Boston, long our favorite Botany.

The only writer, except Hooker, who gives an American habitat, is Loudon, in the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, Vol. II., p. 1085, as follows:—

"The common Heath abounds in almost every part of Europe, more especially in the northern countries. It is found in Iceland, Greenland, and Kamtschatka, *and in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.* [The italics are our own.] In Britain it flourishes best in the upland and moorland zones; but it descends to the sea level in the south of England. In the north, and on the Grampian Mountains, it grows at the height of three thousand feet above the level of the sea. In deciduous copse woods it commonly gives place to Vaccineum myrtillus, but in open pine groves it maintains its ground. It covers extensive tracts in France and Germany, and it is common in all temperate parts of the Russian Empire, and probably also in Siberian Russia."

So much for the assertion; no authority is given, nor is any reference made to any botanist's opinion or researches, through the whole article, covering

some twenty pages; it is but right, however, to state that much of this space is occupied by a treatise on the Cape Heaths.

We have devoted much time to studying the botany of the Heather, and find by far the best, fullest and most concise description in Smith's English Flora, vol. 2, pp. 224, 225, which, for advantage of reference, we copy entire:

"216. Calluna. Ling.

Salisbury Tr. of Lin. Soc. v. 6, p. 317.

Hull, v. 1, 112, 113. Hook. Scot. 116. Erica Goertn, t. 63.

Lam. t. 287, f. 1.

Nat. Ord. Bicornes, Linn. 18. Ericæ Jus. 51.

Ericeneœ. De Cand. 72, sect. 1. N. 217, the same.

Cal. inferior, permanent, double; outermost of 4 ovate-oblong, thick, blunt, fringed leaves; inner of 4 elliptic-lanceolate, concave, colored polished leaves, concealing the corolla. Cor. of one petal, bell shaped, deeply 4 cleft, erect, much shorter than the inner calyx. Filam. from the receptical, thread shaped, short curved. Anth. terminal, erect, lanceolate, acute, with two lateral oblong orifices, each combined, before the discharge of the pollen, with the similar orifice of its neighbor at each side; the base bearing 2 deflexed bristles. Germ. superior, orbicular, depressed, furrowed. Style nearly erect, cylindrical, the length of the inner calyx. Stigma capitate, with 4 notches. Caps. concealed by the inflexed permanent inner calyx, orbicular, a little depressed, with 4 furrows, 4 simple valves and 4 cells; the partitions simple, flat, alternate and unconnected with the valves, fixed vertically to a large ovate, pitted, permanent central column. Seeds numerous, small, elliptic-oblong, dotted, attached to the column.

Shrubby, of humble growth, with little, opposite, imbricated, evergreen *leaves*, and small, elegant, clustered, drooping, rose-colored *flowers*.

Although there is but one known species of this genus, the most common, if not perhaps the original, *Erica* of Dioscorides, Tournefort, or Linnæus, its generic distinctions are so very important that I gladly concur with Mr. Salisbury, who first pointed out these distinctions. (Vide Tr. of Linnean Socy. vol. 6, pp. 316, 317.)

To avoid the inconvenience of giving a new generic appellation to the hundreds of plants familiar to everybody as *Ericæ*, or Heaths, he has judiciously called our common Ling, Calluna, from καλλυνω; which is doubly suitable, whether, with Mr. Salisbury and Dr. Hale, we take it to express a *cleansing* property, brooms being made of Ling; or whether we adopt the more common sense of the word, to *ornament* or *adorn*, which is very applicable to the flowers. Gærtner indeed was so struck with the peculiar construction of the *capsule*, that he adds a mark of admiration to his description. He takes the plant as the type of *Erica*, not aware, perhaps, that no other supposed *Erica* has been found to have such a *capsule*, or indeed such a *calyx*."

It is proper to add, that the "Calluna" is the oldest "Erica," (if we may so

speak,) and was the type of the genus of Linnæus. When the many other Ericas were discovered, it was found that they differed slightly botanically from the Calluna, but all had been classed as Erica, and as the Calluna was but one, it was easier and productive of less confusion to change one than many, so the original Erica became Calluna.

The distinction between *Erica* and *Calluna* is well preserved in the English words *Heath* and *Heather*.

C. vulgaris. Common Ling.

C. vulgaris. Hull, v. 1, p. 114. Hook. Scot. 119.

Erica vulgaris. Linn. Sp. Pl. 501. Willd. v. 2, 373.

Fl. Br. 417. Engl. Bot. v. 15, t. 1013. Curt. Lond. fasc. 5, t. 30.

Raii Syn. 470. Bull Fr. t. 341. Fl. Dan. t. 677. Ger. Em. 1380, f. Ehrh. Pl. Off. 173.

E. n. 1012. Hall. Hist. v. 1, 432.

Erica Matth. Valgr. v. 1, 137, f. Camer. Epit. 75, f.

Trag. Hist. 952, f. Fuchs. Hist. 254, f.

B. E. vulgaris hirsuta. Ruii Syn. 471. Don. H. Br. 56.

E. ciliaris. Huds. ed. 1, 114. Not of Linnæus.

Common everywhere on dry moors, heaths and open barren wastes; as well as in woods where the soil is sandy or turfy.

Shrub. *June, July.*

Stems bushy, repeatedly and irregularly branched. Leaves deep green, minute, sessile, acute, keeled, somewhat arrow-shaped, closely imbricated on the young branches, making a quadrangular figure, like a close-beaten chain; they are generally smooth, but in B densely hoary all over.

Fl. stalked, drooping in longish unilateral clusters, soon overtopped by leafy shoots.

Inner calyx, which is the most conspicuous part of the flower, of a shining permanent rose color.

Cor. paler and much shorter.

Anth. not reaching beyond the corolla. Style longer.

* * * * * * * * *

There is a white-flowered variety; and a very beautiful double red one, cultivated in gardens, whose flowers, from a copious multiplication of the corolla, resemble little roses.

In treating of the Calluna, Smith gives no geography; but in the next section, when writing upon the Erica, he remarks, "No species is wild in America."

On Saturday, July 13th, the attention of the writer was first called to the plant exhibited at the weekly show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Jackson Dawson, a young gardener, of Cambridge. The plant was exhibited in a pot, and was apparently about six to ten years old, about half a foot in diameter, and the same in height; it was in full bloom, though the flowers were white rather than pink, caused by its having been kept from the

light to prevent its drooping or dying from being transplanted at such an unfavorable season. The plant was labelled, "Native Heath, found growing wild within twenty miles of Boston."

The writer, as Chairman of the Flower Committee, at once called the attention of the Committee to the plant, and notified a special meeting, to examine the matter. The identity of the plant with the Scotch Heather was not for a moment to be doubted; but the assertion of its being found wild within twenty miles of Boston, naturally met with no believers.

This was so incredible that many good botanists were not slow to pronounce it impossible, and there were many who saw in it only an attempt to deceive and mislead the Committee.

At the meeting of the Flower Committee the Chairman was instructed to address a note to Mr. Dawson, requesting him to appoint a time to lead the Committee to the locality of the Heather. More than a week having passed, and no answer being received, the Committee, now convinced that it was an attempt at imposition, passed a vote dismissing the subject from consideration.

A day or two after, Mr. Dawson called upon the Chairman, and stated his reasons for his silence; it appeared the nurseryman in whose employ he chanced at the time to be, had forbidden his communicating with the Committee, or conducting them to the spot, at the same time endeavoring himself to find out the habitat, trusting thus, doubtless, by throwing every obstacle in the way of the Committee, to avail himself of the whole merit of the discovery, and doubtless reap pecuniary advantage by securing the whole stock of the plant. The conduct of this person in thus attempting to control for private ends the scientific investigations of a Society of which he was himself a member, cannot be too strongly reprobated. It was also attempted at the exhibition of the Society to suppress Mr. Dawson's name, his employer substituting his own, but it was voted unanimously by the Flower Committee that the whole credit of the discovery belonged to Mr. Dawson; and the Committee, when at length convinced of the reality of the discovery, awarded to Mr. Jackson Dawson a gratuity of ten dollars and a silver medal.

It is proper here to state that Mr. Dawson's course has throughout the whole affair been perfectly upright and straightforward, and that not a shadow of suspicion attaches to him of having attempted to deceive the Committee, or of claiming that which did not belong to him.

Mr. Dawson promptly appointed an early day to conduct the Committee to the habitat of the Heather, and on the morning of Monday, August 5th, the Committee took the cars for Tewksbury, (Mass.)

It is well known to botanists that this region is very peculiar, and noted for producing many rare and beautiful plants. The locality of the Heather is about half a mile from the State Almshouse, on the farm of Mr. Charles H. Thwing. Leaving the Almshouse on our right, the Committee took a narrow sandy road, and in a short time came near the field; a short walk brought them to the spot, turning into a lane on the left hand side of the road. The

plants occur sprinkled over a surface of perhaps half an acre; there may be in all about twenty or more old plants, some, allowing for the slow growth of the plant, from ten to twenty years old, others much younger. The surface of the ground is varied by little hummocks, and is covered with a short close grass, interspersed with numerous plants of Kalmia angustifolia, Spirea tomentosa, Andromeda calyculata, Azalea viscosa, Myrica Gàle, &c. A rapid brook bounds one side of this field, its banks densely fringed with the common Alder, (Alnus incana,) of which plants are sparingly scattered over the whole field; in several cases the Heather was found overgrown and shaded by these shrubs. The common Cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon) occurs somewhat abundantly in the immediate vicinity of the Heather, usually most so in the depressions, while the Heather occurs on the hummocks. From appearances, overflows of the brook are not of unfrequent occurrence, when the greater part of the field would be submerged, and as the field is surrounded by low ground and ditches, a moderate freshet would convert it into an island. At the time of the visit of the Committee, owing to the continued drought of the past summer, the whole field was parched, and the brook very low. The soil is a sandy peat, just that in which one would expect to find such a plant, and admirably adapted for the growth of Ericas. The Committee explored the stream on both sides for some distance, but a heavy rain coming on prevented a more satisfactory examination. They also searched for young plants, and found a multitude of seedlings from one to two years old, and a few somewhat larger. The plants were in full bloom, and presented a most pleasing sight.

About a week later a Sub-committee visited the spot, and made èxplorations for several miles up and down the stream, on both banks, but without finding any further traces of the existence of the Heather.

The Committee, unable to believe the plant indigenous, started many theories to account for its introduction.

Of the existence of the plant in a wild state there was no doubt. A more unlikely place for it to have been planted could scarcely be found. The question was, Whence came it? The first theory was, it was planted there. In support of this it was suggested that a Scotchman (Mr. Sutton) who lived near by might in some way have brought and sowed the seed; but at an interview had with Mr. Sutton he denied all knowledge of the plant till within a few years; said he had never had any Heather seed in his possession, had never received any parcels from Scotland, or done anything in any way by which the plant could have been introduced; that he was as much astonished as delighted when, some ten years before, he had discovered the plant, which he at once recognized as the "Scotch Heather," and each year since has gathered it, when in blossom, to adorn his house. On being further pressed by one of the Committee, as to the possibility of its being introduced by him, he indignantly replied, "Wuld' na I hae been a fool, man, to sow it on another man's land, when my own, as good, would hae' grown it as well?" Mr.

Sutton's land is on the same stream, but a few rods further down, adjoining Mr. Thwing's, and in every respect as well adapted for the growth of the Heather, yet it occurs only on the land of Mr. Thwing. The next supposition was, it had been planted by Mr. Thwing, but upon questioning him we found he had only owned the farm for about three years, had found the Heather in its present locality, but though considering it a pretty flowering plant, and one not found elsewhere on his farm, he had known nothing of its rarity, nor given the matter a second thought. He had used the land for a peat meadow, and for pasturage, and had remarked the cattle would not browse on the plant. He had purchased the farm of Caleb Livingston of Lowell, in whose family it had been for a long time. Mr. Thwing took great interest in the discovery, did everything in his power to aid the Committee, and has agreed to so protect the plants as to preserve them from injury or removal by tyro botanists, or speculating nurserymen.

Another ingenious theory was, that the seed of the Heather had been washed down by the storm, and, being deposited on a congenial soil, had vegetated and thriven. It is well known that the seed of the Heather is very minute, and will preserve its vitality for years. The plant not unfrequently springs up in the earth in which imported plants are potted. But to meet this theory, it was ascertained that there is, or had been, no greenhouse or importer of foreign plants anywhere in the neighborhood, or on the course of the stream; and the question at once arose, why should the plant occur in this one spot, when there are so many localities all along the stream, for miles, equally favorable for its development? The neighbors, on being questioned, stated they had never observed it elsewhere, except Mr. Sutton, who remembered seeing, some years since, a plant on the other side of the brook, directly opposite the present locality. Since the attention of the Society had been called to the Heather, he had searched for this plant, but unsuccessfully. As the opposite meadow is a mowing field, on which the meadow grass is cut in August, it is not surprising the plant has been destroyed. The evidence taken thus far proves only that the plant has existed in the same place for ten years or more, and the opinion of the Committee was adverse to its being considered indigenous. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that until within ten years or more the field has been used for mowing, but lately has been pastured; this would account for the occurrence of no decaying clumps, and no old dead branches. Mr. Dawson's attention was first attracted to the plant through members of Mr. Sutton's family, some years ago; its existence has also been known to parties in Salem, Mass., for some time, and plants, removed from Tewksbury, are flourishing in a garden in Salem.

The next step in the investigation was to interrogate Mr. Livingston, the former owner of the farm. At first he could remember no such plant; but upon being shown a sprig of the Heather he remembered the occurrence of such a plant in a place on the farm, which he designated, many years ago. His account is as follows: Many years ago, say fifty or more, when he was a

boy, he remembers helping his father, who then owned the farm, plough up the field in question. It was then more hummocky, and with deeper depressions than now. They had great trouble in ploughing it, owing to large patches, "as big as a bushel basket," or larger, of a strange spreading plant which ran on the ground like "ground hemlock," and had long tough roots which caught the plough. (Mr. Livingston recognized the Heather shown him as the same plant.) After a great deal of trouble they got a heavy strong harrow, and tore up the plants, which were very old, strong, and tough, piled them in the hollows, and covered them up deep with soil. They then levelled and sowed the field, and, during his father's and his occupancy of the farm, the field was always, until recently, used for mowing. He cannot say how many plants there then were; but knows they were large, and gave a great deal of trouble. He has never seen the plant elsewhere, and had forgotten the circumstance, but it recurs vividly to his mind, and he is fully persuaded of the identity of the plant. During his occupancy of the farm he does not remember the plant; it may have existed, but as the field was mowed each year he thinks the constant cutting would have killed them when they came to any size. In order to assure himself of the identity of the plant he showed a specimen to his mother, who is still living, at a very advanced age; she at once recognized the plant, told where it grew, said it had grown there for many years, and remembered the trouble it was to plough the field. Mr. Livingston then went to Tewksbury, and, undirected, went to the spot where the plant now grows.

The vitality of the seeds of the Heather is well known; indeed experience has shown that it is difficult to keep land in pasture which has formerly been covered with it.

It is well known that continual cutting will in time kill any bush or shrub, and there is nothing strange in supposing that the heather may, after its original destruction, have come up year after year among the grass, been mowed with the grass, and unnoticed; indeed it would have been strange if a farmer had noticed such a plant, unless its encroachment on his mowing, pasture, or arable land, called his attention to it.

There is nothing improbable that the plants now well established in the locality, came from seed of the plants destroyed some fifty years ago. Allow the present plants are only ten years old, and that the original plants were destroyed fifty years ago, say in 1810; this only gives us forty years for the seed to have retained its vitality; by no means an improbable time, and the probability is, the plants have kept growing, more or less, ever since.

Or again, the present plants may have sprung from seed of seedlings from the original plants, as the Heather flowers very young, is a low-growing bush, and might have flowered year after year unnoticed; indeed, to give the present number of plants from seed, it is only necessary for one low branch, close to the ground, to have escaped the scythe; this is not only not impossible, but very probable. The seed of the Heather is very minute, and the seed vessel

is so constructed as to retain the seed in it a whole year. Loudon remarks, "When heathy ground has been subjected to the plough, it should never be kept in pasture for many years together unless it is richly manured, for, as the seeds retain their vitality for many years, plants never fail at the end of a few seasons to make their appearance among the grass. In the improvement of heath soils lime is always a principal ingredient, it being found necessary to neutralize the tannin and acid principles which exist in the mould formed by the decay of the heath."

Now as to the age of the plants. Fifty years ago, say in 1810, there were plants in existence "as large as a bushel basket, or larger;" the question arises how old were those plants? Every botanist well knows that the growth of the Heather is very slow. Loudon remarks, "The plant is of slow growth, seldom making shoots longer than three or four inches in one season, even when young; and when of five or six years' growth, not more than half that length; but it is of great duration." We may safely conclude that the plants, to attain so large a size and to have such tough roots as Mr. Livingston described, are likely to have been in existence for more than a century, which carries it back to about the year 1700. Beyond this we have no evidence, and can only assert the probability that the plant existing at so early a date in such an unlikely, out-of-the-way place, was indigenous to the locality.

The town of Tewksbury is five miles south-east of Lowell, and twenty miles north-northwest from Boston. It was formerly a part of Billerica, and was an Indian village called Wamesitt. The town was set off from Billerica in 1734. Billerica was settled in 1753 but very sparsely, and its present population is, we believe, less than two thousand.

Early in September the writer had the pleasure of accompanying Professor Gray to the locality of the Heather. The ground was carefully examined, and with the exception of the discovery of innumerable young plants, of all ages from one to five years, no new facts were obtained.

From all the evidence adduced it seems much more probable that this is an original locality of the Heather, and that the plant is indigenous to the United States. In this opinion Professor Gray coincides, after a careful study of the facts.

May not the Heather have once existed in profusion on this continent, and have gradually died out owing to some inexplicable, perhaps only slight, climatic changes? May not this be the last vestige of one of the last of what was once an American heath? And if the Heather exists in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, may we not expect further discoveries of localities intermediate between those countries and the Heather-field in Tewksbury?

Every few years botanists are startled by the discovery, in what were considered well-gleaned localities, of new or very rare plants; and we are forced to the conclusion that the botany even of New England and the Canadas is not yet wholly known.

The importance of this discovery we cannot well estimate. It is, as it were, a landmark in botany, and connects us by another floral link with the mother country.

Although Mr. Dawson can hardly be said to have been the original discoverer, as the existence of the plant was known to others, yet to him belongs all the credit, great as it is, of appreciating the discovery, and of first directing the attention of botanists to the existence of the plant in this country.

THE GARDEN CLASSIFICATION OF THE ROSE.

BY FRANCIS PARKMAN.

The botanical classification of the Rose is a perplexity to botanists. Its garden classification—quite another matter—is no less a source of embarrassment to its amateur, not to say professional, cultivator. To many, indeed, its entire nomenclature is a labyrinth of confusion, and some have gone to the length of proposing to abolish distinctions which in their eyes seem arbitrary or fanciful. These distinctions, however, are founded in nature, though the superstructure built upon her is sometimes flimsy enough to justify the impatience of its assailants. The chief difficulty arises from the extent to which the hybridization of the different varieties of the rose has been carried, and the vast entanglement of combinations which has resulted. Out of a propensity to classify where, in the nature of things, precise classification is impossible, has arisen the equivocal and shadowy character of many of the nominal distinctions.

Omitting less important divisions, the following are the groups into which cultivated roses are ordinarily divided: the *Provence, the *Moss, the *French, the Hybrid China, the Hybrid Bourbon, the *Damask, the *Alba, the *Austrian Brier, the *Sweet Brier, the *Scotch, the *Double Yellow, the *Ayrshire, the *Sempervirens, the *Multiflora, the *Boursault, the *Banksia, the *Prairie. These bloom once in the season. The following are perpetual or *remontant:* the *China, the *Tea, the Bourbon, the Hybrid Perpetual, the Perpetual Moss, the *Damask Perpetual, the Noisette, the *Musk, the *Macartney, the *Microphylla.

Some of the above are marked with a star *; these are roses of *pure blood.* The rest are roses of mixed or hybrid origin. By the former are meant those which have sprung, without intermixture, from the wild roses which grew naturally in various parts of the world, and which are the only roses of which the botanical classifier takes cognizance. Many of them are of great beauty, and would be highly prized for ornamental uses were they not eclipsed by the more splendid double varieties, which the industry of the florist has developed

from them. Each of these groups of unmixed roses, however modified in form, size, or color, retains distinctive features of the native type from which it sprang. Yet it often happens that the name is misapplied. Thus a rose called Damask is not always a Damask, but a hybrid between a Damask and some other variety. The true distinctive features of the group are thus rendered, in some nominal members of it, so faint that they can scarcely be recognized. Leaving these bastards out of view, we will consider at present only the legitimate offspring of the various families of the rose.

On Mount Caucasus grows a single wild rose, from the seeds of which have sprung the numerous family of the Provence or Cabbage roses, very double, very large, and very fragrant. This race is remarkable for its tendency to *sport*, from which have resulted some of the most singular and beautiful forms of the rose. For example, a rose-colored variety of the Provence produced a branch bearing striped flowers, and from that branch has been propagated the Striped Provence. The Crested Moss is the product of another of these freaks, being of the pure Provence race. The Common Moss, and all its progeny, owe the same origin, being derived, in all probability, from a sporting branch of one of the Provence roses.

The family of the French rose, or Rosa Gallica, is of vast extent, and though including many diverse shades of color—some pale, some bright, others spotted, striped, or marbled—is commonly recognized without much difficulty by its family features. It is a native of southern Europe.

The wild progenitor of the Damask or Damascus roses is a native of Syria. The name *Damask*, by the way, is popularly applied to deep-colored roses in general; but its floral signification is very different. In this group, for the first time we meet with a feature which, desirable as it is, was not many years since regarded as rare and exceptional. June has always been regarded as the month of the rose, but some of the Damasks have the peculiarity of blooming twice, or more than twice, during the season. These have been placed in a group by themselves, and christened *Damask Perpetuals.* The *remontant* character, however, is not confined to them; for individual plants belonging to groups and varieties which usually bloom but once, will sometimes display an autumnal bloom. Thus, the common wild rose of New England is now and then to be seen covered with flowers in September, and there is little doubt that from the seeds of these twice-blooming individuals a new race of hardy remontant roses might be produced. It should be added that many of the so called Damask Perpetuals are not pure Damask, but crossed with the blood of other families.

Of the remaining races of pure blood, the Alba is remarkable for the delicate coloring of its flowers, the greater part being, as the name imports, white or nearly so. The original variety grows wild in central Europe.

The Austrian Brier is another family of features very strongly marked. Yellow and copper are its prevailing colors, and from its habit of growth, and the color of its twigs, it is easily recognized under all its forms. Its original

types are natives of the south of Europe, and probably of Persia, to which country we owe its finest development, the well-known Persian Yellow.

The Double Yellow Rose, Rosa Sulphurea, remarkable for its beauty, and, in our climate, notorious for its intractable and uncertain character, is regarded by some botanists as belonging to a group distinct from the preceding. The single yellow, from which it must have sprung, has been found wild in the north of India.

The Sweet Brier, found wild in various parts of the world, is too well known to need further notice. The American variety differs distinctly from the European.

The Scotch roses owe their origin to the dwarf wild rose of Scotland. The Ayrshire is a family of climbing roses, originating from the wild trailing rose, Rosa Arvensis, common in the British Islands. The best of them are said, however, to be hybrids between this rose and other species. The Boursault roses are descendant of Rosa Alpina, a native of the Alps, and no family is more clearly marked by distinctive features. The Sempervirens and the Multiflora are, with us at least, less familiar. Both are climbers, like the former, the one orginating from a wild rose of Italy, the other from a wild rose of Japan. The Banksia, with its smooth, shining leaves, and slender, green stems, is well known in every greenhouse. Its progenitor is a native of China or Tartary, and the improved varieties are chiefly due to the labors of Chinese florists.

There is another race of climbers, held in great scorn by foreign florists, but admirably adapted to our climate, under whose influences they put forth beauties by no means contemptible. These are the progeny of the wild Michigan or Prairie rose, rampant growers, and generally sturdy enough to outface our hardest winters. The best of them, however, the Baltimore Belle, is evidently the offspring of a foreign marriage, which, while contributing fragrance and beauty to the rugged race of the prairies, has detracted something from its hardihood. The union, probably accidental, seems to have been with the Tea rose or the Noisette.

Of the foregoing groups, all, except the Damask Perpetual, are once-blooming. The following have, to a greater or less extent, the desirable character of a continued or successive bloom.

The Macartney rose is a wild rose of China, from which a few improved varieties have been raised from seed. Its evergreen shining foliage is its most attractive feature. The Microphylla or small-leaved rose is closely akin to the Macartney, and, like the latter, is a native of the East. Neither will bear our climate without shelter.

The Musk is a rose much more familiarly known. It descends from a Persian of Syrian progenitor, and its vigorous growth, rich clusters of bloom, and peculiar fragrance, have long made it a favorite. But by far the most interesting and valuable among the unmixed races of ever-blooming roses, are the numberless offspring of Rosa Indica, in its several varieties. To it we

owe all the China and Tea-scented roses, while to its foreign alliances we are indebted for a vast and increasing host of brilliant hybrids.

Thus, from the families of pure blood, we come at length to those in which is mingled that of two or more distinct races. Convey the pollen of a China rose to the stigmas of a French, Damask, or Provence rose, and from the resulting seed an offspring arises different from either parent. Hence a new group of roses known as the Hybrid Chinas. The parents are both of moderate growth. The offspring is usually of such vigor as to form with readiness a pillar eight feet high. Its foliage is distinct, its bloom often as profuse and brilliant as that of the China, and its constitution as hardy, or nearly so, as that of the French rose. Unlike the former, it blooms but once in the year, or, only in a few exceptional instances, shows a straggling autumnal flower. By a vicious system of subdivision, the group has been separated into Hybrid China, Hybrid Bourbon, and Hybrid Noisette. The two latter are the same as the first, except, in the one case, a slight infusion of the Damask Perpetual and in the latter of the Musk rose. In many cases, no human discernment could detect the effects of the admixture.

Again, convey the pollen of the China or Tea rose to the flowers of the Musk, or *vice versa*, and for a result we obtain the Noisette, inheriting from the former various striking characteristics of foliage and bloom, and from the latter its vigorous climbing habit and clustering inflorescence. But, by impregnation through several generations, some of the Noisettes retain so little of their Musk parent, that its traits are almost obliterated; they no longer bloom in clusters, and can scarcely be distinguished from the pure Tea rose.

Again, a union of a Damask Perpetual with a China rose has produced a distinct race, of vigorous habit and peculiar foliage, possessing in a high degree the ever-blooming character of both its parents. It is hardier than the China rose, though usually unable to bear a New England winter unprotected. This is the Bourbon rose, a brilliant and beautiful group, worth all the care which, in this latitude, its out-door culture requires.

The Moss rose, impregnated with various ever-blooming varieties, has borne hybrids partially retaining the mossy stem and calyx, with a tendency more or less manifest to bloom in the autumn. Hence the group of the Perpetual Moss, a few only of whose members deserve the name.

It is evident that by continuing the process of hybridizing, hybrids may be mixed with hybrids, till the blood of half a score of the original races are mingled in one plant. This, in some cases, is without doubt actually the case; and this bastard progeny must of necessity be classified rather by its visible characteristics than by its parentage. Thus a host of ever-blooming hybrids, which are neither Noisette nor Bourbon, nor Perpetual Moss, have been cast into one grand group, under the comprehensive title of Hybrid Perpetuals. Whence have they sprung? What have been their parents? The question is easier asked than answered, for, as in a great nation of the West, one may discern the lineaments and hear the accents of diverse commingled races, so

here we may trace the features of many and various families of Indian or Siberian, Chinese or European extraction. The Hybrid Perpetuals, however, inherit their *remontant* character chiefly from Rosa Indica,—the China or Tea rose,—and, in a far less degree, from the Damask Perpetual. An infusion of the former exists, in greater or less degree, in all of them; while the blood of the Damask Perpetual shows its traces in comparatively few. Many of the group are the results of a union between the Hybrid China roses and some variety of the China or Tea. Others owe their origin to the Hybrid China and the Bourbon, both parents being hybrids of Rosa Indica. Others are offspring of the Hybrid China crossed with the Damask Perpetual; while many spring from intermarriages within the group itself, Hybrid Perpetual with Hybrid Perpetual.

By some over-zealous classifiers this group has been cut up into various subdivisions, as Bourbon Perpetual, Rose de Rosomène, and the like, a procedure never sufficiently to be deprecated, as tending to produce no results but perplexity and confusion. Where there can be no definite basis of division, it is well to divide as little as may be, and it is to be hoped that secession from the heterogeneous commonwealth of the Hybrid Perpetuals will be effectually repressed. And, in regard to roses in general, while a classification founded on evident natural affinities is certainly desirable, yet, in the name of common sense, let us avoid the multiplication of new hybrid groups, founded on flimsy distinctions, and christened with new names which begin with meaning little and end with meaning nothing.

A FEW NOTES ON THE CULTURE OF POLIANTHES TUBEROSA.

BY E. W. BUSWELL.

Commonly called *Tuberose* probably from the almost universal propensity of the mass of humanity to call things by other than their right names. Especially is this true in regard to the names of flowers; and the ambitious learner too often finds himself pursuing knowledge under difficulties from which he would be spared if all were willing to grant to our friends, the flowers, the rights which we claim for ourselves—*to be called by our Christian names.*

In the case of the plant under consideration, the popular name is no doubt a perversion of the last word of its *true* name.

Polianthes is said to be the union of two Greek words, signifying "City flower," and so called because of its great desirableness causing it to be cultivated extensively even in cities. The variety *flore pleno* is considered most desirable, and, in short, is almost universally the one cultivated.

The single ones are not less fragrant or beautiful than the double, and are preferred by some persons for their more graceful foliage, a property for which I do not vouch. *Flore pleno*, wherever found, has a mighty potency at the

present day. It has only to announce itself, and presto, our less pretending friends are "left out in the cold."

The plant is tuberous rooted, and belongs to the order Hemerocallideæ; is said to be a native of the East Indies, but has been cultivated in Europe for two centuries or more. The tubers are largely grown in Italy for exportation, from whence ours are chiefly brought, yet florists in the vicinity of New York are said to be successful in raising good roots for flowering—more than can be said of florists in this vicinity. Why the difference? is a good question for the curious in such matters.

It is a shy-growing plant, requiring treatment congenial to it, so that the careless gardener is sure to be mortified at the result if he give it only the ordinary treatment of bulbs and tubers. I have seen beds of them, numbering hundreds of roots, with less than a dozen spikes, with a few meagre blossoms on each. This is truly "love's labor lost," for it is just as easy to produce upon each a magnificent spike of from twenty-five to thirty-five splendid blossoms, as to grow a hill of corn. Each operation involves the necessity of doing your duty, nothing more.

It is the design of this article to show how it may be done, and, if the reader will 'bear with me, I will give him my mode of culture, which is the result of much experimenting, by one who looks upon flowers in general, and tuberoses in particular, as amongst the *necessaries* of life, and as such is willing to labor for them. In this connection I would say, that I cultivate only a "small patch," and as it is for the small-patch gardeners that I write, so I attach the utmost importance to a hot-bed, as the best aid to him who wishes to accomplish the most with the least expenditure of time and labor.

Now suppose the heat is up in my hot-bed, and I have selected my tubers as soon as opened by the importer, thus securing the strongest and best grown roots, known by the *size* and *firmness even to the top*, and the *absence of offsets or their marks*, being sure that there is no old blossom-stalk, evidence of exhaustion. Time, about the first of April, I prepare seven-inch pots, with the usual drainage, (I prefer charcoal to anything else,) over this I place about four inches of old dry cow manure, picked up in the pasture and preserved for future use, (the older the better,) broken fine but not sifted. Then I fill the pot nearly full of a compost of nearly equal parts of sand, loam, peat, and last year's hot bed, with a slight admixture of charcoal dust; I then prepare the roots by removing the outer scale or coating, so as to detect embryo offsets. These I carefully remove with a knife or the thumb nail, so as to lessen future operations of that kind. This done, plunge them in the compost, just covering them from sight, and then fill the pot with spent-bark or tan, and plunge the pot to the rim in the tan, which, by the way, I deem the very best material in which to plunge pots in the hot-bed, retaining well the heat and moisture, and withal, pleasant to work in. Soon, they begin to strike root and the foliage to show its tips. I then give slight waterings until indications of "spinning up," appear; then I increase the water so much as to solve, to some ex-

tent, the broken manure, and thereby allow of *consolidation*, by firm pressure upon the top surface; I watch closely for offsets, and as they appear split them off by inserting my thumb between them and the parent, thus keeping the strength where it is wanted. My practice is to retain them in the pots, and keep the pots together in the hot-bed, unless they become so tall as to interfere with the sashes. Keeping them in pots is preferable to turning them out; not only because I can control the supply of water, but because I can move them at pleasure. When blossoms begin to appear, I remove them to my grape-arbor, to secure shade to some extent, and thus preserve the natural delicacy of the flowers. On the approach of frosty weather, they can be housed without the shock they would suffer from "lifting and potting." If kept neatly tied to rods they are not unacceptable to the parlor.

By a succession of plantings, a long season of bloom is secured. I find by my journal of garden operations, that I this year planted on the eighth and twenty-fifth of April, and the twelfth of May, and had an uninterrupted season of bloom from twentieth of July to tenth of November.

Who shall say the end does not warrant the means? If any one is unwilling to devote the amount of labor to the culture of so delightful an exotic, it is either because he knows of a better way, or is unworthy a better flower than a "tare," that will grow while the "husbandman sleeps." If any better mode of treatment for it in this climate can be given, I shall be most happy to know and adopt it. And if, on the other hand, these hints shall awaken any interest, or enable any one to reap from the sweet "City flower" a tithe of the pleasure I annually enjoy in its society, I am repaid and content.

PREMIUMS AND GRATUITIES AWARDED FOR FLOWERS.

The Committee would award the following prizes:—

CAMELLIAS.—For the best twelve named varieties of cut flowers with foliage, to Hovey & Co.,	$6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
HEATHS.—For the best named varieties, not less than six, in pots, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
EPACRIS.—For the best named varieties, not less than four, in pots, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, do.	1 00
GREENHOUSE AZALEAS.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, not awarded,	10 00
For the next best, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, do.	4 00
PELARGONIUMS.—For the best six named varieties, grown in pots, (not fancies,) not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, do.	5 00
For the next best, do.	4 00
For the best six named fancy varieties, in pots, to Hovey & Co., a premium of	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, do.	4 00
FUCHSIAS.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
VERBENAS.—For the best six, not less than 8-inch pots, to James McTear,	5 00
For the next best, to Jonathan French,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
For the best single specimen, in pot or pan, to James McTear,	2 00
CINERARIAS.—For the best six named varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	4 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00
GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—For the best display, of not less than twelve, regard to be had to new and rare varieties, and well-grown specimens, of named plants, to Hovey & Co.,	15 00

For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ... $12 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 10 00
For the next best, do. 8 00

Pot Plants—regard being had to new and rare varieties.—For the best specimen plant, of a kind for which no special prize is offered, to Edward S. Rand, ... 10 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 8 00
For the next best, to Gardiner G. Hubbard, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Marshall P. Wilder, ... 4 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, to Hovey & Co., . . 6 00
For the next best, to George W. Pratt, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Thomas G. Whytal, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00

Hyacinths.—For the best display, not less than ten named varieties, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Pansies.—For the best twelve distinct varieties, in pots, to Martin Trautman, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

Hardy Azaleas.—For the best display of named varieties, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

Shrubby Pæonies.—For the best six named varieties, not awarded, 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Marshall P. Wilder, ... 3 00

Herbaceous Pæonies.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00

Pinks.—For the best six distinct named varieties, not awarded, . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

Hardy June Roses.—

Class I.

For the best thirty distinct named varieties, not awarded, . 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00

Class II.

For the best twenty distinct named varieties, not awarded, . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

Class III.

For the best twelve distinct named varieties, to G. G. Hubbard,	$4 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong, . . .	2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	1 00

Class IV.

Hardy Perpetual Roses.—For the best twenty-five named varieties, to John Hogan, ...	6 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	4 00
For the next best, to Warren Heustis, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn, . . .	2 00

Class V.

For the best fifteen named varieties, to Francis Parkman, .	4 00
For the next best, to Charles Copeland, ...	3 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong, . . .	2 00

Class VI.

For the best ten named varieties, to James McTear, . .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
For the next best, do.	1 00

Class VII.

Moss Roses. — For the best display of named varieties, to Hovey & Co., ...	4 00
For the next best, to Charles Copeland, ...	2 00

Class VIII.

Large Bouquets of Roses.—For the best three, to Evers & Comley,	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	3 00

Class IX.

Tender Roses.—For the best display of named varieties, not less than ten, to Charles Copeland, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	2 00
Summer Phloxes.—For the best ten distinct named varieties, not awarded, ...	5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Francis Parkman, ...	3 00
Carnations.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, .	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
Picotees.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, . .	3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	1 00
Hardy Rhododendrons —For the best display of the season, of named varieties, to Hovey & Co., ...	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00

HOLLYHOCKS.—For the best twelve named varieties, to Oliver Bennett,	$3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
For the next best, do.	1 00
PHLOXES.—For the best ten distinct named varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn, . . .	3 00
GLOXINEAS.—For the best six pots, to William C. Strong, . .	6 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	4 00
For the best new seedling, Society's silver medal. Not awarded.	
PETUNIAS.—For the best collection, to James McTear, . .	3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	2 00
For the next best, to Martin Trautman, ...	1 00
GERMAN ASTERS.—For the best thirty flowers, not less than ten varieties, to Hovey & Co., ...	5 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Thomas Walsh, ...	3 00
For the next best, to John Kelley, ...	2 00
VERBENAS.—For the best named collection, of twenty-four varieties, a single truss of each, to Barnes & Washburn, . .	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Herman Grundell, ...	2 00
For the best new seedling, with foliage, the Society's silver medal, to James F. C. Hyde.	
GLADIOLUS, GANDAVENSIS AND FLORIBUNDUS VARIETIES.—For the best ten varieties, in spikes, to William H. Spooner, Jr., .	5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn, . . .	3 00
DAHLIAS. — *Specimen Bloom.* — For the best named flower, to Hovey & Co., ...	2 00
CLASS I.	
For the best eighteen named dissimilar blooms, to Hovey & Co.,	6 00
For the next best, to Edward Flynn, ...	3 00
CLASS II.	
For the best twelve named dissimilar blooms, to Edward Flynn,	4 00
CLASS III.	
For the best six named dissimilar blooms, to Hovey & Co., .	2 00
For the next best, to Edward Flynn, ...	1 00
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. — For the best six large varieties in pots, not awarded, ...	5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the best six pompones, in pots, not awarded, . .	5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	3 00

Saturday, June 1st.

For the best display of Pot Plants, not less than six, not awarded,	$5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
For the best Specimen Plant, not awarded, . . .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
For the best display of Cut Flowers, filling not less than 150 bottles, not awarded, ...	5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	3 00

Saturday, June 8th.

For the best display of Pot Plants, not less than six, to Evers & Comley, ...	5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
For the best Specimen Plant, to James McTear, . . .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
For the best display of Cut Flowers, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Evers & Comley, ...	5 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Franklin Winship, ...	3 00

Saturday, June 15th.

For the best display of Pot Plants, not less than six, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	3 00
For the best Specimen Plant, to Hovey & Co., . . .	3 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	2 00
For the best display of Cut Flowers, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Franklin Winship, ...	5 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	3 00

Saturday, June 22d.

Pot Plants.—For the best display, not less than six, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
Specimen Plant.—For the best, not awarded, . . .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co., .	5 00
For the next best, to Wm. H. Spooner, Jr., . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn, . . .	3 00

Saturday, June 29th.

POT PLANTS.—For the best display, not less than six, not awarded,	$5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
SPECIMEN PLANT.—For the best, to Evers & Comley, . .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co., .	5 00
For the next best, to Wm. H. Spooner, Jr., . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	3 00

Saturday, July 6th.

POT PLANTS.—For the best display, not less than six, to Evers & Comley, ...	5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
SPECIMEN PLANT.—For the best, to Hovey & Co., . . .	3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	2 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co., .	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Co., ...	3 00

Saturday, July 13th.

POT PLANTS.—For the best display, not less than six, to Evers & Comley, ...	5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
SPECIMEN PLANT.—For the best, to Evers & Comley, . .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co. .	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Wm. H. Spooner, Jr., . . .	3 00

Saturday, July 20th.

POT PLANTS.—For the best display, not less than six, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
SPECIMEN PLANT.—For the best, to Wm. C. Strong, . .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co., .	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Co., ...	3 00

Saturday, July 27th.

POT PLANTS.—For the best display, not less than six, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, ...	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	3 00

SPECIMEN PLANT.—For the best, not awarded,	$3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	2 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley,	4 00
For the next best, to F. Winship,	3 00

Saturday, August 3d.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Evers & Comley,	5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00

Saturday, August 10th.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley,	4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Co.,	3 00

Saturday, August 17th.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	4 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley,	3 00

Saturday, August 24th.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co..	5 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley,	4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	3 00

Saturday, August 31st.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Co.,	3 00

Saturday, September 7th.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, &c., to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Co.,	4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	3 00

The following prizes were awarded at the Annual Exhibition:—

For the best collection of ten PLANTS, in ten distinct named species, to Edward S. Rand,	$25 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	20 00
For the next best, to Martin Trautman,	15 00
SINGLE SPECIMENS.—For the best, to Edward S. Rand,	10 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, to Edward S. Rand,	6 00
For the next best, to Edward S. Rand,	4 00
BEGONIAS.—For the ten best named varieties, to Edward S. Rand,	10 00
For the next ten best named varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00

VARIEGATED LEAVED PLANTS.—For the best specimen, to Edward S. Rand,	$10 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, to Martin Trautman,	6 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	4 00
FERNS AND LYCOPODIA.—For the best collection of twelve named species or varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	10 00
For the next best, to Gardiner G. Hubbard,	8 00
For the next best, to Martin Trautman,	6 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	4 00
PARLOR BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, to Hovey & Co.,	7 00
For the next best, to Marshall P. Wilder,	6 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	5 00
For the next best, to Thomas Walsh,	4 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	3 00
For the next best, to Martin Trautman,	2 00
MANTEL BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, to James Comley,	5 00
For the next best, to William E. Carter,	3 00
HAND BOUQUETS.—For the best four, to Martin Trautman,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, and best kept during the exhibition, to Hovey & Co.,	15 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	12 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	10 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, to Gardiner G. Hubbard,	6 00

The following Gratuities were awarded during the season:—

To Evers & Comley, for Epacris,	$1 00
do. do. for Azaleas,	4 00
do. do. for Eucharis Amazonica,	3 00
do. do. for Grevillea robusta,	2 00
do. do. for Gloxineas,	1 00
do. do. for displays,	7 00
To Barnes & Washburn, for Ericas,	1 00
do. do. for Pimelia Nieppergiana,	1 00
do. do. for Erica,	2 00
do. do. for displays,	14 00
To Hovey & Co., for Cyclamen,	1 00
do. do. for Azaleas,	8 00
do. do. for new Ixias,	3 00
do. do. for Acacia Drummondii,	1 00
do. do. for Cineraria Brilliant,	1 00

To Hovey & Co., for Cineraria Wonderful,	$1 00
do. do. for Cinerarias,	1 00
do. do. for Hardy Azaleas,	2 00
do. do. for Pæonies,	5 00
do. do. for Gladiolus,	1 00
do. do. for displays,	11 00
To Jonathan French, for Epacris,	4 00
do. do. for Seedling Chorizema,	1 00
do. do. for Azaleas,	10 00
do. do. for displays,	5 00
To Wm. Wales, for Azalea,	1 00
do. do. for displays,	5 00
To Edward S. Rand, for Cypripedium barbatum,	1 00
do. do. for Caladia,	5 00
do. do. for Begonias,	5 00
do. do. for Latania rubra,	2 00
do. do. for Tillandsia acaulis zebrina,	2 00
do. do. for Campylobotrys discolor,	2 00
do. do. for fine display of rare stove plants,	14 00
do. do. for Alocassia metallica,	3 00
do. do. for displays,	10 00
To James McTear, for Sarracenea purpurea,	1 00
do. do. for bouquet,	1 00
do. do. for displays,	19 00
To Azell Bowditch, for roses,	4 00
" Azell C. Bowditch, for pressed flowers,	5 00
" Curtis & Cobb, for Hyacinths,	1 00
" Mrs. Benjamin Bruce, for hardy plants,	4 00
do. do. for cut flowers,	6 00
To Wm. E. Carter, for hardy plants,	1 00
do. do. for bouquets,	2 00
do. do. for seedling Dodocatheon,	2 00
do. do. for displays,	4 00
To R. McCleary Copeland, for Hyacinths,	2 00
" Martin Trautman, for bouquet,	2 00
do. do. for seedling Ipomea,	1 00
do. do. for displays,	10 00
To Marshall P. Wilder, for Pæony Elizabeth,	5 00
do. do. for Pæonies,	3 00
do. do. for roses,	2 00
do. do. for display,	5 00
To Dennis Murray, for displays of rare native plants,	10 00
do. do. for new species of Salicornea,	3 00
To Cambridge Botanic Garden, for fine pot plants,	8 00

To Gardiner G. Hubbard, for fine ferns,	$6 00
do. do. for Dianthus Dunettii,	1 00
do. do. for display,	2 00
To Thomas Walsh, for displays of cut flowers,	15 00
" George W. Pratt, for Nepenthes distillatorius,	1 00
do. do. for Stanhopea tigrina, the Society's Silver Medal.	
To James Nugent, for bouquet,	1 00
do. do. for climbing roses,	1 00
do. do. for bouquets,	2 00
do. do. for displays,	6 00
To Joseph Breck, for fine cut flowers,	5 00
do. do. for Pæony Elizabeth,	3 00
To Madam Miel, for fine wax flowers, the Society's Silver Medal.	
" E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	7 00
" Miss Story, for floral decorations,	6 00
" Miss S. D. Story, for floral decorations,	1 00
" Miss S. A. Russell, for floral decorations,	7 00
" Franklin Winship, for cut flowers,	11 00
" William C. Strong, do. do.	8 00
" Walker & Co., do. do.	5 00
" John A. Kenrick, for Magnolias,	1 00
" Spooner & Co., for Iris,	3 00
do. do. for Lilies,	1 00
do. do. for displays,	2 00
To J. Cruikshanks, do.	2 00
" Warren Heustis, for roses,	4 00
" Eliphalet Stone, for very fine roses,	13 00
" Mrs. Kenrick, for display,	1 00
" Francis Parkman, for roses,	2 00
do. do. for Delphineums,	2 00
do. do. for bouquet,	1 00
do. do. for cut flowers,	5 00
To Charles Copeland, for cut flowers,	2 00
" Mrs. J. W. Wolcott, for cut flowers,	1 00
" Miss Eliza Lynde, for floral paintings,	2 00
" Miss Annie C. Kenrick, for decorations,	3 00
" S. Sweetser, for display,	1 00
" J. F. C. Hyde, for display,	1 00

The following Gratuities were awarded at the Annual Exhibition: —

To Hovey & Co., for pot plants,	$10 00
" Edward S. Rand, for stove plants,	10 00
" James McTear, for plants,	1 00
" Azell Bowditch, for decoration,	2 00

To Azell Bowditch, for cut flowers,	$2 00
To Martin Trautman, for pot plants,	5 00
do. do. for Wardian Cases,	5 00
do. do. for cut flowers,	3 00
To Cambridge Botanic Garden, for fine display of cut flowers and plants,	10 00
To Gardiner G. Hubbard, for collection,	5 00
" Thomas Walsh, for display,	3 00
" E. A. Story, do.	2 00
" Mrs. E. A. Story, for decoration,	2 00
" Miss Story, do.	5 00
" Miss Russell, do.	5 00
" Franklin Winship, for cut flowers,	4 00
" Wm. C. Strong, do. do.	3 00
" Warren Heustis, for roses,	1 00
" Mrs. Kenrick, for decoration,	5 00
" Charles Copeland, for roses,	10 00
" Miss Annie C. Kenrick, for decoration,	2 00
" John Kelley, for cut flowers,	3 00
" Mrs. A. Perkins, for pressed flowers,	2 00
" Miss E. M. Harris, for decoration,	6 00
" Frederick Lawson, for floral basket,	1 00
" Mrs. G. F. Stone, for display,	1 00
" Mrs. T. W. Ward, for Allamanda,	1 00
" Edward Flynn, for Dahlias,	5 00
" B. B. Davis, for Vallota purpurea,	1 00
" Mrs. Wm. Whiting, for bouquets,	3 00
" Miss Carrie Brackett, for floral basket,	1 00
" Mrs. Abner Pierce, for decoration,	4 00
" Miss E. S. West, for pressed flowers,	2 00
" Mrs. Grenville, do. do.	2 00
" R. S. Rogers, for Maranta zebrina,	2 00
" Miss Lizzie Baxter, for bouquets,	1 00
" David Lane, for cut flowers,	1 00

The following Gratuities were awarded for parlor and hand bouquets at the Annual Exhibition: —

To James Comley,	$3 00
" James Nugent,	3 00
" Hovey & Co.,	3 00
" Charles Copeland,	2 00
" James Nugent,	2 00
" Miss Whiting,	1 00
" Hovey & Co.,	2 00
" Miss Whiting,	1 00

The following Gratuities were awarded at the Annual Meeting of the Flower Committee at the close of the season: —

To Jackson Dawson, for exhibition and introduction of native Calluna vulgaris, the Society's Silver Medal, and . . .	$10 00
To Joseph Breck, for fine displays of cut flowers during the season,	25 00
To Evers & Comley, for introduction of fine tender rose, . .	2 00

After awarding the above prizes and gratuities, there remains a balance of sixty-nine dollars to the credit of the Committee, which, by vote of the Committee, is returned to the treasury of the Society.

EDWARD S. RAND, JR., *Chairman.*

GEORGE W. PRATT,
WM. H. SPOONER, JR.,
JAMES MCTEAR,
ANTONE APPLE,
E. W. BUSWELL,
CHAS. H. B. BRECK,
} *Committee.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,

For the Year 1861.

BY J. S. CABOT, CHAIRMAN.

The Standing Committee on Fruits, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, present the subjoined as their Report for 1861. Before commencing the announcement to the Society of their award of its premiums, the Committee will, as has been customary, present such of the results of their observations and conclusions as may seem to them applicable to the occasion. In so doing they intend to be brief. The number of new fruits submitted to their inspection has been but few—hence they are in a great measure spared from the necessity of attempts at descriptions, and having in previous reports expressed somewhat at length their views with respect to many subjects connected with fruit culture, at this time refrain from any extended remarks in reference to it —that which would but probably lead to a repetition of opinions already expressed.

Exercising a powerful, if not controlling, influence upon its horticultural product, a recapitulation of the more marked meteorological phenomena of the year seems an appropriate introduction to the work in hand. On the last day of September, 1860, after a continuance of mild weather, and when vegetation was yet vigorous, there was a frost so severe as to kill or seriously injure tender plants and fruits exposed to its influence, and was, in the opinion of some, one of the causes that contributed to the loss of the fruit crop of the succeeding season.

During the following and closing months of 1860, and the first of 1861, the weather again became mild, continued to be of a favorable character, without the occurrence of any marked event, unless it be that of a fall in the mercury to 10° below 0 on January 13th, the ground during the whole of this month having been covered with snow, until February 8th. On the morning of February 8th, the thermometer marked 21° below 0, having stood, at 12 M. on the day previous, at 40°, and this too in a somewhat sheltered situation in a town, while in some places in the open country it was reported as having fallen several degrees lower. This was probably as great, if not the greatest, degree of cold ever experienced in the vicinity of Boston, and productive of very injurious consequences, some of which will not be immediately obliterated. This extreme cold was not of long duration, and the weather soon became mild and genial. The 3d of March was as remarkable for unseasonable heat as February 8th was for intense cold, the thermometer on the former day rising to 75° in the shade. Like the severe cold, this unseasonable heat was but of short continuance; it very soon became cool, and on the 18th of March the thermometer was at about 0. From this time forward the season was of a peculiar favorable character. During the spring the rains were copious and abundant, so as to well water the ground; and the summer and

autumn one almost uninterrupted succession of clear bright days, with but few of extreme heat, yet of sufficient warmth to ripen crops and fruit; and though dry, yet with showers and rains so seasonable and well-timed that only in a few cases was much injury caused by drought. There was no frost sufficient to kill tender plants until the 25th of October, and the ground remained unfrozen, and in a condition favorable to out-of-door operation, down to a much later period.

But favorable as was the summer and autumn, there has not been for a long period a season so unpropitious to the cultivators of fruit as the past, the crops of some of the more important varieties having proved almost total failures,—its results, as it respects the different varieties, will be referred to hereafter, under the head of the several sorts. And it is not only in the loss of a crop that fruit-growers have suffered, but also in the injury, often severe, that has been done to their trees. In many cases this injury has been confined to the killing of the later growth—the more tender shoots at the ends of limbs, in others to the destruction of flower or leaf buds, while in still others it has extended to the whole tree, causing its death, or rendering it worthless or of little value. This injury was much more severe and complete in some varieties than in others, showing a difference of vigor and degrees of hardihood in different sorts of the same kind,—a difference not sufficiently attended to when profit is the object of the cultivator; as, for example, in pears, the Bartlett and Beurre Bosc suffered greatly, the trees of both having been almost universally severally injured, and in many instances wholly killed; while, on the contrary, the Marie Louise, Belle Lucrative, the Urbaniste and Louise Bonne de Jersey, seemed to escape wholly unharmed; the two first of these last-named having been, the past season, superior in quantity and quality to any season now remembered. What was the cause of this wide-spread destruction? To this question perhaps no perfectly satisfactory and conclusive answer can be returned, and it may seem hardly worth while to pursue the inquiry; but yet to do so, or at least to bestow some consideration upon the subject, may not be wholly useless, and the expression at least of some opinion concerning it, may, in a paper of the character of the present, be expected. If the attention of fruit-growers should be drawn to a consideration of the matter, and, by collating of facts and comparing of opinions, some definite conclusion, as it might be, should be reached, it might induce a mode of cultivation that should measurably guard against a recurrence of the evil. On a previous occasion, similar to that of the present, the opinion was expressed that shelter to some extent, to be obtained either in the selection of a site or by artificial means, was an important element to success in the cultivation of some varieties of fruits, if not absolutely essential thereto; and this opinion has been strengthened and confirmed by observation the past season, when injury has been almost universal, and exemption from it exception, it has been noticed that gardens or orchards that were in some way sheltered have almost wholly escaped injury.

In answer to the question proposed, then, it may be said that different observers and cultivators have attributed to different causes the destruction of the fruit crop the past season, though such causes are all of the same general character. Some have been disposed to assign as the primary cause of the destruction of the fruit crop, the heavy frost of September, 1860; but this, it is believed, is an opinion hardly sustained by facts. How is it, if this is so, that grape vines, wholly exposed to this frost, but subsequently protected, bore full crops the succeeding summer, showing no signs of injury; and that in two cases,—in one of a peach and the other of a cherry,—branches growing near the ground, and covered with snow, blossomed at the appropriate time, as usual, while all the rest of the trees show marks of severe injury. The effects of this frost might have been to render fruit trees less able to resist other adverse influences, and thus contributed to this result; but its agency, if any, must, it is believed, be considered as remote and secondary, rather than immediate. Others,—and, it is thought, with more reason,—have been disposed to attribute the injury to the cold succeeding to the unseasonable heat of March 3d; but this seems hardly probable, for this heat was but of short continuance, —indeed, in its greatest degree, of only a few hours' duration,—not sufficiently long to excite the sap, and produce a condition in the tree that would render it apt to receive injury from the cold. Besides, although so great a degree of heat as 75°, at this season, is rarely noted, yet very warm weather for a succession of days, followed subsequently by cold, is not in early spring of very rare occurrence, and yet seldom followed by such sad effects. If neither of these causes is accepted, there only remains of meteorological influences the great cold of February 8th, and to this it is thought all the mischief may be attributed. Certain species of fruit trees, as the peach, &c., are, it is generally supposed, incapable of resisting the influence of a certain degree of cold; in case of the peach 10° below 0 has sometimes been arbitrarily assigned as this limit. It is doubtless a mistake to fix upon any degree as a certain limit, for this must depend on the previous condition of the tree, and state of its wood; but that there is a degree of cold that such are incapable of undergoing, without harm, can hardly be controverted.

And what is true of the more tender species may be also equally so of the more hardy, as the apple and pear; only, that these last are capable of resisting the effects of a lower temperature, and escaping unharmed when the former are seriously injured. It seems then not unreasonable to assign as a cause for the injury to fruit trees and loss of their crop, the past season,—the more tender suffering the most,—the severe cold of February 8, 1861. It is not unusual to hear of the loss of apple or other trees, at the West, in consequence of severe cold, the mercury having fallen to 25° or 30° below 0; and some years since, in 1835, in New England, owing to the severity of the winter, of great numbers of the Baldwin apple trees having been destroyed. If such accounts are to be relied upon, they serve to prove that fruit trees are unable to resist the effects of a certain temperature, whatever that may be,

depending somewhat on the condition of the tree, and tend to establish the fact that to this, as a cause, the loss experienced may properly be attributed. This being so, as the cold of February 8th was as intense as ever experienced, or certainly for many years, it might well be expected to leave behind marks and traces of its effects in the loss of fruit crops and injury of trees that has occurred to cultivators the past season. And this is confirmed by the fact that trees protected by some shelter, that grape vines laid down and covered, and so guarded against the effects of the severity of the weather, escaped uninjured and bore full crops, while those around them without such protection were seriously harmed. With some confidence, therefore, the severe cold of February 8th may be given as the cause of the loss and damage experienced.

If this conclusion is well founded, one of the lessons taught by the unfortunate experience of the past year is plain and palpable; it is, that, in a climate such as ours, fruit trees and vines, occasionally at least, if not always, require a certain amount of protection against its severity. This may be obtained by selecting a sheltered site for the garden or orchard; and where that cannot be done, by the erection of a high close fence around it. If any question arises as to the efficacy of this last method, it needs but a visit to the garden of Mr. Tudor, at Nahant, to dispel the doubt, where, protected only by a high paling, fruit trees of all varieties may be seen flourishing luxuriantly, while outside of such enclosure the hardiest trees cannot resist the influence of the fierce winds that blow over that peninsula. And there is no ostensible cause for the exemption from injury of the trees of Mr. Bacon, of Roxbury, and Mr. Vandine, of Cambridge, and that these bore full crops of fine pears in a year so unpropitious as the past, but the shelter they receive. It further inculcates the importance, or the necessity, where profit is the object of culture, in a choice of varieties, of selecting the most hardy, keeping in view the quality of the fruit. There seems to be as much difference in the vigor and hardihood of different varieties of trees of the same species, as in the different races of animals of the same class; and it is only upon the more vigorous and hardy that a reliance should be placed.

The Annual Exhibition was held in the Hall of the Society. Although the number of exhibitors and of dishes of fruit was much less than on some previous occasions, yet was it, from the superior character of the specimens shown, and the absence of those of inferior kinds and of ordinary appearance, by no means one of the least attractive displays. The show of grapes was thought to be one of the best, if not the best, ever made by the Society. And there was no very noticeable deficiency, unless it was of apples.

The exhibitions of forced fruits have not been equal the past season to what they have been on some former years, unless it be of grapes, that have been shown uninterruptedly through the season, frequently of very fine quality, and among them some new varieties. The display of peaches was meagre. There was about the usual show of strawberries, some as early as on March 23d.

On two different occasions Mr. Allen exhibited a large basket of May Duke cherries that were very fine and very beautiful; it was the largest quantity and most attractive exhibition of forced cherries that had ever been made at one time, and was the *only one* of this fruit through the season. There is no reason to be given to account for the supposed falling off; very probably it was accidental. It is not to be supposed that this mode of cultivation will for a long time, if ever, be very general; and the raising of forced fruits, unless it be to a limited extent of grapes, will most likely be confined to amateurs and those who make of it an object of interest rather than of profit.

In compensation for any deficiency in forced fruits, there were some very interesting exhibitions of orchard house culture. Mr. Hubbard showed some very fine peaches and other fruits, raised in this mode, and also some trees in pots still in fruit. Some remarks concerning orchard house cultivation were made in the Report of the Committee of 1859, and no additional observations are felt to be now necessary; like that of forced fruits, it will most probably continue to be confined to those who make of cultivation an object of interest, and who may in this way procure for themselves a supply of some kinds of fruit, as peaches and plums, of which the enjoyment is otherwise exceedingly precarious. The following extract from a private letter from a gentleman who was one of the first to introduce orchard houses into this part of the country, though he has modified the mode of constructing them, recommended by Mr. Rivers, by the introduction of a strong heating apparatus, will show the advantages of this method of culture. He says, "My trees, peaches, nectarines and plums, mostly in fourteen-inch pots, set their fruit uniformly and well, and ripened a large crop of well-grown specimens,—the peach trees averaging, for full grown trees, forty or fifty, and the nectarines double that quantity. We began to gather the fruit in July, and had it in the greatest abundance for two months, with a more moderate supply for a month longer."

STRAWBERRIES.

The crop of Strawberries promised well, but was seriously diminished by the dry weather that occurred at the time of its ripening. Considering the advance that has been made in various branches of Horticulture, the exhibitions of this fruit has not shown the improvement that was reasonably to have been expected. In order to encourage its cultivation, and induce the exhibition of the best specimens, two special premiums were placed at the disposition of the Committee by the liberality of two members of the Society. This led to the display of some very fine berries, by eight different competitors, of six different varieties; among them the new kind, La Constante, and the old favorite, Hovey's Seedling, were most conspicuous. The La Constante, introduced by Messrs. Hovey, is a magnificent fruit, of great size and beauty, of a fine color, and good quality. The Messrs H., who alone have cultivated it to any extent, are of opinion that it is hardy, free from the objections that apply to most varieties of this fruit, of foreign origin, and adapted to general cultivation.

Mr. Scott, of Brighton, brought forward his new seedling, Lady of the Lake, in considerable quantities. The Committee visited the grounds of Mr. S, who is one of the best and most extensive cultivators of the Strawberry, and saw large beds of this seedling. It is a staminate variety, and seemed to be a good bearer; but Mr. S. said the dry weather had affected the crop.

Different cultivators have exhibited the past season several Strawberries of recent origin; among others, Downer's Prolific, Cremont's Perpetual, Bunce's Seedling, Bonté de St. Julien, Oscar, Austen Seedling, etc., of which for the present, the Committee, feeling doubts as to their adaptation to general cultivation, refrain from expressing an opinion.

In Belmont, where the Strawberry is more extensively cultivated, perhaps, than anywhere else, the growers confine themselves mainly to a few established sorts, depending for their crops upon Hovey's Seedling, with the Jenny Lind, Boston Pine, or Brighton Pine, as a fertilizer; planting them in the proportion of about six of the former to one of the latter, and setting them in single rows about four feet apart, and taking but one crop from the same vines, have new beds every year. It is believed that this is the most economical method of cultivating the Strawberry. The practice of so skilful cultivators as those of Belmont is surely entitled to great consideration. Strawberries were first shown on June 22d.

CURRANTS.

In an experience of about forty years, the last was, as now remembered, the first and only season in which this fruit seemed to have met with severe injury; but the past, the blossom-buds seemed to have been in a great measure destroyed. Still there were some very fine specimens exhibited; among these, La Versaillaise and Dana's Transparent were conspicuous. Mr. Dana's Currant is very large, of fine flavor, and is, as stated, a great bearer. Those shown were certainly superior.

There is some confusion in the nomenclature of this fruit, and from the great similarity of the different varieties it is not always easy to distinguish the different sorts, one from the other. The Versaillaise has now been cultivated for some years; it seems to be a distinct variety, and among the most valuable. In Europe it is esteemed one of the best, if not the best sort, grown.

RASPBERRIES.

So far as the number of exhibitors is concerned, the exhibitions of Raspberries were inferior the past season; no entirely new kinds were shown. The Catawissa is now somewhat familiar to cultivators, but does not, judging from the number of exhibitors, seem to have acquired much favor; hardly as much as it deserves. It was shown by Mr. Strong the past season, in considerable quantities, as late as October 18th. To those desirous of prolonging the season for the enjoyment of this fruit, it is thought that the cultivation of this variety may be safely recommended.

BLACKBERRIES

Suffered severely the past season, and were only exhibited in comparatively small quantities. The canes, when grown luxuriantly, are apt to be killed in winter, and need protection.

CHERRIES.

A single Cherry from Randolph, and a small branch with half a dozen black mazards from Newburyport, were the only cherries, grown in the open air, exhibited. The crop was entirely destroyed. Early in the spring the fruit-buds looked well, but when the blossoms expanded it was found that the germ of the fruit was wholly destroyed, and that only the petals of the flowers opened. The injury was not confined to the flower-buds, but extended to those of the leaf also, trees showing in most cases no foliage till late in the season, and then scantily. For some years the Cherry appears to have been failing, and will not probably immediately recover from the effects of the past winter.

PEACHES.

There were no Peaches the past year. The trees suffered severely; in many instances old trees were killed entirely, and younger ones in their new growth.

PEARS.

The crop of Pears was very far below an average, but this was to some extent compensated by the quality of the fruit produced; that, with respect to some varieties, was superior to any before noticed. In the later exhibitions of this fruit, especially, the specimens were exceedingly fine and beautiful. The character of the past season, measurably free from great and sudden alternations of heat and cold; exemption from severe drought, with a long succession of genial warm weather; has been favorable to the production of this fruit, in its highest perfection. The Urbaniste, Marie Louise, Belle Lucrative, Beurré d'Anjou, Beurré Langelier, Glout Morceau, Josephine de Malines, with some others, have been peculiarly large, fine, and beautiful.

The fall, too, was of a very favorable character to the trees, warm, dry, and free from early frosts, ripening the new wood thoroughly. It was noticeable that there was little or no second growth on the Pears the past year, that which, from its immature state, is most apt to be injured. As has been previously stated, Pear trees were very much injured the past winter, in many instances of some kinds particularly, killed or seriously hurt. No new varieties, or such as have not previously been reported on, have been submitted to the Committee.

GRAPES.

Grape Vines, when wholly exposed, even in favorable situations, to the influences of the last winter, and even when partially protected therefrom, were, in most instances, greatly injured; in some, killed to the ground; in others, having the leaf and fruit-buds destroyed. Some varieties escaped with less injury than others, and among those that the most successfully resisted the effects of the weather may be named the Delaware and Hartford Prolific. Out of a collection of eight or nine different hardy varieties, these, with the Clinton, were the only varieties that escaped serious harm.

But although the winter was so destructive, the past summer and autumn were the most favorable for grapes of any now remembered. The mildew, and not the severity of the climate, is the most serious obstacle to the raising of grapes. Last season there was no mildew, and varieties thoroughly ripened and attained perfect maturity in this vicinity, that rarely, if ever before, were produced in the open air, in this condition, even when grown under peculiarly favorable circumstances.

For the first time, in a somewhat lengthened experience, the Isabella seemed to attain perfect maturity. It is true that this variety is often shown well colored and apparently ripe, but this ripeness has been apparent only, for there was a want of the sweetness that belongs to perfectly ripe berries, and even this was only attained when grown in favorable situations in cities, where shelter was afforded, and the severity of the climate somewhat tempered, while this year they have appeared perfectly ripe, even when grown in open exposures; so that it is felt that the assertion that for the first time this variety thoroughly ripened the past season, is warranted.

From its peculiarly favorable character, opportunity has been afforded the past season to form an opinion of the quality of some varieties, when grown in favorable climates, and in a state of, or approaching to, perfection; but this exceptional character of the year should deter the formation of a favorable opinion of the adaptation of such to cultivation; that should be confined to those sorts that ripen their fruit in ordinary years, and under a less advantageous combination of circumstances.

There have been some new grapes exhibited the past year. Of such, among foreign varieties, the Muscat Hamburg, a black grape, with berries of medium size, oval shape, rich Muscat flavor, and large bunches, made a very favorable impression, and was thought a very fine grape. And the Golden Hamburg, a new white grape, with large oval berries, was also considered of good flavor; the vines of both varieties being of a vigorous habit.

Of hardy varieties, for out-door culture, the Committee have had an opportunity of tasting of a new seedling of Mr. E. A. Brackett. It was a large round black grape, heavy bloom, large bunches, thin skin, little or no pulp, very juicy, sweet, and very vinous. Mr. Brackett stated that it was ripe on 10th September. This has never been publicly exhibited; a few berries of it were

shown by Mr. B. to some of his friends in 1858, the first year of its bearing, about the middle of September, who were then very favorably impressed with it. This year, when it bore many bunches, Mr. Brackett presented a bunch to the Committee; those of them who tasted of it formed the highest opinion of its value, and it seemed to them the best and by far the most promising new hardy grape that had been brought to their notice.

The Committee have also the past season had an opportunity of tasting some new seedling hybrids, from Mr. Edward C. Rogers of Salem, produced by impregnation of the native grape by the Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, etc. It has for some time been generally known that Mr. Rogers had been engaged in raising new seedling grapes by means of hybridization. Several of them were exhibited by him at the Exhibition of the Essex County Agricultural Society, at Newburyport, a few years since, and were mentioned in the Reports of that Society of that year, and thus for the first time had attention been called to them; but although this was some time since, they have never been submitted to the Committee of the Horticultural Society until this year, and thus must be considered new so far as this Society is concerned. These grapes were shown by Mr. Rogers at the Annual Exhibition, and presented to the Committee on 28th September, distinguished by numbers 1, 4, and 15; and again on October 4, when they were in better condition and riper than on the former occasion. No. 1 is a large oval white grape, with a slight amber tinge, juice somewhat watery, of a peculiar flavor, with a stringy pulp. It was probably not ripe, and in an unfit condition to be properly judged of.

No. 4 is a large dark purple, or black, oval grape, with considerable pulp, but with a sprightly or vinous juice.

No. 15 is a large round red or dark amber-colored grape, juicy, with a thin skin, tolerably sweet, and very slightly musky, perhaps not quite as vinous as No. 4.

Both Nos. 4 and 15 were, in the opinion of the Committee, good grapes, though there was some difference of opinion as to which was entitled to the preference. The bunches of all the varieties were of good size.

No. 15 is very productive; a vine in the garden of Mr. Wm. H. Harrington, of Salem, three years planted, ripened the past year two hundred good sized bunches. Having seen them but once, and that in a year so exceptional as the past, the expression of any further opinion of the merit of these grapes, and their suitableness for general cultivation, would be hardly warranted.

Considered as a purely scientific experiment, that of Mr. Rogers must be deemed an eminent success; his seedlings of the first generation have parted with much of the distinctive character of the native variety, and show plainly traces of their foreign parentage. Whether he has met with equal success in originating varieties that shall, from early ripening and hardiness, be suited to the general wants, is yet to be established. It is earnestly hoped that he has. He has many sorts other than these named, some, it is believed, that have not yet fruited.

Although Dr. Van Mons has taught, and apparently established, a contrary theory — that of improving varieties by raising successive generations of seedlings — and that it may be thought presumptuous to call in question the teachings in Pomology from such a source, yet some doubt cannot but be entertained that hybridization is in the pursuit of this object, viz., the production of improved varieties, essential to success, and that the raising of successive generations of seedling grapes from a native or wild variety under circumstance where admixture of other sorts was *impossible*, might be pursued not for eleven generations, when, according to Van Mons, all the seedlings would be good; when the naming of varieties would become unnecessary, and propagation by grafting and budding cease, but for double that number, without showing any very marked improvement.

In a climate so austere as that of Massachusetts, it is believed all varieties of grapes require protection; that even if some may occasionally escape injury when this has been neglected, it cannot be wholly omitted with safety. Much attention of late years has been given to the production of new varieties from seed, and a hope, if not a belief, indulged, that such attempts would eventuate in the production of hardy varieties of good quality, not subject to mildew, that would, in ordinary years, attain maturity in free exposures. And some persons have, it is believed, even gone so far as to anticipate that grapes would become the object of extensive cultivation, and the making of wine a regular branch of industry. This may be so, and all their hopes may not be destined to prove fallacious. There is certainly reason to think that the list of varieties to be recommended for cultivation may soon be enlarged, probably by Mr. Brackett's seedling, Mr. Allen's hybrid; perhaps by some of those of Mr. Rogers, and some others. Beyond this, however, at present, whatever it may be hereafter, no great and acknowledged advance has been made. Those old favorites, the Isabella, the Diana, and the Delaware, neither of recent, and the last of uncertain origin, still seem to maintain their wonted supremacy. And other than this, the expectations indulged do not seem, as yet, to have a more substantial basis than a hope. That the rocky hill-sides of Massachusetts are some day to be covered with vineyards, rivalling in their rich luxuriance of foliage and fruit those of France, demands a faith in her capabilities almost equal to that necessary to remove mountains, and is a belief not very soon, at least as it is thought, to be realized. At all events, for this at present, there is none other than an imaginary foundation, and the business of the day is with the realities of the time, and not its imaginings.

It but remains to announce to the Society the award of its premiums.

JOSEPH S. CABOT, *Chairman.*

December 21st, 1861.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR FRUITS DURING THE SEASON.

For the best and most interesting exhibitions of Fruits during the season, the Lowell plate, to Henry Vandine, valued at, . $15 00
For the next best, to J. F. Allen, ... 10 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 7 00
For the next best, do. 5 00

Apples.—For the best twelve summer apples, on or before the third Saturday in August, not awarded, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Frederick Clapp, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Evers & Comley, . . . 3 00

For the best twelve autumn apples, on or before the third Saturday in November, to Frederick Clapp, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

For the best twelve winter apples, on or before the first Saturday in December, not awarded, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Frederick Clapp, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to James Eustis, ... 3 00

Apricots.—For the best twelve, on or before the third Saturday in August, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Blackberries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, to Galen Merriam, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, . . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

Cherries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

Currants.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Stickney, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Francis Dana, ... 1 00

Figs.—For the best twelve specimens, not awarded, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Gooseberries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, to A. D. Webber, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

GRAPES.—For the best specimens, grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not less than two bunches, to R. W. Turner,	$8 00
For the next best, to Mrs. F. B. Durfee,	6 00
For the next best, to G. G. Hubbard,	4 00
For the best specimens grown under glass, subsequently to the third Saturday in July, to R. W. Turner,	8 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant,	6 00
For the next best, to G. G. Hubbard,	4 00
For the best specimens of native grapes, not less than six bunches, to J. V. Wellington,	8 00
For the next best, to George Davenport,	6 00
For the next best, to Ira Cleveland,	5 00
For the next best, to Kendall Bailey,	4 00
For the next best, to J. Eaton,	3 00
MELONS.—For the best Muskmelons, grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, to E. M. Richards,	3 00
For the best Muskmelon, open culture, on or before the third Saturday in September, to A. D. Webber,	2 00
For the best Watermelon, on or before the third Saturday in September, to Thomas Walsh,	2 00
NECTARINES.—For the best twelve specimens, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
PEACHES.—For the best twelve specimens, grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, do.	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
For the best collection during the season, not awarded,	8 00
For the best twelve specimens, grown in open culture, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, do.	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
PEARS.—For the best twelve summer Pears, on or before the third Saturday in August, to G. B. Loomis,	6 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	4 00
For the next best, to H. Vandine,	3 00
For the best twelve autumn pears, on or before the third Saturday in November, to R. W. Ames,	8 00
For the next best, to J. F. Allen,	6 00
For the next best, to Augustus Parker,	4 00
For the next best, to J. A. Stetson,	3 00
For the best twelve winter pears, on or before the first Saturday in December, to Wm. R. Austin,	8 00

For the next best, to J. B. Loomis, ... $6 00
For the next best, to A. J. Dean, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Warren Heustis, . . . 4 00
Plums.—For the best twelve specimens, not awarded, . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00
Quinces.—For the best twelve specimens, not awarded, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Raspberries.—For the best specimens, not less than three boxes, to J. W. Foster, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00
Strawberries.—For the best display, during the season, to Hovey & Co., ... 10 00
For the best collection, shown at one time, to Hovey & Co., . 6 00
For the best specimen, not less than two boxes, to Thomas Walsh, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Wm. H. Barnes, . . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

PRIZES FOR FRUITS AWARDED DURING THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Apples.—For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, the Lyman Plate, to Fredk. Clapp, valued at . . $20 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 15 00
For the next best, do. 12 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded, ... 12 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 10 00
For the next best, do. 8 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded, 8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 6 00
For the next best, do. 5 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to A. D. Williams, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, . . . 5 00
For the next best, to Thos. Walsh, ... 4 00
For the best dish of apples, twelve specimens of one variety, to Fredk. Clapp, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Thos. Heustis, ... 4 00
For the next best, to H. Vandine, ... 3 00
For the next best, to L. J. Livermore, ... 2 00

PEACHES.—For the best collection of not more than four varieties, not awarded,	$5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
PLUMS.—For the best collection of not more than four varieties, to G. G. Hubbard,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
PEARS.—For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Henry Vandine,	25 00
For the next best, to Wm. Bacon,	20 00
For the next best, to Thos. Walsh,	16 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, to J. Haley,	15 00
For the next best, to J. Stickney,	12 00
For the next best, to A. D. Williams,	10 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, to W. R. Austin,	10 00
For the next best, to Jacob Eaton,	8 00
For the next best, to P. R. L. Stone,	6 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to F. Dana,	6 00
For the next best, to W. P. Butterfield,	5 00
For the next best, to G. A. Mudge,	4 00
For the best dish of pears, twelve specimens of one variety, to A. D. Williams,	5 00
For the next best, to John Savage, Jr.,	4 00
For the next best, to Jacob Eaton,	3 00
For the next best, to Wm. Bacon,	2 00
GRAPES, FOREIGN.—For the best five varieties, two bunches each, to Mrs. T. W. Ward,	10 00
For the next best, not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, to E. S. Rand,	6 00
For the next best, to G. G. Hubbard,	4 00
For the best two varieties, two bunches each, to W. H. Barnes,	5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	4 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
For the best collection, not less than six varieties, to Mrs. Durfee,	10 00
For the next best, to H. S. Mansfield,	8 00
For the next best, to J. C. Potter,	6 00
For the next best, to J. F. Allen,	4 00

GRAPES, NATIVE.—For the best specimens, to Geo. Davenport,	$6 00
For the next best, to K. Bailey,	5 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to E. A. Brackett,	3 00
For the next best, to A. Clement,	2 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

To B. K. Bliss, for seedling gooseberry,	$1 00
" J. C. Whiton, for native grapes,	3 00
" Asa Bullard, grapes,	3 00
" J. F. Allen, for nectarines,	2 00
" do., for forced peaches,	2 00
" G. G. Hubbard, do.,	2 00
" do., for orchard house fruits,	5 00
" J. French, for pears,	2 00
" J. A. Stetson, for quinces,	2 00
" J. F. Allen, for forced cherries,	3 00
" Mrs. S. Poole, for figs,	a Bronze Medal.
" Wm. Bacon, for pears,	4 00
" George Walsh, do.,	2 00
" Hovey & Co., do.,	2 00
" Francis Dana, do.,	2 00
" G. A. Mudge, do.,	2 00
" A. Chamberlain, do.,	3 00
" Hervey Davis, for grapes,	2 00
" Newell Harding, do.,	1 00
" Wm. H. Harrington, do.,	2 00
" W. C. Strong, for raspberries,	2 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To Hovey & Co., for apples,	$3 00
" S. A. Bemis, do..	2 00
" Hovey & Co., for pears,	10 00
" M. P. Wilder, do.,	10 00
" S. Walker, do.,	10 00
" N. R. Child, do.,	5 00
" John Savage, Jr., do.,	4 00
" A. C. Thacher, do.,	5 00
" S. S. Bucklin, do.,	3 00
" M. C. Mason, do.,	3 00
" A. J. Dean, do.,	1 00
" J. M. Moore, do.,	1 00

To John Parker, for pears,	$1 00
" Amos Smith, do.,	1 00
" Wm. H. Hunnewell, for peaches,	2 00
" James Codman, do.,	2 00
" Henry Vandine, for plums,	1 00
" J. Breck, for grapes,	3 00
" J. N. Wellington, do.,	2 00
" R. S. Rogers, do.,	2 00
" E. C. Rogers, do.,	2 00
" J. C. Whiton, do.,	2 00
" B. B. Davis, do.,	1 00
" Jacob Eaton, do.,	1 00
" J. B. Clark, do.,	1 00
" G. G. Hubbard, do.,	1 00
" Francis Dana, do.,	1 00
" George Newhall, do.,	1 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES,

For the Year 1861.

BY DANIEL T. CURTIS, CHAIRMAN.

The present season has been singularly unfavorable to vegetable growth, and especially to that department embraced in this report. Early and long-continued drouth and an uncommonly cold season tended to keep back the growth of early vegetables; the unhappy state of the country, too, distracted the cultivator's mind with an uncertainty as to the value of his products, which lessened the aggregate labor of the farm and the garden; and to this must be added, the appointment of premiums for the weekly exhibitions came a week too early for the peculiarity of the time and season.

Taking, however, all these untoward circumstances into consideration, our contributors deserve more than usual praise for their continued exertions and remarkable success, considering the obstacles.

The new Tree Tomato, for the first time placed on the tables at the weekly exhibitions by G. G. Hubbard, Esq., is one that seems to possess the following superior qualities: the color is bright clear scarlet, shape very perfect, flesh solid and of excellent flavor, fruit growing in rich heavy clusters on a tree-like form. It must naturally be earlier, and much more ornamental to the kitchen garden if well cultivated and strongly staked, than the older varieties. Your Committee must truly commend it for cultivation.

The new Scarlet Egg Plant, introduced from France, grown by Mr. James McTear, and placed on the tables for the first time this season, was indeed a beautiful and ornamental variety; though possessing no merit for culinary purposes, (except perhaps for garnishing dishes,) it ripened some of the most brilliant and rich scarlet fruit we ever have seen. It should find a place wherever an ornament in the kitchen garden is desired, as we know nothing that can surpass it in color and attraction. It being new, and but little known of the beauty and durability of its fruit, it did not receive the attention it merited; consequently the fruits exhibited were not so large and fair as we may expect to see another season.

We have reason to feel well satisfied with the general quality of the specimens exhibited, which was considerably better than was anticipated during the early part of the season.

The money appropriated has been, we hope, judiciously awarded in premiums and gratuities.

The Annual Exhibition has rarely, if it has ever, been exceeded for superiority of the esculent roots placed on our tables. Those who had the satisfaction of seeing the products offered, must have felt assured that the interest in the vegetable department has not diminished.

The space being limited in a smaller hall than usual, it was impossible to make the usual imposing show as to numbers of specimens; there were fewer contributors than in former years; but what was wanting in quantity was more than made up in quality.

The fine varieties and well-grown specimens of tomatoes exhibited bore witness to the estimation in which this vegetable is held by our members. The Messrs. Hovey exhibited the Tree tomatoes, well fruited in pots, giving a very brilliant effect to their valuable collection; other contributors exhibited the same variety in dishes; and all were equally attractive, as compared with the older varieties.

The interest taken on these occasions by S. A. Merrill, of the Derby Farms, Salem, is very commendable; and the collection exhibited by him is always of great and general interest.

Messrs. Stone, Harrington, Crosby, Pierce, and many others offered large collections and of very many varieties, of great excellence.

The collection of Peppers grown by F. Burr, Esq., for ornament, presented a new feature in this family of plants, and excited much admiration as well as curiosity to know how their color and peculiar forms and fruit were produced.

We cannot conclude this report without returning our thanks to those who have contributed so much for our interest and instruction during the past season, conferring an equal favor on the Society and the public, and meriting a most favorable mention as developing new sources of prosperity and pleasing occupation in the community.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

Asparagus.—For the best, to J. B. Moore,	$4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	3 00
Beets.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Turnip Blood,	4 00
For the next best, to G. W. Pierce, for Turnip Blood,	3 00
For the next best, to Thomas Walsh, for Bassano, turnip-rooted,	2 00
Beans.—For the best Early Shelled, to J. Nugent,	3 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce,	2 00
For the best Large Lima, to George Leland,	3 00
For the next best, to Thomas Walsh,	2 00
Cabbages.—For the best, to G. W. Pierce, for Early Ox Heart,	3 00
For the next best, to G. A. Mudge, for Early Wakefield,	2 00
Carrots.—For the best, to J. Crosby, for Short Scarlet,	3 00
For the next best, to G. W. Pierce, for Short Scarlet,	2 00
Celery.—For the best, to J. Crosby,	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	2 00
Cucumbers.—For the best, under glass, to R. W. Turner,	4 00
For the best, open culture, to Bowen Harrington,	3 00
For the next best, to George W. Pierce,	2 00

Egg Plants.—For the best, to J. McTear, for Large Round Purple,	$3 00
Lettuce.—For the best, to Thomas Walsh, for Tennis Ball, .	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, . . .	2 00
Onions.—For the best, to J. Crosby, ...	3 00
For the next best, to G. W. Pierce, ...	2 00
Potatoes.—For the best, to J. Crosby, for Nichols' Early, . .	4 00
For the next best, to Thomas Walsh, for Dikeman, . .	3 00
For the next best, to Jonas Gammell, for Dikeman, . .	2 00
Peas.—For the best, to Thomas Walsh, for Early Dan. O'Rourke, a level peck weighing 9 lbs.	4 00
For the best Late, to Bowen Harrington, for Victoria Marrow,	3 00
Rhubarb.—For the best, to Barnes & Washburn, for Early Prince Imperial, *Red Cooking*, ...	3 00
For the next best, to A. D. Webber, for Victoria, . .	2 00
Squashes.—For the best, to Thomas Walsh, for Early Bush, .	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for Early Long warted,	2 00
For the best Late, to Abner Pierce, for Marrow, . .	3 00
Tomatoes.—For the best, to Thomas Walsh, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to G. W. Pierce, ...	3 00
For the next best, to George Leland, ...	2 00
Turnips.—For the best, to Jonas Gammell, . . .	3 00

GRATUITIES PREVIOUS TO THE OPENING OF THE HALL.

To Jonathan French, for forced rhubarb, ...	2 00
" James Bean, for tomatoes, ...	2 00
" Thomas Walsh, for lettuce, ...	1 60
" Josiah Crosby, for lettuce, ...	1 00
" A. Hatch, for asparagus, ...	2 00
" J. B. Moore, for asparagus, ...	1 00

GRATUITIES FOR THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

To Evers & Comley, for fine mushrooms, exhibited at the opening of the Hall, ...	3 00
" J. B. Moore, for asparagus, ...	1 00
" Josiah Crosby, for cucumbers, ...	1 00
" George Leland, for Dan. O'Rourke peas, . . .	1 00
" J. B. Moore, for rhubarb, Victoria, . . .	2 00
" Bowen Harrington, for do. Seedling, . . .	2 00
" W. H. Barnes, for do. Victoria, . . .	2 00
" James Nugent, for do. Cahoon, . . .	2 00
" G. W. Pierce, for do. Victoria, . . .	2 00
" Anthony Hatch, do. Victoria, . . .	2 00
" Abner Pierce, for Japan beans, new, ...	1 00
" E. S. Rand, Jr., for String beans, ...	1 00

To	Abner Pierce, for Cranberry String beans,	$1 00
"	Samuel Sweetser, for Stringless bean,	1 00
"	E. A. Story, for Early Manley potatoes,	1 00
"	Wm. Bacon, for Shelled beans,	1 00
"	Josiah Crosby, for Sweet corn,	2 00
"	Jonas Gammell, for beets and tomatoes,	2 00
"	I. P. Rand, for tomatoes,	1 00
"	Bowen Harrington, for beans and tomatoes,	2 00
"	J. J. White, for Large Purple-top turnips,	1 00
"	Bowen Harrington, for Darling's Early Sweet corn,	2 00
"	A. D. Webber, for Webber's Hybrid Sweet corn,	2 00
"	Abner Pierce, for Sweet corn,	2 00
"	Abner Pierce, for Large Lima beans,	1 00
"	Josiah Crosby, for Large Lima beans,	1 00
"	J. B. Moore, for cauliflowers,	1 00
"	G. G. Hubbard, for the first dozen tomatoes of the new Tree variety, very fine,	3 00
"	A. W. Spencer, for perfected tomato,	1 00
"	Bowen Harrington, for Burr's Sweet corn, very late in the season,	2 00
"	Eliphalet Stone, for Garnet Chili potatoes, new,	2 00
"	Abner Pierce, for fine Yellow Field corn,	3 00
"	James McTear, for Scarlet Egg Plants, one of the deepest scarlet ornamental vegetables known, new,	1 00

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

BEETS.—For the best, to J. Crosby, for Long Blood,	4 00
For the next best, to George W. Pierce, for Turnip Blood,	3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for Long Blood,	2 00
CARROTS.—For the best, to George W. Pierce, for Long Orange,	4 00
For the next best, to D. & Geo. F. Stone, for Long Orange,	2 00
SWEET CORN.—For the best, to Tho's Walsh, for Burr's Improved,	4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for Burr's Improved,	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for Burr's Improved,	2 00
POTATOES.—For the best collection, to Bowen Harrington,	5 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill,	4 00
For the next best, to E. A. Story,	3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.	2 00
PARSNIPS.—For the best, to Thomas Walsh, for Long Dutch,	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, for Long Dutch,	3 00
For the next best, to D. & Geo. F. Stone, for Long Dutch,	2 00
SQUASHES.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, for Hubbard,	5 00
For the next best, to D. & George F. Stone, for Marrow,	4 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for Canada,	3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, for Marrow,	2 00

TURNIPS.—For the best, to Jonas Gammell, for Purple-top Flat, .	$4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Newhall, for Purple top Flat, .	3 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce, for Purple-top Flat, .	2 00
TOMATOES.—For the best, to Warren Heustis, for Smooth Flat Red,	3 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Pierce, for Smooth Round Red,	2 00
CAULIFLOWERS.—For the best, to George W. Pierce, . .	4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, ...	3 00
CABBAGES.—For the best Drumhead, to S. A. Merrill, . .	4 00
For the next best, to S. W. Hatheway, . . .	3 00
For the next best, to D. & Geo. F. Stone, . . .	2 00
For the best single specimen, to S. A. Merrill, (weight 41 lbs.)	2 00
MUSK MELONS.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Green-flesh, .	4 00
For the next best, to A. D. Webber, for Webber's Golden Beechwood, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for French Nutmeg, .	2 00
WATER MELONS.—For the best, to Thomas Walsh, for Mountain Sweet, ...	4 00
MAMMOTH SQUASH.—For the best, to A. D. Webber, weight 151 pounds, ...	Society's Silver medal.
For the next best, to C. N. Bracket, 112½ pounds, . .	3 00
PUMPKINS.—For the best, to Anthony Hatch, .	Society's Silver medal.
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, . . .	3 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To George W. Pierce, for extra fine Curled Endive, . .	2 00
" Bowen Harrington, for collection, ...	5 00
" R. S. Rogers, for fine cauliflowers, ...	2 00
" D. & George F. Stone, for collection, ...	5 00
" G. G. Hubbard, for collection, ...	3 00
" John Ruggles, for Large Lima beans, . . .	1 00
" George Newhall, for Perfected tomatoes, . . .	1 00
" S. S. Bucklin, for three varieties of Egg Plants in pots, .	3 00
" James Comley, for collection of squashes, . . .	2 00
" Samuel Kneeland, 3d, for collection, ...	2 00
" J. C. Potter, for celery, ...	1 00
" Josiah Crosby, for collection, ...	4 00
" I. P. Clark, for tomatoes, ...	1 00
" Darius Goff, Pawtucket, for superior cultivated cranberries, the	Society's Silver medal.
" Joseph Palmer, for Mammoth tomatoes, . . .	1 00
" F. Stimson, for Tobacco plant, ...	2 00
" Frederick Clapp, for Indian corn, ...	1 00
" James Nugent, for beets and tomatoes, . . .	1 00
" James McTear, for collection, ...	2 00

To	S. A. Merrill, for collection,	$5 00
"	C. N. Brackett, for collection,	4 00
"	John Wright, for squashes, (grown on Warren Bridge,)	3 00
"	Francis Dana, for squashes,	2 00
"	Jonas Gammell, for Hubbard and Marrow squashes,	2 00
"	W. H. Barnes, for Mammoth squash,	1 00
"	Hovey & Co., for Tree tomatoes in pots, (new,)	3 00
"	Hovey & Co., for collection,	5 00
"	Abner Pierce, for collection,	2 00
"	Isaac Pratt, for squashes,	1 00
"	A. D. Webber, for splendid exhibition of six Mammoth squashes grown on one vine, aggregate weight of the six, 695½ lbs.	4 00
"	Thomas Walsh, for collection,	3 00
"	Anthony Hatch, for collection,	4 00
"	Josiah Newhall, for collection,	3 00
"	J. T. Beal, for fine pumpkin,	1 00
"	David Lane, for collection,	2 00
"	George A. Mudge, for collection,	2 00
"	I. P. Rand, for collection,	2 00
"	Fearing Burr, for Pepper plants,	2 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,

For the Year ending Dec. 31, 1861.

BY EDWARD S. RAND, JR., CHAIRMAN.

The past year, though unfavorable for horticulture, has shown an increasing interest in the Library of the Society. The reading room has been in constant use, and the members have freely exercised their privilege of taking books from the Library.

Meetings of the Committee have been regularly held at the Library Room on the second Wednesday of each month, in which much interest has been taken by the members of the Committee, and much business conducive to the prosperity and increase of the Library been transacted. Early in January the annual examination of the Library showed no discouraging feature, the books being all in good condition, with the exception of a few which needed rebinding.

The increase of books has only been limited by the expenditure of the appropriation, which has all been devoted to the purchase of new books or to completing imperfect sets. The money has been judiciously expended, and by availing ourselves of favorable opportunities for purchasing, the Society is now in possession of valuable works worth far more than the cost.

The Committee regret to say, there seems to be, with many members of the Society, a want of appreciation of the value of a large and well selected horticultural library. Many grudge the money appropriated for this purpose, losing sight of the fact, now well established, that one of the best investments which can be made is in valuable and well-selected books. The thousands of dollars annually expended in prizes for fruits, flowers and vegetables, are productive of far less real benefit to the members of the Society than the five hundred dollars annually devoted to the increase of the Library.

The fund available for the purchase of books has, during the past two years, been much reduced by the large bills for binding, which have of necessity been incurred. When your Committee, some two years since, took charge of the Library they found matters in anything but a promising condition; for sixteen years there had been few, if any, meetings of the Library Committee; there was no oversight of the Library save that bestowed by the faithful librarian, to whose care alone the Society owes the preservation of the many valuable books with which the generosity and forethought of former members had endowed it. The Library was in fact a dead thing; an appropriation of about one hundred dollars was annually made, but it was never devoted to the increase of the Library, and but few books were added, and those mostly the gradual increase caused by binding up magazines. Your Committee find that in former days some foreign horticultural periodicals were taken by the Society,

but the sets were incomplete and it will require much diligence to render them perfect; this your Committee are endeavoring to do. If the appropriation during the twenty years anterior to 1860 had been devoted to the increase and improvement of the Library, we should now have a collection of horticultural books unsurpassed in value and number; as it is, there are private libraries which excel us in this respect. The renovation of the Library, and bringing it to a position of usefulness, was not to be done in a year, but during the past two years it has been gradually improving, until now your Committee are able to say it has reached a position of great usefulness, from which we trust it will never be allowed to fall. The reading room, which a year since could only be considered an experiment, has been of great advantage, and we recommend it be considered a permanent institution. Some of the periodicals taken during the year 1860 have been discontinued the present year, as your Committee deemed them of little value or found they were not read; others which seemed desirable have been added, but these changes have been few, and the list of domestic periodicals remains very much the same with that given in the Library Report for 1860, to be found on the sixty eighth page of the Transactions of the Society for that year.

But few foreign periodicals have been added to the list given last year, owing to a want of funds; but all then taken have been continued, and unbound volumes have been placed upon the shelves in handsome, substantial, and serviceable binding.

It was deemed unnecessary to bind all the domestic periodicals; many are of fleeting interest, and some not worth the expense of binding. It is, however, believed that all of permanent value have been bound; others remain on file, open to the examination of members on application to the librarian. The many rare and valuable books in the possession of the Society have all been added to the "List of Books not to be taken from the Library Room." This list has thus been greatly increased; the wisdom of this step is evident; there are many works which, if lost or injured, no money could replace, and the chances of loss or damage are greatly increased by allowing them to be in general circulation; others are too bulky to be taken from the room, and others are sets or portions of sets, of which the loss of one volume would irreparably injure the whole set. These volumes may at any time be taken out by special vote of the Library Committee, application being made in writing at any regular monthly meeting. The rules of the Library have, during the past year, been revised and some important changes made. The fines imposed for retaining books beyond the specified time have been collected, and may amount to a considerable sum; this money will be devoted to the increase of the Library.

Your Committee are glad to state that the Second Volume of Audubon's Birds, supposed to be lost, has been returned; a new copy of Volume II. of Illustration Horticole, of Vol. 15 of The Cottage Gardener, and of Bigelow's Plants of Boston, have been procured, so that thus two imperfect sets are ren-

dered complete. In this connection it may not be inappropriate to refer to what is, perhaps, the greatest addition made to the Library during the past year. The set of Curtis's Botanical Magazine was incomplete by the whole of the second series and several odd volumes, and, on account of the rarity of the volumes wanting, it was deemed impossible ever to complete the set.

Through the exertions of a member of the Committee, and by means of that gentleman's foreign correspondence, all the missing volumes have been obtained, and are now in suitable binding upon the Library shelves. The value of this addition cannot well be over-estimated; in addition to procuring a series of rare and valuable works, we complete our set, thus more than doubling the value of those volumes we already possessed.

During the past year two vacancies have occurred in the Committee; one caused by the expulsion of Mr. Wm. A. Harris from the Society, the other by the resignation of Mr. J. Otis Williams, who had acted most acceptably as Secretary of the Committee, he having received a military appointment. These vacancies were filled at the quarterly meeting of the Society, in July, by the choice of George W. Pratt, Esq., in place of Mr. Harris, and of John Lothrop, Esq., in place of Mr. Williams; Mr. Lothrop was also elected Secretary of the Committee, which post he now fills.

As there may be many books which should be in the Society's Library, but which may not come under the notice of the Committee, notices of such books may be handed to the Librarian, and they will be added to the Library as the funds may permit, at the discretion of the Committee. Your Committee would again call the attention of the Society to the importance of providing a fire-proof library room. Should our Library be destroyed by fire the loss would be irreparable; and no insurance could make good our loss. During the last summer, by the burning of a neighboring building, we were in some danger. This end can only be obtained by the erection of a new hall by the Society, for which your Committee trust early measures will be taken by the Society. Your Committee would also suggest to the Society, the inexpediency of confining the purchase of books to those solely treating on Horticulture, but would recommend that the Library be so extended as to embrace other branches of Natural History, connected with botanical research, such as Zoölogy, Ornithology, Entomology, &c.

The following works have been added to the Library during the past year, from the Library fund, many of them works of rarity and value and elegantly illustrated:—

Volumes 1, 2, and 3, of the Natural History of the United States, by Louis Agassiz; presented by George W. Pratt, Esq.

American Cyclopædia, Vol. II.

Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society, Vol. 20.

Address before the Essex Agricultural Society, by J. Lewis Russell.

Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, for 1859.

Transactions of the Linnæan Society; 21 vols., quarto, beautifully illustrated.

Andrews' Heaths; fine colored plates, 6 vols.

Bacon's Sylva Sylvarum.
Henderson's Illustrated Bouquet, 2 vols.; superb plates of new flowers.
Loudon's Suburban Gardens.
Langstroth on Bees.
Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry.
Sibson's Agricultural Chemistry.
How to Farm Profitably.
Book of the Exhibition of the Maryland Institute, for 1860; presented.
Discourse before the Sons of Liberty in New York; presented.
Proceedings of the American Pomological Society, for the year 1860; presented by Marshall P. Wilder, Esq.
Bigelow's Plants of Boston.
Wood's Practical Botany.
New American Cyclopædia, Vol. 12.
Hortus Lindenianus, 1859 and 1860.
Lessons in Botany, by Asa Gray.
Manual of Botany, by Asa Gray.
Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.
How Plants Grow, by Asa Gray.
New American Cyclopædia, Vol. 13.
Patent Office Report, Agriculture, 1860; presented.
Curtis's Botanical Magazine, from 1823 to 1852; completing the set.
Report of the Survey for the Pacific Railroad; 13 volumes large quarto, a full set; beautifully illustrated and of great value.
Piscatorea Iconographie des Orchidees; one of the most superb works ever published; beautifully illustrated; Vol. 1, large folio.
Explorations in Valley of Salt Lake, by Stansbury.
Illustration Horticole, Vol. 2.
Volume 4th, Jardin Frutier.
Birds of America, by Baird and Cassin; 2 vols. quarto, with fine colored plates.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Classification of the Coleoptera of North America, by John Le Conte; part I.; presented.

Your Committee, in conclusion, are able to report the condition of the Library as highly satisfactory, and, pleased and encouraged by the interest taken, they enter upon another year with new interest and renewed zeal, trusting in time to make the Library of the Society creditable to and co-extensive with the high position and reputation of the Society.

Edward S. Rand, Jr., *Chairman.*
Geo. W. Pratt,
Wm. H. Spooner, Jr.,
R. M. Copeland,
John Lathrop.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Receipts for 1861.

By cash in treasury, Dec. 31, 1860,		$940 83
	INCOME.	
" Dividends from stocks,	1,544 00	
" Assessments collected,	912 30	
" Receipts from Mount Auburn,	5,022 54	
" Rents collected and items,	221 04	
" Receipts from Annual Exhibition,	241 75	
" Interest from Parker's note,	3,600 00	
		11,541 63
" Spring Exhibition, 63.50; donation from members, 132.00,		195 50
" Legacy from the late Hon. B. V. French, (invested,)		500 00
		$13,177 96

Payments for 1861.

	EXPENSES.	
To premiums and gratuities,	2,765 00	
" Salaries, $650; Chairmen of Committees, $200,	850 00	
" Printing and advertising,	455 05	
" Portraits and frames,	869 70	
" Library, ($419.84 belonging to last year,)	1,019 88	
" Special awards and compensation, (Kenrick)	485 00	
" Expenses of Annual Exhibition	614 64	
" Rents,	1,550 00	
" Mechanics' and miscellaneous bills,	971 94	
		9,581 21
" Mount Auburn Catacombs, $500; Water-works, $1500, (extra expenditure),		2,000 00
" Donation to Soldiers' fund,		195 50
" Five shares Western Railroad stock, ($500 of it French fund, investment),		564 50
" Cash in treasury, Dec. 31, 1861,		836 75
		$13,177 96

Property of the Society.

Amount invested in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, (permanent),	4,000 00

Being the donations of

Josiah Bradlee, Esq., . . .	1,000 00	
Theodore Lyman, Esq., . . .	1,000 00	
Samuel Appleton, Esq., . . .	1,000 00	
John A. Lowell, Esq., . . .	1,000 00	
	4,000 00	
Amount of the legacy of the late Hon. Benj. V. French, of $500, in A. D. 1860, invested in five shares of Western Railroad, cost		564 50
Amount of the legacy of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, invested in 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, $4,500; 6 shares of Boston and Maine Railroad, and 53 shares of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, . .		10,000 00
20 shares of Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, . . .		2,000 00
10 shares Boston and Maine Railroad, 65 shares Fitchburg Railroad, . . .		7,500 00
Library, $2500; furniture and glass, $2500, . . .		5,000 00
H. D. Parker's note, secured by mortgage, . . .		60,000 00
Cash on hand, December 31, 1861, ...		836 75
		$89,901 25

Boston, Dec. 31, 1861.

JOSIAH STICKNEY,
C. O. WHITMORE,
MARSHALL P. WILDER, } *Finance Com.*

ADDRESS OF JOSEPH BRECK, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT OF MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

January 4, 1862.

Gentlemen:

I enter upon the duties of the Presidency of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for a fourth term, contrary to my expectations and wishes, as expressed a year since, and up to the time of my nomination in September.

It was the opinion of the committee of nomination and other influential members that the interests of the Society would be promoted by my continuance in office another year.

The interests of the Society and not my personal feelings induced me to accept the nomination, which resulted in my election; and now I come before you once more on the commencement of a new year, to thank you for this renewed expression of your confidence, wishing you at the same time happiness and prosperity in our mutual labors and efforts to promote the objects for which we are associated together.

The past year will long be remembered, not only on account of the dark political aspects of the country, and the horrors of civil war, which has raged with such fearful violence in some sections of our land; but particularly by horticulturists, in the strange and sudden changes of the weather, which have been the causes of almost a total failure of nearly every variety of fruit.

Consequently, with one of the most favorable seasons ever known for the perfection of the pear, peach, grape and other fruits, we have to record a year of barrenness and deficiency unparalleled in our horticultural experience.

The peculiarities of the season, and its effect upon fruit and fruit trees, have been so ably discussed in the report of the Fruit committee, which will soon be published and placed in your hands, that it will not be necessary for me to make any further allusions to it. It will add much to the value of future publications of this committee, if this practice should be continued, and, if possible, enter more minutely into all the details of the season, which, as such reports are generally read with much interest by members of the Society, will be important documents for reference in future years.

It appears from the records of the Society that we have not made any progress as to the increase of its members the past year, but the number has diminished. Eight life and fourteen annual members have been added, while six life and six annual members have deceased, and twenty-two have discontinued their membership, a diminution of twelve. The present number is 245 life and 326 annual members. Total 571.

Most of the discontinued members are those who have failed to pay their subscriptions, in consequence of change of place, inability, or indifference, and in some instances, perhaps, those who have enlisted in defence of the country, and are now at the seat of war. If there be any of this last class, I trust the Society will continue them members, notwithstanding the non-payment of their subscriptions.

The only case of expulsion, on record, occurred the last year. It is to be hoped that no case will ever occur again in our Society, where such severity will be necessary; but acts of such flagrant immorality and crime as were committed by the individual expelled, cannot be passed over in silence.

The Executive committee have been authorized to make inquiries in relation to any lot of land or estate that may be in market, that can be purchased on favorable terms, which may be suitable for a site to erect a convenient building for the accommodation of the Society. As real estate is somewhat depressed at the present time and may further recede in value, it is thought advisable to be upon the look out for any favorable opportunity for investment that may occur. But as we are at present well accommodated, there is no necessity for any movement, unless there is a prospect of great advantage to the Society.

The committee on the publication of the History and Transactions of the Society are making progress in that work. They have appointed the Rev. Luther Farnham editor, with whom they have had numerous meetings; furnishing him with much material for the work. The introductory part, with the history of the formation of the Society, is already written; subject, however, to some revision by the committee. The committee have been somewhat embarrassed by the loss of the first volume of the Records of the Society, which has mysteriously disappeared and cannot be found. The loss may not materially impede the progress of the work, as the records of the early transactions of the Society were published in the New England Farmer, by Mr. John B. Russell, and afterwards by Mr. Hovey, in his Magazine of Horticulture. It is, however, very desirable to have the original records; and the committee are confident they will yet be found, as they have authorized the Recording Secretary to advertise the loss.

The importance of this history is more and more apparent to the committee as they look back to the origin of the Society thirty-three years since, and note the small number of persons now living who took part in the formation of the Society, who are able to furnish such facts as are desirable to embody in the work, which, if it had been much longer delayed, would have been lost. The amount appropriated for this object was $1000; not any of it has yet been drawn from the treasury.

The Society appropriated the liberal sum of $1000 to be expended by a committee in procuring the portraits of all the past presidents of the Society, including the present incumbent. The committee discharged that duty to the satisfaction of the Society, within the amount granted, including the framing.

The portraits of those living, speak for themselves, and do great credit to the artists employed. Those who were acquainted with Gen. Dearborn are unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction as to the perfect correctness of his likeness. It was copied from a painting belonging to the family. It is very gratifying to the members of the Society to be able to look upon the face of one who did more than any other individual in laying the foundation of the Society, and in giving it its first great impulse.

The artist who executed the portrait of our beloved Walker was equally successful. When it is considered that he had nothing for a guide but a coarse photograph, it is a marvel that he should have produced such a life-like picture, that almost appears ready to speak as we gaze upon it. The portrait of Mr. Cook does not give so good satisfaction to the few who knew him, although it is a correct copy of a family picture. The painting of Mr. Vose may be considered pretty good. It was copied from a small miniature on ivory, and to some who were well acquainted with him is not judged to be a very striking likeness.

The amount appropriated for the various committees, to be expended in their several departments for the present year, is very liberal, amounting to the sum of $3200. The Executive committee in recommending, and the Society in voting this amount, have confidence that the committees will make a judicious disposition of the several sums placed to their credit, and not feel it to be their duty to expend the whole amount, unless in their judgment the interest of the Society demands it. We are spending a little too freely, notwithstanding the large income we receive, and possibly, instead of increasing our capital, we may find it to be diminishing. I hope the report of the Finance committee will not show this to be a fact. The income from Mount Auburn ought to be sufficient to meet our current expenses, while the income from other sources should be added to the capital, that we may be fully prepared for the erection of a new hall when the proper time arrives.

The accumulation of our funds has been checked the present year by the amount appropriated for the improvements at Mount Auburn, consisting of a number of beautiful fountains, supplied from a reservoir on the hill, to which the water is forced from one of the ponds by a steam engine. A large space of land formerly unavailable for lots has been filled with gravel; a circular reservoir has been made, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, and from this reservoir springs the principal fountain. These improvements add much to the interest and value of this part of the Cemetery. The amount voted by our Society was $1500, which will all be returned to us again, with interest, at some future time; for the increased value of the lots contiguous will much more than balance the outlay.

In addition to the water works, appendages, and their improvements, the Trustees of Mount Auburn have in progress the construction of ranges of catacombs, which will involve considerable expense before they are completed. Five hundred dollars has already been paid out by our treasurer toward this

improvement, and as we shall receive our proportion of the amount of sales from the catacombs, the same as in the lots, we shall have to pay our proportional part of the cost, whatever that may be. No further sum has yet been called for, from the Trustees of Mount Auburn, for this purpose, and perhaps no more will be wanted this season.

By deducting the $2000 from the receipts from Mount Auburn of the income of 1860 for these improvements; the sum expended for portraits; the expense of keeping an open library; and two years' bills of the Library committee, which will be found in the Treasurer's account of last year, it will appear that no addition has been made to our available funds. But by adding the French fund of five hundred dollars, and by estimating the library at an advanced value of 500 dollars more, as it will appear in the report of the Finance committee, it will be perceived that our property of all descriptions has advanced in value, short of $1000. But for two years we have not invested a single dollar, unless the expenditures at Mount Auburn may be considered as such.

A motion has been made, to alter the day of our Weekly Exhibitions from Saturday to Wednesday, and from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., instead of the usual hours. I hope no such alteration will be made, for in case this were done the By-laws of the Society must necessarily be altered, so that our meetings for business may take place on the same day, or we shall be obliged to meet occasionally twice a week. The course we have pursued from the foundation of the Society without any inconvenience, I think may be safely continued for another third of a century, unless the Society are to be greatly benefited by the change. I believe it will be for the interest and convenience of the Society to continue to have our exhibitions on Saturday.

Among other objects of interest which were brought to the notice of the public at our Weekly Exhibitions, during the summer season, were the extensive collections of native plants, correctly labelled with their scientific names. This class of plants belong more appropriately to the province of the Natural History Society, but a knowledge of botany is important, if not necessary, to the horticulturist. Although not very attractive to a majority of visitors, others duly appreciate their value and importance, and would be much gratified to have a continuance of such exhibitions, which should receive suitable encouragement.

In consequence of the scarcity of fruit and other considerations, the Annual Exhibition was held in our own hall, with the addition of a large room below for vegetables, and a portion of the library room for grapes. The unrivalled display of vegetables, and magnificent show of grapes; the collection of beautiful, rare, and curious plants arranged in the centre of the hall; together with the large masses of cut flowers, compensated in some measure for the profusion of pears, apples, peaches, and other fruits which have on former similar occasions been so prominent.

The exhibition was very interesting, much better than was anticipated, and gave general satisfaction to the members, as well as to others who witnessed it.

In resuming the duties of the chair, I have no important suggestions to make in relation to the future operations of the Society, except that we must exercise greater economy in our expenditures, be faithful in all the trusts committed to us, and wait with patience for the return of more prosperous times. A dark cloud hangs over our country; a furious storm is raging; we are convulsed with a fearful civil war. It has already deranged the business of individuals and corporations; it seriously affects all ranks and conditions of men.

We do not yet see the fury of the tempest abating. But we trust the storm will speedily pass away, followed by the glorious dawning of a peaceful day, more brilliant than the world has ever witnessed. This is our hope; and we confidently believe that the over-ruling Providence of God will bring it to pass.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A * DENOTES THE MEMBER AS DECEASED.

MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

*Adams, Daniel, *Newbury.*
Adams, George E., *Medford.*
Allen, John Fisk, *Salem.*
Amory, Charles, *Boston.*
Amory, James S., "
Andrews, Frank W. "
Andrews, W. T., "
Andros, Milton, *Brookline.*
*Appleton, Nathan, *Boston.*
*Armstrong, Samuel T., *Boston.*
Aspinwall, Augustus, *Brookline.*
Austin, William R., *Dorchester.*

Babbitt, Isaac, *Boston.*
Bailey, Edwin C. "
Bailey, John P., "
Barnard, James M., "
Barnard, Rev. C. F., "
Barnes, William H., *Roxbury.*
*Bartlett, E., *Newburyport.*
Barrows, Thomas, *Dedham.*
Bates, John D., *Boston.*
Bemis, Amory, *Cambridge.*
Blagg, Samuel, *Waltham.*
Blake, George B., *Brookline.*
*Blodgett, J. W., *Boston.*
Bond, George W., *Roxbury.*
Bouvé, Th. T., *Boston.*
Bowditch, A. C., "
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll, *Roxbury.*
Brackett, C. N., *Newton.*
Bradford, Samuel D., *W. Roxbury.*
Bradlee, J. B., *Boston.*
*Bradlee, Joseph P., "
*Bradlee, Josiah, "
Breed, Andrew, *Lynn.*
Breed, Henry A., "
*Brewer, Eliab Stone, *Roxbury.*
Brewer, Gardner, *Boston.*
Brewer, John Reed, "
Brewer, Otis, *Roxbury.*
*Brewer, Thomas, *Boston.*
Bright, Jona. B., *Waltham.*
Brown, Ebenezer, *Lynn.*
Brooks, J. W., *Milton.*
Burr, Fearing, Jr., *Hingham.*
Burr, M. H., "

Cadness, John, *New York.*
Carruth, Ch., *Boston.*
Carruth, Nathan, *Dorchester.*
*Chapman, Jona., *Boston.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *Lynn.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *South Boston.*
Chase, Wm. M., *Worcester.*
Childs, N. R.. *Dorchester.*
Chruickshank, James, *Malden.*
*Clapp, Thaddeus, *Dorchester.*
Clark, W. L., *Neponset.*
Clapp, Frederick, *Dorchester.*

Clement, Asa, *Dracut.*
Cleveland, Ira, *Dedham.*
*Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Coffin, G. Winthrop, *West Roxbury.*
Collamore, G. W., *Boston.*
Comer, G. N., *Newton.*
Comerais, Henry, *Dedham.*
Copeland, R. M'Cleary, *Boston.*
Copeland, R. Morris, *Lexington.*
Courtis, William, *Marblehead.*
Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
Crocker, Uriel, *Boston.*
*Crowninshield, George C., *Boston.*
Cummings, John, Jr., "
Cushing, Thomas T., "

Daggett, H. L., *Boston.*
Dana, Ch. B., *Brookline.*
Dana, Nathaniel, "
*Decker, Louis, *Boston.*
Dennie, Daniel, *Dorchester.*
*Denny, George, *Westborough.*
Denny, R. S., *Dorchester.*
Dexter, G. M., *Boston.*
Dickinson, Alexander, *Cambridgeport.*
Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Duncklee, John, *Brighton.*
Durfee, Mrs. F. B., *Full River.*
*Durfee, Geo. B., "
Durfee, Nathan, "

*Edwards, Elisha, *Springfield.*
Eldridge, E. H., *Boston.*
Eliot, Samuel A., "
Everett, Otis, "

*Fairbanks, H. P., *Charlestown.*
Fairbanks, Stephen, *Boston.*
Fearing, Albert, "
*Fenno, John, *Chelsea.*
Fisher, Daniel Simmons, *Roxbury.*
Fisher, Warren, "
*Fiske, Oliver, *Worcester.*
Foster, John H., *Boston.*
Foster, J. W., *Dorchester.*
*French, Benj. V., "
French, Jonathan, *Roxbury.*
Frothingham, S. C., *Boston.*
Fuller, Henry Weld, *Roxbury.*

*Gaffield, James, *Gloucester.*
Gage, Addison, *West Cambridge.*
Gardner, W. F., *Salem.*
*Gibson, Kimball, *Boston.*
*Gilmore, Addison, "
Greig, George, *Newton.*
Grinnell, Joseph, *New Bedford.*
Groom, Thomas, *Dorchester.*
Grundell, H. "

*Hall, Adin, *Boston.*
*Harris, William T., *Cambridge.*
*Hastings, Edmund T., *Boston.*
Hayden, A. W., *Portsmouth.*
*Hedge, Isaac L., *Plymouth.*
Hazeltine, H., *Boston.*
Holbrook, C. S., *E. Randolph.*
Hollis, J. W., *Brighton.*
Hooper, John, Jr., *Marblehead.*
Hooper, Robert C., *Boston.*
Hovey, C. M., *Cambridge.*
Hovey, P. B., *Cambridgeport.*
Howe, George, *Roxbury.*
*Howe, Hall J., *South Boston.*
Howe, Jabez C., *Boston.*
Howe, John, *Brookline.*
Howland, Henry, *Malden.*
Howland, John, Jr., *New Bedford.*
Hubbard, G. G., *Cambridge.*
Hubbard, W. J., *Boston.*
Huckins, James W., *Roxbury.*
Humphrey, F. J., *Dorchester.*
Hunnewell, H. H., *West Needham.*

*Jones, C. F., *Roxbury.*
*Jones, Thomas, *Boston.*
Johnson, Otis, *Lynn.*

Kendall, D. S., *Boston.*
Kenney, John M., *Wareham.*
Kimball, A. P., *Boston.*
King, Edward, *Dorchester.*
King, Franklin, "
King, William S., *Roxbury.*
Kingsbury, Wm. B., "
Kinsley, Lyman, *Cambridgeport.*
Kittredge, E. A., *Boston.*

Lamb, Thomas, *Boston.*
Lawrence, James, "
Lawson, Peter, *Dracut.*
Leavens, S. Davis, *Boston.*
Lee, George, *Watertown.*
Leland, George, *Waltham.*
Leuchars, R. B., *Quincy.*
Lewis, A. S., *Framingham.*
Lewis, Wm. G., "
Lincoln, Levi, *Worcester.*
*Lincoln, William, "
Lincoln, D. Waldo, "
*Loyd, James, *Boston.*
Lodge, Giles H., "
Lombard, I., "
Lothrop, Ed. W., *Chelsea.*
Lovett, G. A., *Beverly.*
Lowder, John, *Watertown.*
Luke, Elijah H.. *Cambridgeport.*
Lyon, Henry, *Charlestown.*

Mann, Jonathan, *Cambridge.*
Manning, Joseph, *Medford.*
Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
Mansfield, H. S., *Blackstone.*
Marsh, Francis, *Dedham.*
Marland, A., *Andover.*
*Marsh, Andrew S., *Roxbury.*
Martin, J. S., *Boston.*
*Martin, Richard T., "
May, Samuel, "
Merriam, Charles, *West Newton.*
Merrifield, W. T., *Worcester.*
Mills, Charles H., *Boston.*

Milton, W. H., *Roxbury.*
Minott, Charles, *Somerville.*
Mixter, Charles, *Boston.*
Morse, S. B., "
*Morse, Samuel F., "
Motley, Thomas, Jr., *W. Roxbury.*
Mudge, George A., *Boston.*
Mudge, E. R., *Lynn.*
Mudge, Geo. W., "

Newhall, Cheever, *Dorchester.*
Newhall, George, "
Newhall, John M., "
Newhall, Josiah, *Lynnfield.*
*Newman, Henry, *Roxbury.*
Nourse, B. F., *Boston.*
*Nuttall, Thomas, *of England.*

Page, Thomas, *Cambridge.*
Paige, James W., *Boston.*
Paine, Robert T., "
Palmer, J. P., "
Parker, Augustus, *Roxbury.*
*Parker, Daniel P., *Boston.*
Parker, James "
Parker, William A., "
Parkman, Francis, *Roxbury.*
*Parkman, Rev. Francis, *Boston.*
*Parsons, Gorham, *Brighton.*
*Parsons, William, *Boston.*
Partridge, Henry, "
Peirce, S. B., *Dorchester.*
Penniman, A. P., *Waltham.*
Perkins, Ed. N., *Brookline.*
Perkins, Wm. P., "
*Perry, John, *Sherborn.*
Pierce, George W., *Malden.*
Poole, Benjamin C., *Chelsea.*
Poor, John R., *Somerville.*
Pope, Alexander, *Dorchester.*
Pratt, George W., *Boston.*
Prescott, C. H., *Cornwallis, N. S.*
Preston, John, *Dorchester.*

Rand, E. S., *Dedham.*
Rand, E. S , Jr., "
Reed, George W., *Kingston.*
Reynoso, Bernard de, *S. Boston.*
Richards, Edward M., *Dedham.*
Richards, William B., *Boston.*
Robinson, J. H., *Dorchester.*
*Rotch, William, *New Bedford.*
Russell, George R., *Roxbury.*
Russell, John Lewis, *Salem.*
Runey, John, *Somerville.*

Sampson, G. R., *Brookline.*
Sanford, O. S., *Cordaville.*
Sargent, Ignatius, *Brookline.*
*Seaver, Nathaniel, *Roxbury.*
Sever, J. W., *Dorchester.*
*Shaw, Robert G., *Boston.*
Sheafe, Ch. C., *Newtonville.*
Shimmin, Charles F., *Boston.*
*Silsby, Enoch, *Bradford.*
Smith, Ch. A., *Boston.*
*Smith, Stephen H., *Providence.*
Sparhawk, Edward C., *Brighton.*
Springer, John, *Sterling.*
Stetson, Nahum, *Bridgewater.*
Stevens, Paran, *Boston.*
Stickney, Josiah, *Watertown.*
Stickney, Rufus B., *Somerville.*
Stimpson, George, *Charlestown.*
Stone, G. F., *Newton.*
Stone, Phineas J., *Charlestown.*
Stone, James W., *Dorchester.*
Story, E. A., *Brighton.*
Story, F. H., *Salem.*
*Story, Joseph, *Cambridge.*
Sturgis, William, *Woburn.*
Swain, Ch. D., *Roxbury.*

Tappan, Charles, *Boston.*
Taylor, Horace B., "
*Teschemacher, J. E., "
Thacher, Alfred C., *Dorchester.*
Thaxter, A.W., Jr., *Boston.*
*Thayer, J. E., "
*Thorndike, Israel, "
Thorndike, John H., "
*Towle, Lyman, "
*Tremlett, Thomas, *Dorchester.*
Turner, J. M.
Turner, R. W., Jr., *Randolph.*

Upton, George B., *Boston.*

Wainwright, Peter, *Boston.*
Wainwright, William L., *Braintree.*
Wakefield, E. H., *Chelsea.*
*Waldo, Daniel, *Worcester.*
Walker, Edward C. R., *Roxbury.*
*Walker, Samuel, "
Walker, Samuel A., *Brookline.*
Walker, T. W., *Waltham.*
Ward, Mrs. T. W., *Canton.*
Warren, G. W., *Boston.*
Wason, E., *Brookline.*
Webber, A. D., *W. Needham.*
Webster, Joshua, *Lynn.*
Webster, Nathan, *Haverhill.*
Weld, Richard H., *Roxbury.*
Welsh, J. H., *Dorchester.*
*West, Thomas, *Haverhill.*
Whitcomb, Levi, *Boston.*
White, B. C., "
Whiting, Nathaniel, *Brookline.*
Whitmore, C. O., *Boston.*
Whytal, Thomas G., *W. Roxbury.*
Wight, Eben., *Dedham.*
Wilder, Marshall P., *Dorchester.*
Williams, Aaron D., *Roxbury.*
Williams, Aaron D., Jr., "
Williams, Moses B., *Brookline.*
Winship, Franklin, *Brighton.*
Winship, F. Lyman, "
Wolcott, Edward, *Pawtucket.*
*Worthington, William, *Dorchester.*

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

*Adams, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Adams, Charles F., *Quincy.*
Adams, Ch. Fred., *Boston.*
*Adams, Joseph H., "
Adams, Isaac, *South Boston.*
*Adams, Z. B., *Boston.*
Albree, John "
Allen, Calvin, *Roxbury.*
Ames, R. W., "
*Andrew, John H., *Salem.*
Andrews, Alfred A., *Boston.*
*Andrews, Ebenezer T., "
*Andrews, Ferdinand, "
Andrews, James, *Waltham.*
*Andrews, Robert, *Boston.*
Apple, Antone, *Cambridge.*
*Appleton, Samuel A., *Boston.*
*Arnold, John, *Dorchester.*

Bachelder, Samuel, *Cambridge.*
*Bachi, I. C., *Dorchester.*
Bacon, William, *Roxbury.*
Bailey, Dudley H., *Boston.*
Bailey, Kendall, *Charlestown.*
*Baker, Walter, *Dorchester.*
Baker, W. P., *Quincy.*
*Balch, Joseph, *Roxbury.*
Barnes, Parker, *Dorchester.*
*Barrett, George C., *Boston.*
Bartlett, Levi, "
Bean, James, *Medford.*
*Belknap, A. E., *Boston.*
Bennett, Oliver, *Framingham.*
Billings, Joseph H., *West Roxbury.*
Binney, Amos, *Boston.*
Blake, G. T., "
Bliss, B. K., *Springfield.*
Boott, William, *Boston.*
Bowditch, Azell, *Roxbury.*
Bowditch, W. I., *Brookline.*
Boyd, Francis, *Boston.*

Brackett, E. A., *Winchester.*
*Bradbury, Charles, *Boston.*
Bradford, Charles F., *Roxbury.*
Bradlee, John D., *Milton.*
*Bradlee, Joseph, *Boston.*
Bradlee, J. T., "
Bradley, Benjamin, "
Bradstreet, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Breck, C. H. B., *Brighton.*
Breck, Joseph, "
*Bridge, Nathan, *Charlestown.*
Briggs, Richard, *Brookline.*
*Brimmer, Martin, *Boston.*
Britton, S. A., *Roxbury.*
Brown, Frederick, *Boston.*
*Brown, James, *Cambridge.*
Brown, Joseph T., *Boston.*
Brown, Simon, *Concord.*
Bruce, Benjamin, *Brookline.*
Bryant, G. F. J., *Boston.*
Bucklin, S. S., *Jamaica Plain.*
Buckman, Bowen, *Woburn.*
Buckminster, W. J., *Malden.*
Bull, E. W., *Concord.*
Bullard, Calvin, *Boston.*
Bullard, Lewis, *Dedham.*
Burley, Edward, *Salem.*
Burnett, Joseph, *Southborough.*
Burr, Charles C., *Newton.*
Buswell, E. W., *Malden.*
Butterfield, W. P., *Cambridgeport.*

Cabot, Edward C., *Brookline.*
Cabot, Joseph S., *Salem.*
Caines, William, *South Boston.*
Capen, F. L., " "
Carey, Isaac, *Boston.*
Carter, William E., *Cambridge.*
Chadwick, Joseph H., *Roxbury.*
Chaffin, John C., *Newton.*
Chenery, Winthrop W., *Belmont.*

Cheney, Arthur, *Boston.*
Chickering, Horatio, *Dedham.*
*Chickering, Jonas, *Boston.*
Chilson, G., "
Clapp, W. W., Jr., "
Clark, E. D., "
Clark, John J., *Roxbury.*
Clark, Joseph W., *Dedham.*
Clark, Randolph M., "
Cobb, Edward W., *Boston.*
Cobb, Jonathan H., *Dedham.*
*Cole, S. W., *Boston.*
Collamore, John, Jr., "
Comins, Linus B., *Roxbury.*
Comley, James, *Brighton.*
Converse, Joshua P., *Woburn.*
Copeland, Charles, *Wyoming.*
Cordwell, G. B., *Roxbury.*
Crafts, W. A., "
Crocker, Fred. W., *Barnstable.*
Crooker, Ralph, *Roxbury.*
Crosby, Josiah, *West Cambridge.*
*Crowninshield, Benjamin W., *Boston.*
*Crowninshield, George C., "
Cruickshank, J. T., *Roxbury.*
Cummings, Amos, Jr., *Reading.*
Curtiss, Charles F., *West Roxbury.*
Curtis, D. T., *Boston.*
Cutter, George B., *Weston.*

Dana, Francis, *Roxbury.*
Dana, Thomas, *Cambridge.*
*Dane, John, *Boston.*
Daniel, Ellery C., *Dedham.*
*Daniel, Josiah, "
Davenport, Edward, *Dorchester.*
Davenport, George, *Dedham.*
Davenport, J., *Brookline.*
Davenport, Lewis, *Milton.*
Davis, Barnabas, *Boston.*
Davis, Benjamin B., *Roxbury.*
Davis, Harvey, *Cambridgeport.*
*Davis, Isaac P., *Boston.*
Davis, Seth, *West Newton.*
Davis, W. H., *Milton.*
Dean, A. J., *Roxbury.*
*Dearborn, Henry A. S., *Roxbury.*
Dennison, J. N., *Boston.*
*Derby, John, *Salem.*
Dexter, Anson, *Roxbury.*
Dillaway, Charles K., "
*Dimmock, J. L., *Boston.*
Dixwell, J. J., *West Roxbury.*
*Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
*Dowse, Thomas, *Cambridgeport.*
Driver, Stephen, *Salem.*
*Dudley, David, *Roxbury.*
Dutton, Henry W., *Boston.*

Eastburn, John H., *Boston.*
Eaton, Jacob, *Cambridgeport.*
Edmonds, J. W., *Boston.*
*Eldridge, Chas. H., "
Ellicott, J. P., *Jamaica Plain.*
Emerson, Benjamin D., *Roxbury.*
Emerson, E. C., *Boston.*
Eustis, James, *South Reading.*
*Eveleth, Joseph, *Boston.*
Everett, George, *Concord.*
Evers, Gustave, *Brighton.*

*Faxon, Nathaniel, *Boston.*
Fay, Isaac, *Cambridge.*
*Fessenden, Thomas G., *Boston.*
Fisk, Robert T. P., *Hingham.*
*Fitch, Jeremiah, *Boston.*
Flynn, Edward, *Lawrence.*
Fontarive, J. J., *Boston.*
Forbush, Jonathan, *Bolton.*
Ford, Elisha B., *Boston.*
Fowle, Seth W., *Brookline.*
*Francis, David, *Boston.*
French, Asa, *Braintree.*
Frost, Rufus S., *Chelsea.*
Frothingham, Samuel, *Boston.*
Fuller, Henry A., *Cambridge.*

Galvin, John, *Somerville.*
Gammell, Jonas, *Lexington.*
Gardner, John, *Dedham.*
Gibbens, Samuel H., *Boston.*
Gilbert, John, "
Gilbert, Samuel, Jr., "
Gilchrist, D. S., "
Gilmore, Josiah, Jr., *Newton Corner.*
Goddard, Thomas, *Boston.*
Goodrich, Daniel O., "
Gordon, John, *Brighton.*
Gould, Augustus A., *Boston.*
Grant, Charles E., *Roxbury.*
Grant, E. B., *Watertown.*
Gray, James, *Needham.*
*Gray, John, *Boston.*
Gray, John C., "
Gray, William, Jr., *Dorchester.*
Greenough, D. S., *West Roxbury.*
*Greenough, David S., " "
Gregory, James J. H., *Marblehead.*
Grew, Henry, *Dorchester.*
Griggs, Charles, *Boston.*
*Grosvenor, L. P., *Pomfret, Ct.*
*Guild, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Guild, Chester, *Somerville.*
Gwynneth, William O. H., *Boston.*

Haggerston, David, *Roxbury.*
*Hall, C. J., *Medford.*
Hall, Dudley, "
*Hall, Jesse, *East Cambridge.*
*Hallett, George, *Boston.*
Haley, Jesse, *Cambridgeport.*
Harding, Newell, *Boston.*
Harrington, Bowen, *Lexington.*
Harris, Miss Ellen M., *Jamaica Plain.*
*Harris, Richard D., *Boston.*
Hastings, Thomas, *Lechmere Point.*
Hatch, Anthony, *Saugus.*
Hatch, Samuel, *Boston.*
Hathaway, Seth W., *Marblehead.*
*Hayden, John, *Brookline.*
Hazelton, H. L., *Newton.*

Healey, Mark, *Lynn.*
*Heard, John, *Boston.*
Heustis, Warren, *Belmont.*
*Hewens, Whiting, *Roxbury.*
Hewins, Charles A., "
*Higginson, Henry, *Boston.*
Hill, Henry Y., *Belmont.*
Hill, James, *Somerville.*
Hill, Jeremiah, *Boston.*
Hogan, John, *Belmont.*
*Holbrook, Amos, *Milton.*
Horton, Henry K., *Boston.*
Hosmer, Z., *Cambridge.*
*Hovey, John, *Roxbury.*
Hovey, J. C., *Cambridgeport.*
*Howard, John C., *Brookline.*
Howe, Estes, *Cambridge.*
Howe, Joseph N., *East Cambridge.*
Howe, Rufus, *Marlborough.*
Howe, S. G., *South Boston.*
Hunneman, J. J., *Roxbury.*
Hyde, J. F. C., *Newton.*
*Hysop, David, *Brookline.*

Jenks, J. H., *Boston.*
Jennings, Levi, *Newton, L. F.*
*Johnson, Samuel R., *Charlestown.*
*Johnston, William, *South Boston.*
Jones, James L., *Chelsea.*
*Joy, Joseph G., *Boston.*

Keith, W. W., *Boston.*
Kelley, E. G., *Newburyport.*
Kelly, John, *Watertown.*
Kennard, M. P., *Brookline.*
Kenrick, John A., *Newton.*
Kenrick, William, "
Kimball, Charles, *Winchester.*
Kittredge, Alvah, *Roxbury.*
Knott, James, *Boston.*

*Lamb, John A. W., *Boston.*
Lamson, Rufus, *Cambridgeport.*
Lathrop, John, *Dedham.*

*Lawrence, Abbott, *Boston.*
*Lawrence, Amos, "
Lawton, Walter, *Brookline.*
Lee, Francis H., "
Lee, Francis H., *Salem.*
Lee, Thomas, *Brookline.*
Leeds, Samuel, *South Boston.*
*Lemist, John, *Roxbury.*
*Leonard, Joseph, *Boston.*
Lerned, T. P., *Cambridgeport.*
Lincoln, Calvin A., *Hingham.*
Lincoln, F. W., *Canton.*
Lincoln, F. W., Jr., *Boston.*
Little, C. C., "
Livermore, Isaac, *Cambridgeport.*
Lockwood, R. G., *Charlestown.*
Lomis, Jason B., *Chelsea.*
*Loring, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Loring, C. G., "
*Loring, Wm. J., "
*Lovett, Josiah, *Beverly.*
Low, Ariel, *Roxbury.*
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*Lowell, John, "
*Lowell, William B., *Newton.*
Lynde, Stephen H., *Winchester.*

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*Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
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McLellan, Alexander, *Watertown.*
McTear, James, *Roxbury.*
*Mellar, William, "
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Merrill, J. Warren, *Cambridgeport.*
Millar, John L., *Boston.*
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*Miller, Edward, *Boston.*
Mills, Lewis, *Boston.*
*Minns, Thomas, "
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*Morgan, Thomas, *Boston.*
Moore, J. B., *Concord.*
Morse, O. S., *Andover.*
*Munroe, James, Jr., *Cambridge.*
Murray, Denis, *Roxbury.*
Murray, James, "

*Newell, Joseph W., *Charlestown.*
Nichols, W. S., *Roxbury.*
*Nicholson, Com., (U. S. N.)
Nudd, Jacob, *Cambridgeport.*
Nugent, James, *Roxbury.*

Oliver, Stephen, *Lynn.*
*Oliver, William, *Dorchester.*
*Otis, Harrison Gray, *Boston.*
Owen, John, *Cambridge.*

Page, Edward, *Boston.*
Page, J. H. W., *Dorchester.*
Parker, Harvey D., *Boston.*
*Parker, Isaac, "
Parker, M. S., "
Parker, Theodore D., *Brighton.*
*Parris, Alexander, *Pembroke.*
Parsons, Theophilus, *Cambridge.*
Payson, Samuel R., *Roxbury.*
Pearman, W. R., *Chelsea.*
*Penniman, Elisha, *Brookline.*
*Perkins, Thomas H., *Boston.*
*Pettee, Otis, *Newton.*
Phillips, Nathaniel, *Brighton.*
Phipps, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Pierce, Abner, *West Cambridge.*
*Pond, Samuel, *Cambridgeport.*
*Pope, Rev. A. R., *Somerville.*
Porter, Andrew, *South Danvers.*
Porter, Z. B., *Cambridge.*
Potter, John C., *Newton.*
*Pratt, William, Jr., *Watertown.*
Prescott, Eben. C., *Boston.*

*Prescott, William, *Boston.*
*Priest, John F., "
Prince, F. O., *Winchester.*
*Prince, John, *Roxbury.*

Rand, Edward S., *Newburyport.*
Rand, I. P., *Boston.*
Rice, Edward E., *Dorchester.*
Rice, George W., *Roxbury.*
Rice, Henry, *Boston.*
Rice, Thomas, Jr., *Newton, L. F.*
Richardson, Horace, *Framingham.*
*Richardson, Josiah, *Cambridge.*
*Robbins, Charles, *South Boston.*
*Robbins, Edward H., *Boston.*
Roberts, Edward, *Roxbury.*
Robinson, S., *Brookline.*
*Rollins, Ebenezer, *Boston.*
*Rowe, Joseph, *Milton.*
Ruggles, John, *Brighton.*

Sanborn, John, *Charlestown.*
Sargent, Epes, *Roxbury.*
Savage, John, Jr., *Somerville.*
*Savage, William, *Boston.*
*Sawyer, M. P., "
Sawyer, Nathl. C., "
Sawyer, Timothy T., *Charlestown.*
*Schimming, H., *Watertown.*
Schlegel, Adam, *Boston.*
Scott, J. C., *Brighton.*
*Seaver, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Shaw, Charles B., *Dedham.*
Shaw, Christopher C., *Boston.*
*Shaw, Lemuel, "
*Simmons, D. A., *Roxbury.*
Simpson, Michael H., *Saxonville.*
*Skinner, John, *Charlestown.*
Sleeper, J. S., *Roxbury.*
Smallwood, Thomas, *Newton.*
Smith, Amos, *Cambridgeport.*
Smith, Edmund, *Brighton.*
Smith, J. M., *Boston.*
Southack, George, *Roxbury.*
Spooner, Wm. H., Jr., *West Roxbury.*
Sprague, Charles J., *Boston.*
Stanwood, H. B., "
Stearns, George L., *Medford.*
Stetson, James A., *Quincy.*
*Stevens, Isaac, *Boston.*
Stone, Eliphalet, *Dedham.*
Stone, Leonard, *Watertown.*
Stone, P. R. L., *Cambridge.*
Strong, W. C., *Brighton.*
*Sturtevant, Noah, *Boston.*
*Sumner, William R., *Dedham.*
Swan, Daniel, *Medford.*
Sweetser, Samuel, *Woburn.*

Taft, John B., *Boston.*
*Taylor, Charles, *Dorchester.*
Thatcher, Thomas, Jr., *Roxbury.*
*Thaxter, Levi, *Watertown.*
Ticknor, W. D., *Roxbury.*
*Tidd, Marshall, *Woburn.*
*Towne, Orr N., *Boston.*
Trautman, Martin, *Roxbury.*
Tucker, James, Jr., *Dorchester.*
Tudor, Frederic, *Boston.*
Turner, N. W., *Newton.*
Turner, R. W., *South Malden.*
Tuttle, Hugh H., *Boston.*
*Tyler, John, "

Underwood, William, *Boston.*
Underwood, Wm. J., *Belmont.*

Vandine, Henry, *Cambridgeport.*
Vila, James, *Boston.*
*Vose, Elijah, *Dorchester.*

*Waldron, R. R. (U. S. N.)
Wales, Williams, *Dorchester.*
Walker, Joseph T., *Roxbury.*
Walsh, George, *Charlestown.*
Walsh, James, *Cambridge.*
Walsh, Thomas, *Brighton.*
Ward, Edward A., *Cambridge.*

Ward, Richard, *Roxbury.*
*Ward, Samuel, "
Warren, Ira, *Boston.*
*Warren, J. C., "
Warren, Samuel D., *Waltham.*
Washburn, Alexander C., *Boston.*
Washburn, Allen J., *Dorchester.*
*Washburn, John, *Plymouth.*
Weld, Aaron D., *West Roxbury.*
Weld, Stephen M., " "
*Wellington, Andrew, *E. Lexington.*
Wellington, Joseph V., *Cambridge.*
Wells, Benjamin T., *Boston.*
*Wentworth, James, *Boston.*
Wetherell, John G., *Dorchester.*
Wetherell, Leander, *Boston.*
*Wheelwright, Wm. W., "
Whieldon, Wm. W., *Concord.*
*White, Ferdinand E., *Boston.*
White, Nathaniel, *Quincy.*
White, Nathan H., "
*White, Stephen, *Boston.*
Whiting, William, *Dedham.*
Whitney, Joel, *Winchester.*
Whitney, William F., *Boston.*
*Williams, Francis L., *Roxbury.*
Williams, J. Otis, *Winchester.*
Williams, Stephen, *Roxbury.*
Wilson, George W., *Malden.*
*Winchester, William P., *Boston.*
*Winship, Jonathan, *Brighton.*
Winslow, Reuben, *Roxbury.*
Wolcott, J. W., "
Worcester, Joseph E., *Cambridge.*
Wood, Edmund W., *West Needham.*
*Wyatt, Robert, *Boston.*

Young, William, *Fall River.*

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

FOR

THE YEAR 1862.

BOSTON:
HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, PRINTERS,
TRANSCRIPT BUILDING,
1863.

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REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE COM. ON ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,

For the Year 1862.

BY DANIEL T. CURTIS, SECRETARY.

The growing taste for horticulture as an art, and the extent to which ornamental gardening is now prosecuted in this section of the country, must in ordinary times render the functions of this Committee not only very pleasant but highly important. The late honored pioneer of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, (Hon. Samuel Walker of Roxbury) the first Chairman of this Committee did not overestimate the utility of this measure of bringing the public in communication with this Society, through its official boards; thus enabling it to exert a wider influence beyond the immediate circle of its own members, and secure the coöperation of all lovers of rural art in its improvement and general diffusion. A liberal emulation in the effort to excel in this branch of horticulture has been visibly promoted in this neighborhood since the Committee has entered upon its system of personal inspection and award of premiums; and though, owing to peculiar circumstances, relating to that condition of the country which has diverted the attention and means of our fellow-citizens from ornamental pursuits to considerations of patriotism and stern necessity, the visits of the Committee have been few the past season, yet their observations have been sufficiently extended to afford them much gratification at the abundant evidence of increasing taste and skill in gardening, as well as encouragement in the prosecution of their mission.

GROUNDS OF WILLIAM J. UNDERWOOD.

On the first of July, the Committee, by special invitation, visited the beautiful grounds of William J. Underwood, in Belmont. The mansion occupies a fine elevated site, overlooking a beautiful slope towards the main road, and consisting of two acres; about one-half of which, after providing for a handsome lawn, is devoted to the cultivation of fruit, flowers, &c. The Committee were most cordially received, and conducted over the premises. They found the arable portion of the grounds in a high state of cultivation; the fruits and flowers rivalling each other in growth and beauty. The floral department presented a particularly attractive feature in its rich array of pinks, which are his especial favorites. But the attention of the Committee was

especially directed to the Strawberry beds of Mr. Underwood, and to his mode of cultivating this fruit, which with the denizens of Belmont may be considered not merely a specialty but an institution. The varieties generally and most successfully grown are Hovey's Seedling and Brighton Pine; and the Committee were led to note the astonishing luxuriance of the crop, both as to quantity and quality; indeed, wherever they lifted the dense foliage the earth was ruddy with delicious fruit.

After an hour delightfully spent in Mr. Underwood's grounds, the Committee availed themselves of an invitation to visit the Hall appropriated to the Annual "Strawberry Festival," (held that day) which is also one of the pleasant social institutions of Belmont. It hardly need be said they were amply repaid for this visit in the magnificent display of specimens, unequalled, probably, in any other exhibition of the kind, for richness of flavor, size and perfection. The varieties shown were principally Hovey's Seedling, Jenny's Seedling, Brighton Pine, and the old Wood, or Alpine berry; the latter grown, by improved culture, to nearly two inches in length.

Their excursion was afterwards prolonged to examine the extensive fields devoted to strawberry cultivation by the market gardeners in this vicinity; and they can hardly express the gratification afforded them by this opportunity to observe the thrift and success of this important culture, which must be seen in its full season to be appreciated. In a favorable summer, we are informed, from 3000 to 4000 boxes are the average yield of an acre in this great producing district.

Your Commitee cannot dismiss this subject without expressing their hearty thanks to Mr. Underwood for his courteous attention during their visit; and they may add, that notwithstanding it was unexpectedly protracted, they left this charming locality with considerable reluctance, and not without profit and instruction; being greatly impressed by the thorough preparation and thoughtful expenditure in advance, made to secure a bounteous yield in a coming year.

VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

On Monday, October 6th, in accordance with an invitation previously extended, a Sub-Committee visited the premises of J. V. Wellington, Cambridgeport, for the purpose of inspecting his out-of-door grapery. This consisted of an arbor-trellis attached to the house, with a southern aspect, of the following dimensions:—length, 60 feet; span, 12 feet; height, 10 feet; length of running trellis, 90 feet In addition to this principal one, there was also a stable trellis, 17 feet high and 14 feet wide, and several smaller ones on a short low fence, with an eastern aspect.

The vines are all Isabella, and were profusely laden with fine clusters of fruit, from one-fourth to upwards of a pound in weight, giving an aggregate yield of about 600 pounds the present season, and 500 pounds in 1861. The bunches well ripened, of good flavor, and colored with a fine bloom. The

mode of cultivation is simple, and substantially as follows: The vines are pruned late in the fall, disengaged from the trellis, covered with matting and tied closely on its lower arms; at this same time a light dressing of manure is given to the roots of the vines upon the surface. In the spring, after the weather has become permanently mild, they are uncovered and put upon the trellis, after which they need no further attention, except to guard against a redundant growth of wood. Thus treated they yield annually an early, uniform, and invariably good crop.

Mr. Wellington also cultivates a great variety of excellent pears, and has given especial attention to the proper arrangement of his cellars and fruit-rooms for the preservation and ripening of fruits designed for the market. Neatness, order, and a careful regard to scientific details, are evidently the maxims which have secured him such eminent success as a fruit grower. In glancing over his premises, the Committee were specially impressed, not only by the systematic arrangement of everything pertaining to them, but by the art displayed in the economy of space, by which so many practical conveniences and such varied results are secured within the limits of a single acre, which is the whole area occupied by house, stable, and garden. The Committee should add, that the welcome which they received from their host upon this occasion, was most cordial and hospitable, and that every facility was extended them for acquiring information and promoting the interest and pleasure of their visit.

GRATUITIES AND PREMIUMS AWARDED.

To W. J. Underwood, for neatly-kept grounds, cultivation of flowers and fruits, a gratuity of $15 00

FIRST PREMIUM ON GRAPES.

To J. V. Wellington, for the best cultivated and best managed grapes of out-door culture, a premium of $15 00

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

DANIEL T. CURTIS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS,

For the Year 1862.

BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The year just closed has been remarkably prolific in floral treasures. So well have the supplies of sun and shade, of cloud and sunshine, of rainy and clear weather, been meted out to us, that in every locality the gardens have prospered, and seldom has a greater portion of floral beauty fallen to our lot in a single year. Annuals, Herbaceous Perennials, Bedding-out Plants and Bulbs have all, in their season, done well. In Greenhouse Plants, which are generally more under our immediate control than those grown in the open air, the exhibitions have been usually good, and many new and rare species and varieties have graced our weekly shows.

The following have been the most noticeable features of the season:—

Saturday, February 1.

From James McTear: Hakea acicularis—a new Australian plant, very properly named "acicularis," the leaves (so called) being sharp, stiff, needle-like thorns. The flowers are produced in twos or threes, in the axils of the leaves, and are very fragrant, though inconspicuous. The plant is symmetrical and ornamental.

February 8.

Marshall P. Wilder: Fine bloom of Tree Pæony Elizabeth, as highly colored as if grown in the open air, though inferior in size.

March 1.

Hovey & Co.: Acacia Drummondii—a fine showy variety.

March 15.

John Hogan: A fine new Azalea, marked "Adelhide von Nassau;" color red, lighted with purple on the upper petals, form good, flower large. The plant shown was very weak; it is likely to prove a valuable variety.

March 29.

Thomas F. Walsh: Clianthus puniceus—good specimens, but the variety is far inferior in brilliancy and contrasts of color to C. Dampierii; the black centre is wanting in this variety.

April 5.

James McTear: A fine pot of Ornothogalum Arabicum nigrum. This is one of the finest of the species, from the rich contrast of color presented by the pure white of the petals and the jet black of the ovary.

Dennis Zirngible, Cambridge Botanic Garden: Collinsia verna—a beautiful variety—color sky blue and pure white; well worthy cultivation, and when obtainable it will be a general favorite; as yet it is rare, being only in the possession of the exhibitor, who, we learn, however, has ripened seed.

From the same: Satyrium erectum; a rare and curious terrestrial orchid, native of Cape of Good Hope, more interesting than beautiful. Flowers in a many flowered spike; colors, bronzy red and yellow; erect, growing ½ to 2 feet high; leaves, oblong obtuse, sheathing coriaceous. This class of orchids is of easy greenhouse culture. Also, a finely bloomed plant of the beautiful Amaryllis formosa.

From William C. Strong: A fine show of cut Gloxinias. Mr. Strong excels in this beautiful flower, and continued through the season to make most extensive and attractive displays.

April 12.

From Martin Trautman: A fine white Camellia; petals arranged in a spiral manner.

April 19.

From E. A. Story: Pink and White Daphne mezereon in profusion.

Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: A fine display of spring flowers; double-red Hepatica and single Hepatica, in variety; Helleborus niger.

April 26

From James McTear: Erica Aitonia Turnbulli, good.

May 3.

John A. Kenrick: Magnolia conspicua, in profusion, in fine order.

R. M. Copeland: A fine display of named Hyacinths.

Madam Miel: A group of beautifully modelled wax flowers.

May 24.

From George W. Pratt: A very fine spike of Stanhopea tigrina.

From Edward S. Rand, Jr.: A fine display of Cypripedium parviflorum. This is one of our finest native orchids, and succeeds admirably in cultivation.

From Samuel Sweetser: A fine seedling Cactus; hybrid from Cereus speciosissimus.

Opening Exhibition, May 31.

From Edward S. Rand: A very fine plant of Medinilla magnifica; a fine orchid, Scuticaria Steelii; a large specimen of the rare Alocasia metallica.

From Ignatius Sargent: A very large plant of Azalea decora, in profuse bloom, and finely grown.

June 14.

From Spooner & Parkman: A display of Japanese Plants, the most noticeable of which was a variegated Salisburia adiantifolia, or Ghingo tree, the leaves of which are beautifully marked with white.

From the same: A fine display of Tuberous Iris, and a good seedling. The collection of Iris was vastly superior to any shown, but as the flowers did not comply with the rule, being unnamed, as the exhibitor had unfortunately mislaid his catalogue, the Committee were obliged to withhold the prize which the collection so richly merited.

From Dennis Murray: A specimen of Penecitea arborescens.

JUNE 21.

From Spooner & Parkman: A fine display of Bulbous Iris, in 18 varieties.

From James McTear: A plant of Hibiscus splendens.

From John A. Kenrick: Fine Magnolias.

From Eliphalet Stone: A splendid display of Roses.

From Edward S. Rand, Jr.: A fine specimen of Cypripedium spectabile, the finest of the family indigenous to New England.

JUNE 28.

From Herman Grundel: A fine display of Sweet Williams.

From Dennis Zirngible: Double Sweet William, in great variety.

From Spooner & Parkman: A fine display of Bulbous Iris.

From T. Smallwood: Thirty varieties Antirrhinum, good.

JULY 5.

From Spooner & Parkman: A fine display of Roses.

From Edward S. Rand: A plant in full bloom of the rare and beautiful orchid, Phalænopsis grandiflora.

From Spooner & Parkman: Twenty-five fine varieties of seedling Delphinium. Also, a fine seedling hybrid, between D. elatum and formosum; a very superior flower, of great value.

JULY 12.

From Spooner & Parkman: A beautiful display of cut flowers. Also, a magnificent new Lily, from Japan, of which the following is the history, as published by the writer in the Evening Transcript, July 15:—

NEW AND RARE JAPAN LILY.—On Saturday last, there was exhibited at the weekly show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a rare and very beautiful Lily, recently brought from Japan. It is well known that we are indebted to that country for the very beautiful and showy plants commonly known as "Japan Lilies," and which during the months of August and September are favorites in every garden.

The plant now under notice, though a lily from Japan, is by no means a "Japan Lily" in the common application of the term. The Japan Lilies are botanically known as "Lilium lancifolium and speciosum," the many fine seedling varieties being distinguished by the adjectives signifying the colors, or by the fancy names given by their originators. The present plant is evidently not a variety of L. lancifolium, but seems to be a *new species;* we are at a loss what to call it, for as far as our researches have led us, it is *undescribed.* Whether it is a hybrid between any of the common Japan Lilies and Lilium longiflorum (which in some respects it resembles), is a question we cannot at present discuss, but the probabilities seem against its being a hybrid or variety.

There were two flowers exhibited—the bud of the larger five days before expansion measured 6¾ inches, the corolla is 8 inches in diameter, and the petals straightened out *exceed a foot.* The color is white, with band of yellow

down the centre of each petal, the outsides of the petal darker, and the insides covered with protuberances, as in the common Japan Lily; the flower is powerfully fragrant, and continues in perfection about a week. The flowers exhibited bloomed in the open air, though started under glass. The history of the plants may not prove uninteresting.

They were brought from Japan in 1861, by Gordon Dexter, Esq.; were given by him to Francis Lee, Esq., and by him to Messrs. Spooner and Parkman, of Jamaica Plain, by whom they were successfully bloomed and exhibited. This seems the greatest acquisition the Lily tribe has received for many years, and should it prove hardy, as there is good reason to hope, it will prove a worthy companion for our well known and always admired "Japan Lilies." We understand that the Lilies exhibited received the award of a silver medal from the Flower Committee of the Society, and that Mr. Parkman has had the Flowers photographed and painted. There are yet other bulbs not yet bloomed, from which we may hope for further specimens.

This lily has been shown in England, the past season, and was first flowered by Messrs. Veitch & Son of Chelsea and Exeter Nurseries, and exhibited by them, at the South Kensington Horticultural Exhibition, about the same time it was shown in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Of the beauty of the plant we cannot say too much, and as there is every probability of its proving hardy, the whole floricultural world owe a debt of gratitude to its introducers. It is especially gratifying that in the present case we have not to wait until the plant becomes well-known in Europe, but we have it from its primal source. Were greater encouragement given this gratifying result might oftener be attained. For the gratification of those who were unfortunate enough to miss seeing the flower, we would state, that the exhibitors have a painting and photographs of the flower, and a colored figure is also given in "The Florist and Pomologist" for September, 1862, and in Curtis's Botanical Magazine for October, which are in the Library of the Society; the figure, however, does but little justice to the beauty of the original.*

From William C. Strong: A fine display of cut Gloxinias.

From Dennis Murray: A fine display of our native Rhododendron, (R. maximum). During the past winter the flower buds of this plant were not killed, and the superb heads of bloom have been very abundant; we have gathered a wagon load in the Medfield locality.

JULY 19.

From Spooner & Parkman: Some nice plants of Cryptomeria japonica.

AUGUST 2.

From Spooner & Parkman: Lilium atrosanguineum, (good); Clematis Helene flore pleno; fine seedling Tropæolums.

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* Full justice is done to the flower in the October number of L'Illustration Horticole, compared to which the representations in Curtis and the Florist are worthless. It is singular how wonderfully the French excel the English in representations of flowers and fruits.

From James Nugent: Fine Seedling Antirrhinums and Tropæolums.

From James McTear: Seedling Antirrhinums.

From Dennis Murray: Good specimens of the rare and pretty Chimaphila maculata.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9.

From James McTear: Plant of Origanum tomentosum in pot; curious, but by no means beautiful.

From Eliphalet Stone: A magnificent display of Roses.

From Joseph Breck & Son: A fine show of Gladiolus.

From William C. Strong: Fine Fuchsias and Roses; also Salix variegata, white and pink, very pretty.

From Spooner & Parkman: Hypericum Japonicum, a beautiful shrubby species; flower, golden yellow, of most symmetrical shape. Seedling Phlox, white, with delicate pink eye. Lobelia *cardinalis* alba; a variety but of little beauty and not likely to be popular with any who know the brilliant color of L. cardinalis. Echinops Bannaticus, a remarkable globular-headed, thistle-leaved plant, hardy perennial, very striking and ornamental; flowers of a peculiar spicy fragrance.

AUGUST 16.

Spooner & Parkman: A fine display of seedling Delphiniums, Also, a beautiful lot of Gladiolus, and large masses of G. Brenchleyensis, producing a gorgeous effect. Also, Gladiolus Cuvier — one of the new reddish-scarlet varieties — which did not seem to the Committee of remarkable beauty. Gladiolus Belle Gabriel; ground color white, spotted and striped with rosy purple; inferior petals marked with well defined parallel streaks of bright purple; form, a perfect triangle, the apex pointing upwards.

From Joseph Breck: A fine display of named Gladiolus.

AUGUST 23.

From Spooner & Parkman: A fine lot of Japan Lilies.

From James McTear: A plant of Pitcairnia punicea.

AUGUST 30.

James McTear: Display of seedling Antirrhinums.

From James Nugent: A collection of seedling Tropæolums.

From T. Bruce: A fine display of Double Zinnias.

From Dr. Horace Richardson: A fine display of Dahlias and cut flowers.

SEPTEMBER 6.

From Hovey & Co.: A fine display of Lilies.

From Spooner & Parkman: A fine display of Lilies and Gladiolus.

From George W. Pratt: A very fine specimen of Stanhopea insignis.

From James Nugent: A fine display of Antirrhinums.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

From Isaac Buchanan, Astoria: A fine show of seedling Petunias.

From George W. Pratt: A fine plant of Stanhopea eburnea with several spikes of bloom.

From Dennis Zirngible, Cambridge Botanic Garden: A fine collection of Ferns and Lycopodia; the plants were mostly small, but were well grown and of rare varieties.

From the same: A small plant of Peristeria elata, or Dove Plant of Panama, in bloom.

After the Annual Exhibition there was nothing exhibited meriting notice.

The following lists have been handed to the Chairman, showing the displays at the weekly exhibitions: —

OPENING EXHIBITION.

From Marshall P. Wilder: 200 blooms Tree Pæonies, 6 pots Gloxinias, 1 Ardisia undulata, (very fine), 1 Acanthus mollis, 1 Pleroma elegans.

From Edward S. Rand: 1 Medinilla magnifica, 1 Alocasia metalica, 1 Maranta regalis, 1 Caladium Chantinii.

From Spooner & Parkman: New Japan evergreen, Thujopsis dolabrata; a distinct variety of Euonymus variegata; several new variegated Geraniums; a collection of hardy plants.

From Hovey & Co.: 12 plants, viz: Aralia reticulata, Rhyncospermum jasminoides, Erica intermedia, Statice Holfordii, Erica Cavendishii, Yucca aloefolia variegata, Thyrsacanthus sp. Chorizema Lawrenciana, Pimelea decussata, Tetratheca verticillata, Azalea Osbornii, Pelargonium Perfection. Specimen plant, Rhopala Corcovadensis; 6 named fancy Geraniums, 6 named large flowered Geraniums, 6 named Azaleas, 6 named Ericas. Seedling Pelargonium, Dolly Dutton.

JUNE 14.

From Spooner & Parkman: 20 named varieties of Iris; seedling Iris; Salisburia adiantifolia variegata; Retinospora sp. Sciadopitrys variegata; new Japan plants now first exhibited; also, Digitalis ambigua ochroleuca; cut flowers in variety.

JUNE 28.

From Spooner & Parkman: 8 varieties of Digitalis, i. e., D. lutea, ambigua, ochroleuca, lilacina, alba, purpurea, neradensis, lanata, punctata; a collection of seedling Tropæolums, from T. Lobbianum; seedling Delphiniums; collection of English and Spanish Iris; display of Sweet Williams and Roses.

JUNE 21.

From James McTear: 10 varieties named Tender Roses; 10 varieties named Hardy Perpetual Roses; cut flowers in variety.

From Barnes & Washburn: 15 varieties named Hardy Perpetual Roses; 10 varieties named Hardy Perpetual Roses.

From John C. Chaffin: 25 varieties Hardy Perpetual Roses, viz: Gen. Jacqueminot, Cardinal Patrizzi, Lion des Combats, Addoin de Lyon, Geant des Battailles, Mad. Masson, Barronne Prevost, Mad. Bruny, Glorie de France, Mad. Vidot, Lord Raglan, La Reine, Triumphe de l'Exposition, Mistress Elliot, Duchesse de Cambaceres, Pie IX., Louis Chaix, Joseph Vernet, Jules Margottin,

Mad. Lamoriciere, Prince Albert, Souvenir de la R. d'Angleterre, Wm. Griffith, L'Enfant du Mont Carmel, Mathurin Regnier.

From William C. Strong: Collection of cut flowers; 15 named Hardy Perpetual Roses; 20 named Hardy June Roses; 10 varieties named Herbaceous Pæonies.

From James Nugent: 11 varieties named Tender Roses; 12 varieties named June Roses; 10 varieties named Hardy Perpetual Roses.

JULY 5.

From Spooner & Parkman: A collection of English Iris; a display of seedling Delphiniums, raised from D. formosum, delicatum, perfectum, novum, elatum, &c.; also, cut flowers in variety.

JULY 12.

From William C. Strong: Cut flowers in variety; collection of Gloxinias.

From Spooner & Parkman: 2 new Japan Lilies — Lilium album striatum, L. album variegatum; Michauxia campanulata; Clematis Helena flore plenæ; display of hardy herbaceous plants.

JULY 19.

From Samuel Sweetser: 150 seedling Pinks.

From Spooner & Parkman: Cryptomeria Japonica (Lobbii) variegata; Juniperus sp. variegatus; new plants from Japan; Seedling Verbenas and Tropæolums; Tigridia speciosa; Digitalis ferruginea gigantea; collection of Hollyhocks; cut flowers in variety.

JULY 26.

From S. Sweetser: A display of Pinks.

AUGUST 9.

From Spooner & Parkman: Echinops Bannaticus; Hypericum Japonicum; Lobelia cardinalis alba; seedling Phlox; a display of Gladiolus, Hollyhocks, Phlox, and cut flowers.

AUGUST 16.

From Spooner & Parkman: 10 named varieties Phlox; seedling Delphiniums, double and semi-double; Gladiolus Vicomtesse Belleval, Berenice, Madam de Vatry, Count de Morny, El Dorado, Brenchleyensis, Madam Vilmorin, Mazeppa, Le Poussin, Hebe, and many others.

AUGUST 23.

From Spooner & Parkman: A variety of Lilium lancifolium, brought from Japan in 1861, by F. Gordon Dexter, its distinctive feature consists in the depth of its color; seedling Delphiniums; fine Gladiolus; cut flowers in variety.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

From Dennis Zirngible, Cambridge Botanic Garden: A collection of 35 varieties cultivated native plants; also, a collection of Ferns and Lycopods, as follows:—Myriopteris elegans, Adiantum trapeziforme, Gymnogramma chrysophylla, Lycopodium Schottii, apoda, lepidophyllum, Pteris argyrea, Nephrodium corymbiferum, Asplenium japonicum, Lycopodium formosum,

Wildenovii, circinatum; also, Begonia Lord Clyde, grandis, miranda, Duchess de Brabant, Makoyii and seedling; Caladium pictum, picturatum bicolor; Lycopodium densum cuspidatum; Panicum sulcatum; Begonia Fischerii Latania Bourbonica; Peristeria elata; Erica hyemalis; Geranium Lady Plymouth; Centaurea candidissima; Maranta pulchella; Hydrangea hortensis variegata; Vallota purpurea; Gesnerea zebrina; Dieffenbachia picta; Dracæna ferrea fol. variegatis; Strelitzia ovata; Angelonia salicariafolia (new); Fuchsias and Gloxinias; also, Lycopodium stonelifera; Phormium tenax; Begonia argentea splendens; Nandena domestica; Grevillea robusta; Aspedium falcatum; Phœnix dactylifera, and other plants in variety.

From J. W. Danforth: A fine Cissus discolor.

Fine displays have been made each Saturday by the President, who has uniformly declined being a competitor for prizes.

The largest, best, most frequent, and finest displays, have been made by Messrs. Spooner & Parkman; the next by William C. Strong; the next by Washburn & Curtis.

Excellence in the several departments will be best shown by reference to the following award of prizes.

PREMIUMS AND GRATUITIES AWARDED FOR FLOWERS.

CAMELLIAS.—For the best twelve named varieties of cut flowers with foliage, not awarded,	$3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
HEATHS.—For the best named varieties, not less than six, in pots, to Hovey & Co.,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
EPACRIS.—For the best named varieties, not less than four, in pots, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
GREENHOUSE AZALEAS.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
BEGONIAS.—For the best six varieties, in pots, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
PELARGONIUMS.—For the best six named varieties, grown in pots, (not fancies), to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the best six named fancy varieties, in pots, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
FUCHSIAS.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
CINERARIAS.—For the best six named varieties, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
CALCEOLARIAS.—For the best six varieties, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—For the best display of twelve, regard to be had to new and rare varieties, and well-grown specimens, of named plants, not awarded,	12 00
For the next best, do.	10 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	6 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, to Hovey & Co.,	6 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman,	5 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	4 00
For the next best, to E. A. Story,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00

HYACINTHS.—For the best display, not less than ten named varieties, not awarded,	$4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
TULIPS.—For the best display, not less than twelve named varieties, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
POT PLANTS—regard being had to new and rare varieties—	
For the best specimen plant, of a kind for which no special prize is offered, to Edward S. Rand, for Medinilla magnifica,	6 00
For the next best, to Edward S. Rand, for Alocasia metallica,	5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., for Rhopala Corcovadensis,	4 00
For the next best, to Edward S. Rand, for Maranta regalis,	3 00
PANSIES.—For the best twelve distinct varieties, in pots, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
HARDY AZALEAS.—For the best display of named varieties, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong,	2 00
SHRUBBY PÆONIES.—For the best six named varieties, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
IRIS, (Tuberous varieties).—For the best twenty named varieties, to James McTear,	4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	2 00
Bulbous varieties. For the best display of the season, to Spooner & Parkman,	2 00
HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
PINKS.—For the best six distinct named varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00

CLASS I.

HARDY JUNE ROSES.—For the best twenty distinct named varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00

CLASS II.

For the best twelve distinct named varieties, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	2 00

CLASS III.

HARDY PERPETUAL ROSES.—For the best twenty-five named varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	6 00
For the next best, to John C. Chaffin,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00

CLASS IV.

For the best fifteen named varieties, to Barnes & Washburn,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00

CLASS V.

For the best ten named varieties, to James McTear, . . $3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00

CLASS VI.

MOSS ROSES.—For the best display of ten named varieties, not awarded, 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

CLASS VII.

TENDER ROSES.—For the best display of ten named varieties, to James Nugent, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

SWEET WILLIAMS.—For the best display, to Herman Grundel, Silver medal.
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman, . . Bronze medal.

SUMMER PHLOXES.—For the best ten distinct named varieties, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

HARDY RHODODENDRONS.—For the best display of the season, of named varieties, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

HOLLYHOCKS.—For the best twelve named varieties, not awarded, 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

PHLOXES.—For the best ten distinct named varieties, to James Comley, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00

PETUNIAS.—For the best collection, to James McTear, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

BALSAMS.—For the best twelve stalks, not awarded, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

GERMAN ASTERS.—For the best thirty flowers, not less than ten varieties, to Hovey & Co., ... 5 00
For the next best, to George W. Pratt, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00

VERBENAS.—For the best named collection of twenty-four varieties, a single truss of each, to Hovey & Co., . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the best new seedling, with foliage, the Society's Silver medal, to James McTear.

STOCKS.—For the best twelve varieties, not awarded, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Double Zinnias.—For the best display in colors, to Dennis Zirngible, ... $3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 2 00
Carnations.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, . 4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00
Picotees.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, . 3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 2 00
Gloxinias.—For the best six pots, not awarded, . . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the best new seedling, the Society's Silver medal. Not awarded.
Gladiolus, Gandavensis and Floribundus varieties.—For the best ten varieties, in spikes, to Spooner & Parkman, . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00
Dahlias.—For the best eighteen named dissimilar blooms, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Chrysanthemums.—For the best six large varieties, in pots, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best six pompones, in pots, not awarded, . . 5 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00
Antirrhinums.—For the best display of the season, to James Nugent, 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the best seedling, not awarded, . . . Bronze medal.
Digitalis.—For the best display of the season, to Spooner & Parkman, ... Silver medal.
For the next best, not awarded, . . . Bronze medal.
Lily.—For the best display of the season, to Spooner & Parkman, ... Silver medal.
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., . . . Bronze medal.
Aquilegia.—For the best display of the season, not awarded, Silver medal.
For the next best, not awarded, . . . Bronze medal.
Delphiniums.—For the best display of the season, to Spooner & Parkman, ... Silver medal.
For the next best, not awarded, . . . Bronze medal.
For the best seedling, to Spooner & Parkman, . . Silver medal.
Tropæolums.—For the best display of the season, not awarded, Silver medal.
For the next best, not awarded, . . . Bronze medal.
For the best seedling, after one year's trial, to Joseph Breck, for Tropæolum Randii, ... Silver medal.

PRIZES FOR CUT FLOWERS,

Awarded every Saturday, during the months of June, July and August, and the first Saturday in September.

June 7.

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Hovey & Co.,	$4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	3 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman,	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00

June 14.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	3 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	1 00

June 21.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	2 00
For the next best, to E. A. Story,	1 00

June 28.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	3 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman,	2 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	1 00

July 5.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman,	3 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	2 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	1 00

July 12.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman,	3 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	2 00
For the next best, to E. A. Story,	1 00

July 19.

For the best display, &c., to Spooner & Parkman,	4 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong,	3 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn,	2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	1 00

JULY 26.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Spooner & Parkman, ... $4 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn, . . . 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

AUGUST 2.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Barnes & Washburn, . . . 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

AUGUST 9.

For the best display, &c., to Spooner & Parkman, . . 4 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 1 00

AUGUST 16.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman, . . . 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

AUGUST 23.

For the best display, &c., to Washburn & Curtis, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

AUGUST 30.

For the best display, &c., to Washburn & Curtis, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James McTear, . . . 1 00

SEPTEMBER 6.

For the best display, &c., to Spooner & Parkman, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, to E. Wason, ... 1 00

The following prizes were awarded at the Annual Exhibition :—

PLANTS.—For the best collection, of not less than twenty varieties, to Hovey & Co., ... $25 00
For the next best, to Dennis Zirngible, . . . 20 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 15 00
For the next best, do. 10 00

For the best twelve species, to William C. Strong, . . $12 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 10 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 8 00
For the next best, do. 6 00

Variegated Leaved Plants.—For the best collection, not less than ten varieties, not awarded, ... 8 00
For the next best, do. 5 00
For the next best, do. 3 00

For the best single specimen of Variegated Leaved Plant, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

Specimen Plants.—For the best, a kind for which no special prize is offered, to H. H. Hunnewell, for Pampas Grass, . . 4 00
For the next best, to H. H. Hunnewell, for Cupressus Lawsonea, ... 3 00
For the next best, to H. H. Hunnewell, for Washingtonia gigantea, 2 00

Begonias.—For the best six varieties, to Hovey & Co., . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

Ferns or Lycopods.—For the best six varieties, to Dennis Zerngible, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00

Dahlias.—For the best twenty-five varieties, and best kept during the exhibition, to Hovey & Co., ... 8 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 6 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 4 00
For the best specimen bloom, to Hovey & Co., . . . 3 00

Parlor Bouquets.—For the best pair, to Hovey & Co., . . 5 00
For the next best, to William J. Underwood, . . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

Hand Bouquets.—For the best pair, to Hovey & Co., . . 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00

Cut Flowers—not to exceed 200 bottles.—For the best display, and best kept during the exhibition, to Washburn & Curtis, 15 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 13 00
For the next best, to Spooner & Parkman, . . . 11 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 9 00
For the next best, to E. A. Story, ... 7 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 5 00

The following Gratuities were awarded during the season :—

MAY 3.

R. M. Copeland, for Hyacinths,	$3 00

MAY 24.

S. Sweetser, for Seedling Cereus,	1 00

MAY 31.

Marshall P. Wilder, for pot plants,	3 00
do. do. for Pæonies,	2 00
Ignatius Sargent, for Azalea decora,	5 00
Spooner & Parkman, for new plants,	1 00
Mrs. Benjamin Bruce, for cut flowers,	2 00
Anne C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, for Magnolias,	1 00
Edward S. Rand, for Scuticaria Steelii,	1 00
Miss S. W. Story,	1 00
E. G. Kelly, for Magnolias, 5 varieties,	2 00
William E. Carter, for display,	2 00
Dennis Murray, for dried plants,	2 00
Walker & Co., for tulips,	1 00

JUNE 7.

William C. Strong, for pot plants,	2 00
James Comley, for Erica,	1 00
James McTear, for Seedling Carnation,	1 00
James Nugent, for display,	1 00
James McTear, do.	1 00
William C. Strong, do.	1 00
Walker & Co., do.	1 00
Mrs. Benj. Bruce, do.	1 00
A. Bowditch, do.	1 00
E. A. Story, do.	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for Rhododendrons,	2 00
William C. Strong, do.	2 00

JUNE 14.

Spooner & Parkman, for cut flowers,	1 00
James McTear,	1 00
E. A. Story,	1 00
Azell Bowditch,	1 00
Mrs. Benj. Bruce,	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for Salisburia,	2 00
William E. Carter,	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for Seedling Iris,	1 00
Anne C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00

JUNE 21.

Dennis Murray, for natives,	$1 00
Walker & Co., for display of roses,	1 00
Hovey & Co., do. do.	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, do. do.	1 00
Warren Heustis, do. do.	1 00
Eben. Wight, for Amorpha, &c.,	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for fine Iris,	2 00
James Nugent, for roses,	1 00
Anne C. Kenrick, for floral basket,	1 00
Eliphalet Stone, for very fine roses,	3 00
John A. Kenrick, for Magnolias,	1 00
William E. Carter, for display,	1 00
Herman Grundel, do.	1 00
James McTear, for Hibiscus splendens,	1 00
Barnes & Washburn, for display,	1 00

JUNE 28.

E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	1 00
Walker & Co., do.	1 00
Hovey & Co., do.	1 00
Herman Grundel, for cut flowers,	1 00
Barnes & Washburn, do.	1 00
Dennis Zirngible, do.	1 00
James Nugent, do.	1 00
Samuel K. Spooner, do.	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for roses,	1 00
William E. Carter, for display,	1 00

JULY 5.

Anne C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
James Nugent, for cut flowers,	1 00
E. A. Story, do.	1 00
Hovey & Co., do.	1 00
Dennis Murray, for rare natives and toadstools,	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for roses,	1 00
Edward S. Rand, for Phalænopsis grandiflora,	3 00
William E. Carter, for bouquets,	1 00
Susan D. Story, for basket,	1 00

JULY 12.

James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for natives,	2 00
William C. Strong, for Gloxinias,	1 00
Susan D. Story, for display,	1 00
Sarah W. Story, do.	1 00

Anne C. Kenrick, for display,	$1 00
Lizzie F. Baxter, do.	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for new Japan Lily, L. auratum,	Society's Silver medal.

JULY 19.

E. A. Story, for display,	1 00
James McTear, do.	1 00
E. Wason, do.	1 00
Leander Wetherell, for Rhododendrons,	1 00
Anne C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
Miss Susan D. Story, do.	1 00
William E. Carter, for bouquet,	1 00
James Nugent, for pot plants,	1 00
Hovey & Co., for Speigelia Marylandica,	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for Cryptomerias,	1 00
John Falconer, for Seedling Hollyhocks,	1 00
Herman Grundel, for display,	1 00
George W. Pratt, for Carnations and Picotees,	Society's Bronze medal.

JULY 26.

James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
E. A. Story, do.	1 00
William E. Carter, for bouquet,	1 00
S. Sweetser, for display,	1 00
Miss Susan D. Story, for basket,	1 00
" Anne C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
" Sarah W. Story, do.	1 00

AUGUST 2.

Eliphalet Stone, for roses,	2 00
James McTear, for display,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for natives,	1 00
E. A. Story, for display,	1 00
Anne C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
Sarah W. Story, do.	1 00
Susan D. Story, do.	1 00

AUGUST 9.

Eliphalet Stone, for roses,	2 00
E. A. Story, for display,	1 00
Anne C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
S. W. Story, do.	1 00
James McTear, for Antirrhinums,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for natives,	1 00

August 16.

James McTear, for cut flowers,	$1 00
E. A. Story, do.	1 00
Dennis Murray, for natives,	1 00
Miss S. W. Story, for basket,	1 00
" S. D. Story, do.	1 00
" S. A. Russell, do.	1 00
" A. C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for Gladiolus,	2 00

August 23.

E. A. Story, for display,	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for display,	1 00
Miss C. Whiting, do.	1 00
Dennis Murray, do.	1 00
Miss S. A. Russell, for basket,	1 00
" A. C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
" S. W. Story, do.	1 00
Hovey & Co., do.	1 00
James McTear, do.	1 00

August 30.

Miss Sarah W. Story, for basket,	1 00
" Anne C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
Dennis Murray, for display,	1 00
Miss S. A. Russell, for basket,	1 00
Spooner & Parkman, for Cornus variegatus,	1 00

September 6.

Dennis Murray, for natives,	1 00
E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	1 00
James McTear, do.	1 00
Anne C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
Sarah W. Story, do.	1 00
Hovey & Co., do.	1 00
Susie D. Story, do.	1 00
Miss S. A. Russell, do.	1 00
James Nugent, for Double Zinnias,	1 00
T. G. Bruce, do. do.	1 00
Herman Grundel, do. do.	1 00

The following Gratuities were awarded at the Annual Exhibition:—

Dennis Murray, for natives,	$3 00
Mrs. William Kenrick, for wreath,	2 00
Mrs. Charles F. Homer, for pressed flowers,	2 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for mosses,	3 00

Mrs. Thomas H. Grenville, for pressed leaves,	$2 00
A. F. Bosson, for Dahlias,	2 00
Isaac Buchanan, for Seedling Petunias,	Bronze medal.
Dennis Zirngible, for native plants,	3 00
Miss S. W. Story, for baskets, &c.,	5 00
Mrs. John A. Kenrick, do.	3 00
Mrs. C. F. Baxter, do.	1 00
Miss Carrie Brackett, do.	3 00
Miss Anne C. Kenrick, do.	3 00
Susie D. Story, do.	2 00
Anne E. Holt, do.	1 00
Miss S. A. Russell, do.	2 00
William E. Carter, for bouquets,	3 00
Miss Whiting, do.	3 00
Miss S. A. Russell, do.	2 00
E. Wason, do.	1 00
Geo. Chruikshank, do.	2 00
Lizzie F. Baxter, do.	3 00
Charles Powers, for coxcombs,	1 00
J. W. Danforth, for Cissus discolor,	3 00
James Comley, for Wardian Case,	Silver medal.
Miss Lynde, for display,	5 00
Miss Lizzie F. Baxter, for bouquet,	1 00
Dexter Snow, for Dahlias,	2 00
Edward Flynn, do.	2 00
George W. Pratt, for Stanhopea insignis,	Bound copy of Harris on Insects.
Hovey & Co., for pot plants,	15 00
Washburn & Curtis, for cut flowers,	5 00
Hovey & Co., do.	5 00
Spooner & Parkman, do.	3 00
James Nugent, do.	2 00
Dennis Zirngible, for pot plants,	10 00

NOVEMBER 1.

James McTear, for Chrysanthemums,	1 00

The following extra Gratuity has been awarded by the Committee for meritorious displays during the season:—

To Joseph Breck, for very fine displays,	$50 00

The financial concerns of the Committee are in a prosperous condition.

The amount appropriated by the Society for Floral Prizes was one thousand dollars. In addition to this the Committee of Arrangements for the Annual Exhibition appropriated $133 for extra prizes and gratuities, making a total of $1133.

Of this sum the amount awarded in prizes and gratuities during the season, and at the Annual Exhibition, was seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars; in extra gratuities for meritorious displays during the season, fifty dollars; in all, eight hundred and seven dollars, leaving a balance to the credit of the Committee, of two hundred and twenty-six dollars, which the Committee return to the treasury of the Society.

In resigning the post of Chairman of the Flower Committee, which he has held for the past five years, the writer cannot but express his thanks to those to whose hearty and cordial coöperation and assistance he owes so much of the success which has attended the labors of the Committee, and more especially would he remember those members of the Flower Committees for the several years with whom he has been so pleasantly associated. It is a pleasure to have been able in any way to have advanced the interests of floriculture, and to this end, more especially, will his best efforts and labors be devoted in the future, in connection with the welfare and true interests of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

EDWARD S. RAND, JR.,

Chairman of Flower Committee.

Approved,

Geo. W. Pratt,
W. H. Spooner, Jr.,
C. H. B. Breck,
E. W. Buswell,
James McTear.

Committee on Flowers for 1862.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,

For the Year 1862.

BY J. S. CABOT, CHAIRMAN.

At the close of another year the Standing Committee on Fruits, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, present a Report of their doings for that which has just ended, prefacing, as has been usual, the statement of their award of Premiums with such an expression of opinions as may be the result of further observations and experience in this branch of Horticulture, and its increased development, and with remarks of a more general character bearing upon the subject and therefore pertinent to the occasion. The year that has now ended may be considered, taking it in all its aspects, as the most propitious to growers of fruit of any that has occurred within the memory of any now actively occupied in that pursuit. A summer not characterized by days of extreme heat, or long continued droughts, but for a long continuance of warm, genial weather, accompanied with abundant rains, giving to the fields and hill sides, often at this season burnt with heat or browned by droughts, the vivid green of early spring, and producing in vegetation a constant state of growth and activity, was preceded by a favorable spring, a winter free from any days of excessive cold or violent winds, and an autumn warm and dry, thus adapted, by gradually checking the growth and ripening the wood of fruit bearing trees, for best fitting them to pass unharmed the inclement season of winter, always trying under its most favorable aspects, so as to be at the opening year in a condition to produce the remarkable crop that has been witnessed as its result.

The more marked meteorological phenomena of a year so remarkable for its fruit crops should be perhaps briefly, but more particularly stated. The fruit crop of a succeeding season depends much upon the condition of the trees at its commencement, and this condition is sensibly affected, either favorably or unfavorably, by their state at the close of the preceding year, for upon this very much depends their ability to resist the evil influence of the severe cold of winter. A warm autumn, accompanied with much rain, tends to produce a late growth of wood up to the time of the occurrence of severe frosts, when it can hardly fail that this late growth of immature wood is subjected to severe injury from extreme cold, and the sap being in a state of full activity the whole tree will most probably be seriously harmed. Hence, the reason for stating, as is believed to be the fact, that the character of the closing months of the year has a strong influence on the fruit crop of the succeeding. Now the autumn months of 1861 were warm, without unnatural heat, and very dry, as favorable a combination for fruit trees as could perhaps be desired, and the transition from the warm to the cold season was gradual and not sudden.

There was no very severe frost until October 25th, and after that, through the rest of the year, the weather was cool and pleasant. The winter was free from any days of excessive cold, though probably the average amount of cold was fully equal to that of most years, but its freedom from an extreme degree of cold attended with high wind was the favorable feature.

Although in some places the thermometer was reported to have fallen to 2°, yet, taking the whole of the vicinity of Boston, 4° may more truly be stated as the lowest degree indicated thereby. Light snow for several days in succession fell in January, in the aggregate sufficient to cover the ground to the depth of a foot, and as this soon became consolidated by a succeeding rain, this covering of ice and snow lasted through the winter. One noticeable peculiarity of the winter was the remarkable uniformity in the range of the mercury, frequently for many days in succession this range would scarcely vary. The months of spring were cool and unusually dry, though in neither case sufficiently so to cause injury, but rather on the whole having a favorable influence upon the fruit crop. Great heat in early spring, to be followed subsequently by cold, frequently causes much injury, and from this the last spring was free. The summer was peculiarly genial, free from excessive heat, for the mercury did not rise above 90, and to that only on one day; but marked by a long continuance of clear days and bright sun, with sufficient heat to bring to maturity and ripen its various crops, and this accompanied with most abundant rains. Over 6 inches of rain fell in June, and more than 7 in July, a very unusual quantity for these months. As the winter, so the summer was peculiarly free from great and sudden transitions from heat or cold to the reverse, but was on the contrary remarkably uniform in temperature. Of the character of the autumn it is unnecessary to speak, for this, according to the view taken, belongs rather to the succeeding than to the past year. It is not perhaps always easy to trace back to causes from effects, but as it is believed that many of the inconveniences and losses to which fruit growers are subject are the results of climate, of too much or too little heat, of too much or too little moisture, or of the sudden and great transitions from one of these conditions to its opposite, the particular features of each year are worthy of notice and of record, that possibly from such observations, and by comparing the peculiarities of one year, and the results of that year with those of other years, the cause of injury may be educed, and ingenuity may discover some means to obviate the effects of such cause. Of the causes of some effects we are yet in ignorance and probably may always remain so, or if not, great difference of opinion prevails as to what such should be attributed. As for instance, the high color that, on some years or in some particular place, fruit attains, beyond what it does in other years or in other situations. Bartlett Pears, as bright in color as any that was ever seen on a Roi de Wirtemburg, were on the tables at the last Annual Exhibition; to what cause can their bright red be attributed? In their replies to this question, cultivators, if they attempted to

suggest any cause, would probably differ, while an acknowledgment of ignorance in regard to it would perhaps be the wisest and safest course.

For the great and unusual development, as respects size, to which some specimens on a tree sometimes attain, while the rest of the crop on the same tree are no ways remarkable in this particular, or for the great size of the fruit of some one variety, or of all the varieties grown in some particular situation, it might not always be easy to give a reason in which all would coincide, or to assign a cause that would always be followed by like results. This excess in size beyond what is usual, may perhaps be the result of some special mode of cultivation, of the application in a greater or less degree of some particular fertilizing agent to the soil, to the presence of some particular mineral or chemical ingredient therein, to thinning the fruit or other causes, yet it sometimes occurs when no particular pains have been taken, and fails to take place whatever efforts have been made to produce it. When it takes place, it is probably because something has occurred, either of a temporary or more permanent character, to stimulate absorption by the fruit, and what that is, is not always to be ascertained. The moistening of the green fruit, by some chemical solution calculated to effect this purpose, has been suggested to bring about this result. As to what is the cause of the high color that sometimes occurs in fruit, though it contributes to its beauty, is not perhaps a matter of so much consequence, and if it could be ascertained would very likely be found to be beyond control; and even to know from what this unusual, sometimes enormous development in size results, may not be considered of great importance; yet there are effects, some of an injurious character often noticed, of which it is highly desirable to ascertain with certainty the cause, and so haply obtain a remedy therefor.

Cultivators of fruit in this part of the United States are subject to inconveniences and difficulties, from which growers in Europe seem in a great measure exempt; pears being there more uniformly smooth and fair, and not liable to crack and blight as some varieties are apt to do in this country. The climate of Europe being more equal in temperature, and more uniform in respect to moisture than our own — for though subject to sudden alternations of temperature yet there the range of the mercury is much less than here — and although the rain fall of Europe is much less than in this vicinity, yet the fall of rain being more equally distributed there is an exemption alike from the severe droughts and rains of almost tropical violence, to which all parts of the United States are more or less subject; to this greater uniformity of temperature and moisture, the freedom from cracking and blight of pears and their greater smoothness and fairness have been attributed, especially as the same results seem to follow like causes in our own country. Take the past season as an instance, when the summer was if not cool yet free from any excessive heat of long continuance, and marked by copious rains, much more uniformly temperate and moist than usual, and fruit was much more smooth and fair than common, and pears very generally exempt from blight or cracking. If the

supposition is correct, that the difficulties to the fruit grower, referred to, may be imputed to, at times, too much or too little rain, and to too great alternations from heat to cold or cold to heat, it behooves cultivators to endeavor by some processes of cultivation to remedy the evils growing out of these causes, and to try thereby to obviate their effects. And cultivators have this assurance, that if a mistake has been committed in imputing certain specified effects to certain causes, and the efforts adopted under this erroneous impression should fail to obviate the evil, yet the processes that would most probably be adopted for this purpose would have a generally very beneficial effect upon their trees, upon their health and vigor, though such might fail in the object intended; underground draining, to carry off superflous water and prevent its stagnating about the roots, and at the same time by draining the land rendering it more permeable and subject to be more thoroughly operated upon by atmospheric influences, and in this way tending to correct the evil arising from too much or too little rain, is one of the processes that most likely would be recommended and adopted to remedy the evil as above, supposed to grow out of some of the peculiarities of our climate. But should it fail in the object aimed at, should pears still continue to blight and crack, yet it is not to be doubted that the draining of the ground would have a highly beneficial effect upon the growth, the vigor, and health of the trees, remunerating the outlay by the general amelioration of the soil. Indeed, underground draining, one of the processes strongly urged as of great importance in preparing land for growing fruit trees, by those who are considered as authority upon the subject of their cultivation, is being more and more generally practised, and is one of those processes of husbandry that, indispensable under some conditions, has been recommended as always exercising a beneficial influence under any circumstances. Mulching, or covering the ground where fruit is cultivated with litter, straw, or leaves, is another expedient that probably would be resorted to, to obviate the inequalities of climate and remedy the evils alluded to. And this too, it is believed, though it should fail in the results aimed at, would not fail to exercise a beneficial influence. The protecting the roots of trees in winter, by even a slight covering, is useful, and in some soils even absolutely necessary, not so much to guard against severe cold, though even in that respect it probably is of some efficacy, as to prevent the heaving of the trees, by successive thawings and freezings of the ground, and in summer is useful to guard against the effects of intense heat or drought.

The forced cultivation of fruit, in greenhouses or orchard-houses, cannot be expected to become very extensively or generally practiced in this vicinity, for the reason that it cannot be made to pay; but must remain confined to amateurs in gardening, and to such as wish in this way to obtain a luxury for their own enjoyment. Some fine examples of this kind of culture, as applied more particularly to grapes and peaches, have been exhibited the past season, and the displays of it generally would compare favorably with those of past years. Orchard-houses are coming somewhat generally into use in England,

where, as they can be constructed cheaply, and require no fire heat, they may perhaps be found remunerative, or at least not involving any very great expenditure of money, and where, too, in order to obtain fine fruit of any kind, some artificial means must be resorted to, to overcome the inclemency of the climate of most parts of the island; but in this country, as they would require to be more strongly built, and need a heating apparatus, they must be more costly, and as in common seasons most of the finer fruits attain perfection without any assistance, the necessity for them does not exist. Still, this is a very interesting branch of culture; dwarf trees grown in pots or tubs, filled with fine peaches, plums, pears, or other fruits, are beautiful objects, and to those who do not mind a moderate outlay to gratify at least a very innocent taste, is one that may be recommended, and it is, perhaps, the only mode of culture by which peaches can be grown with any certainty of success. Some fine specimens of this kind of cultivation were in the hall at the Annual Exhibition of the Society. Although a heating apparatus has been applied to those orchard-houses of which any accurate knowledge is possessed, yet perhaps the necessity for it might be obviated by, in the winter, plunging the pots containing the trees into litter, or some other covering, to protect them from the severe frosts; if this should be found effectual it would very much diminish the cost of this mode of cultivation.

The Annual Exhibition was this year held in the Music Hall, and was certainly creditable to the Society, and the tables were well filled with the different kinds of fruit of superior quality. On a year so auspicious as the present, great expectations had very naturally been formed with respect to this exhibition, and though it cannot be said that such were disappointed, yet it should be, perhaps, that they were not fully realized; the deficiency, if any existed, was in this, that some kinds of fruit, more particularly apples and grapes, were not exhibited in as great variety as was anticipated. Nearly all the specimens exhibited were superior, there was none of an ordinary or inferior quality, as used formerly to be the case, when the premiums offered were for the greatest number of varieties, leading to a competition in presenting the greatest number of varieties as well as in those which were best grown. And here, perhaps, it is proper to caution competitors for the premiums of the Society, against deviating from the conditions specified in the printed schedule thereof, and the necessity of strictly and literally adhering thereto, if such would avoid a rejection of collections no matter how otherwise meritorious. The varieties should be correctly named, each dish should contain the number of specimens named in the schedule, no more and no less, and any deviation from these or other established rules involves the performance of a disagreeable but at the same time necessary duty, by the Committee — the rejection of such collections. As on several occasions, during the past year, the performance of this duty was imposed on the Committee, it is wished to bring the subject particularly to the notice of competitors.

The Weekly Exhibitions, at the Rooms of the Society, have been continued

through the year, and in view of the number of competitors thereat, and the quality of the various fruits exhibited, tend to prove a continued and unabated interest by cultivators and amateurs in that branch of horticulture that is more particularly under the supervision of the Committee.

The crop of strawberries was abundant, for a short period, at one time. Some fears were entertained that it might be cut short by a continuance of dry weather, but these fears were soon dispelled by copious and abundant rains, and no check to the growth and product of this fruit was experienced. The first display of strawberries was made on June 15th, by several exhibitors, and the last on July 12th, the exhibitions in the interval between these periods having been varied in kinds, excellent in quality, and profuse in quantity. The deficiency that, for the past few years has seemed to exist in the display of this fruit, was this year wholly overcome, without any special means having been resorted to for this purpose. Several varieties new, or of recent production, have been exhibited the past season, some of native, others of foreign origin; among these may be named Downer's Prolific, Princess Frederick William, Triomphe de Gand, Imperatrice Eugenie, La Constant, Admiral Dundas, Ambrosia, and Emma. Of some of these, the specimens were of great size and beauty. Six berries of the Triomphe de Gand weighed 3 1-20 ounces; six of the Imperatrice Eugenie, 4½ ounces; six of La Constant, 4 1-16 ounces; and six of Admiral Dundas, 4⅝ ounces. With but two exceptions, of none of the newer varieties exhibited is any description attempted, neither is any expression of opinion with regard to them intended, and this exception is made because these two have each had the attention of cultivators specially called to them. It is not safe to express any decided opinion for or against a new fruit; a single trial hardly justifies the formation of a deliberate judgment, and an expression of an opinion formed from it, might very probably tend to mislead. The Triomphe de Gand, though new here, has been cultivated for some time and very extensively by the Rev. Mr. Knox, of Pittsburgh, who has commended it very highly; it is a large berry of good flavor, of a light red color, variable in form, the largest berries being coxcomb shaped, others conical, seems to be a strong growing variety, and is said by those who have grown it to be productive. La Constant has been grown for some years by Messrs. Hovey, who introduced it, and has been before spoken of in previous reports; it is very large, regularly conically shaped, of a bright red color, and good flavor, also said to be fertile and hardy. In appearance it is certainly most attractive, and a dish of fine berries of this variety, can hardly in beauty be surpassed. Both of these varieties come to us from Belgium, and although the varieties of Belgian origin seem better adapted to this country than those of English parentage, yet it is believed that these, also, when subjected to the test of a general cultivation will be found, for the purposes of American growers, far inferior to those of native origin, and that attempts to introduce them to general cultivation will, as it has done with the fine varieties of British origin, terminate in failure. If called upon to express an

opinion what varieties are best for general cultivation, a regard for truth would oblige the naming, as has heretofore been done, of those established favorites Hovey's Seedling, Jenny Lind, and the Boston and Brighton Pine.

The crop of currants was most remarkable, and can never have been surpassed, the failure of the past year having been more than compensated by the abundance of the present, as if literally two crops had been produced in one. There are now many different named varieties of this fruit, but in many of these but little difference can be detected, for the currant does not seem to sport much in its seedlings. Of the different varieties no observations are now felt to be necessary, for most of them have already been spoken of in preceding reports, and nothing is possessed to add thereto.

Upon the exhibitions of the other smaller fruits, raspberries, blackberries, &c., no special comments are necessary; the displays have been as abundant in quantity and as satisfactory in quality as usual. Of the Lawton Blackberry, some specimens exhibited by Mr. S. S. Lynde, of South Malden, were of enormous size, probably the largest specimens of this fruit ever seen in the hall.

On the 23d of August, Mr. James A. Stetson exhibited a dish of apricots, the first time for a long period that any specimens of this fruit have been exhibited; it seems to have nearly gone out of cultivation. The display of plums, the past season, was much more satisfactory than usual; they were shown by several exhibitors in considerable variety, instead of, as for the last few years, to a very limited extent by one or two exhibitors only. This improvement is probably the result of the favorable circumstances of the past season, and does not, it is feared, indicate any permanent revival of this fruit, and of a check to the ravages of the disease that has nearly driven it from our gardens.

In no previous year, since the formation of the Society, has there been a greater, if so great a crop of pears, as was produced the present. This abundance was confined, as it sometimes is, to no class of varieties, and to no particular situations or districts, but was universal wherever the pear tree is cultivated, and those of every variety have been loaded to breaking with fruit. Pears, too, have been not only abundant, but of uncommon size and beauty; there has been little or no blight or cracking of the fruit, as is common with the Flemish Beauty, Beurre Diel, and some other kinds, but they have been almost universally smooth and fair. In some of the earlier varieties, those of the summer and early autumn, there seemed to be a deficiency of richness and flavor, but this defect, if it existed with them, did not appear to extend to those of a later season. There has been abundant displays of this fruit through the season, by numerous exhibitors, of fine specimens in great variety. There have been many new pears exhibited. Acquisitions by importation from Europe are giving specimens of their fruits, and the results of experiments by native cultivators to produce new varieties from seed are being placed before the Society. Among those of foreign origin that have, as is supposed, fruited for the first time in this vicinity the past year, may be named,

Esther Conte, Leonine Pinchard, Bergamotte Incomparable, Avocat Nelis, Alexandrine Douillard, Seraphin Ovyn, Anna Auduson, St. Vincent de Paul, Souvenier de Madame Treyvor, Lieutenant Poitevin, President de Page, Duchesse Helene de Orleans, and Maria Louise de Ucles. This list might be farther extended, but this is not thought necessary, as it would be neither safe or judicious to give descriptions or express opinions concerning new varieties, from having once seen a few specimens; to do so would be but adding names to the list; and yet it has been felt that the omission, in a report of the character of the present, of all mention of these novelties having fruited in this vicinity, and of their existence in collections in the neighborhood of Boston, was hardly justifiable. This mention of them, at least, serves as notice to such as may wish to increase collections by the addition of new kinds, that such wants may probably be supplied by our own without a resort to foreign nurseries.

Of pears of native origin, specimens of three new seedling varieties were presented to the Committee, by Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, of Brookline, raised by him and being each of the first year of bearing. One named Admiral Farragut, another John Cotton, and the third unnamed. Admiral Farragut was a large pear of obovate form, with a long stem, green in color, flesh fine grained, melting, but not very juicy, subacid. The John Cotton was of medium size, obovate form, tapering towards the stem, skin of a pale yellow, flesh melting, juicy, slightly subacid, and moderately vinous; season of both, middle of September. The unnamed variety was very large, and in shape, color, and character of the flesh, seemed almost a reproduction of the Diel; its season, November. As has been said above, no reliable judgment can be formed of the value and character of a new fruit from once tasting it, and most especially does this apply to a new seedling pear in its first year of bearing, for pears of the first, and even of the first three or four years of bearing, furnish no sure and certain indication of what the variety may eventually prove, after it has by age become fixed and determined; there being frequently with age an increase of size and a change in the period of ripening or other particulars. All that the Committee then feel justified in saying with respect to these seedlings is, that they, especially the two first named, produced a favorable impression. At the Annual Exhibition, Mr. Clapp had several of his seedlings on the tables, among others was one unnamed, but marked as No. 21, that seemed to the Committee to be superior in flavor to the Clapp's Favorite, though not equal to that variety in size and beauty.

The winter of 1860-61 was so destructive to the peach, seriously injuring the bearing trees when such were not wholly destroyed, that a full crop of peaches for the last season was not to be reasonably expected. Yet, where from protection or other favorable circumstances, as was the case in some instances, the effects of the severity of that winter was obviated or diminished, from trees so favored a satisfactory crop of this fruit was obtained. The cherry, too, suffered so much in the winter referred to, that not only the crop

of the succeeding season was destroyed, but also the trees injured, so far as to leave but little hope of such a recovery, that a supply of this fruit for the present could be counted on. But these evil forebodings were to some extent falsified, and although the crop of cherries could not be characterized as abundant for the past season, yet it may be stated as having been on an average about half the usual product. On several occasions there were fine displays of this fruit, in more than one instance of very superior specimens, the varieties being for the most part Black Tartarian and Black Eagle.

The cultivation of the grape continues, as it has for some time, to excite a great if not absorbing interest with fruit growers, and their efforts in this direction have certainly not been without favorable and encouraging indications. When it is recollected that efforts, growing out of this interest to obtain a grape suited to the table, have succeeded in introducing to general notice such a grape as the Delaware, it cannot be said that such have been barren of results. And while it is not believed that any glowing anticipations are justifiable, that Massachusetts can ever be a vine growing and wine manufacturing region, yet to think that grapes may be produced, if they do not now exist, as it is believed they do, that shall furnish an agreeable fruit for the dessert, is not unreasonable. The great obstacle that the vine grower has to contend with is the mildew; were it not for this, it is thought that in ordinary seasons grapes might, by properly selecting varieties, as for instance the Delaware, be grown and ripened in Massachusetts without difficulty. The past season must, on the whole, be considered as favorable for the grape; it is true, that in many instances the mildew has been very destructive, but in others and more generally, the vines have escaped its ravages. The assertion that the season has been favorable is certainly sustained by the displays made the past season of this fruit, for never were finer specimens of the Isabella placed upon the tables of the Society than on one occasion, when even Catawbas were also exhibited in as perfect state of ripeness and perfection as that variety ever attains in our climate. There have been some new or hitherto little known varieties of grapes exhibited, of which brief notice may not be thought out of place herein. One, which attracted the attention of the Committee by its good quality, was called the Crevelin. But a single bunch of it, grown in Salem by Mr. Bosson, was exhibited at the Annual Exhibition. It was a black, not large berry, sweet and spirited, that made a favorable impression on the Committee and all who tasted it; it is an early grape, ripened the past year on a vine trained against a fence, on Sept. 14th. This variety may not be new, but it has never, as is believed, been before fruited in this vicinity; it is, as is understood, an accidental seedling, and comes from Mr. Goodwin, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Some specimens of a new seedling grape were presented by Mr. Charles J. Power, of South Framingham, represented as a seedling from the Isabella, now in its third year of bearing, the vine being seven years old, and as fully ripe this year on Sept. 15th; said to be an abundant bearer, the vine perfectly hardy, and that does not drop the berries; the vine

having been grown on an open fence without protection from the North. Mr. Powers stated that he was unavoidably prevented from showing the fruit in a perfect state at its maturity, and when seen at a later period it was not in a condition to justify the formation of an opinion as to its quality. Some specimens of new grapes from Mr. Charles Carpenter, of Kelly's Island, Ohio, were presented by Mr. William Kenrick, named Lydia, Mary, Mottled, and Ellen. The specimens were in very bad condition and it was difficult to form, on that account, any opinion of their probable value. The two first named were white grapes, the third black, and the fourth of a dark amber color; they had all small berries. So far as they could judge of them, in their then condition, it appeared to the Committee that Lydia was rather acid, that Mary was pretty good, with a thick skin, that the Mottled was sweet, good, though pulpy, with a thick skin, and that the Ellen was rather subacid, with somewhat of a Catawba flavor. It may be considered as an established axiom that, though some varieties of grapes are sufficiently hardy to resist our winters, all are better for being laid down and protected. Mr. C. E. Grant, an experienced cultivator, attributes the superiority of his Isabella grapes this year, to the fact that his vines were laid down.

To speak of the fruit product of that most valuable and most important of New England fruits, the apple, for the past year, is but to repeat what has already been said of others, that it was most abundant except in some regions where the canker worm prevailed. The area of the ravages of this pest seems to be yearly extending, although capable of being controlled or destroyed by the careful application to the trees of the proper remedial agents; when unchecked, and left to pursue its work of devastation, it not only destroys the fruit crop of the year, but injures the trees and unfits them for bearing on the succeeding. The display of apples, at the Exhibitions of the Society, for the past year has been satisfactory, for although some little disappointment was felt at the Annual Show, that the display was not larger, yet no complaint on this or any other account with those of the Weekly Exhibitions are warranted by facts, for there has been constantly shown through their season perfect specimens of many varieties, by many contributors.

The interest of a fund, bequeathed to the Society by one of its former associates, the late B. V. French, to encourage the cultivation of the apple, has been appropriated to the forming of two special premiums, called the French Plate, to be awarded yearly for this fruit. The past was the first year for awarding these premiums, that were offered for the best and second best display of twenty varieties, to be exhibited on the first Saturday in November. There were this year but three competitors for these premiums, to one of which the first was awarded, the other two collections were ruled out by the Committee as not coming within the condition established by the Society, that all varieties offered must be correctly named.

The contributions of different competitors for the various premiums have sometimes the past year been so superior, and at the same time so nearly alike

in quality, that the Committee has sometimes labored under considerable embarrassment in making up their awards, an embarrassment that has been increased by the fact, that all the contributions for a particular premium are not always made on the same day. Under these circumstances, it may have happened that the Committee have in some instances failed to do that which they desired and intended in every case, equal and exact justice to all.

An over supply of fruit has produced its natural effect upon the market, and caused prices for it to rule very low. This over supply, exceeding the demand, is probably to be mainly attributed to the most abundant crop, and cannot be, so far as this is the cause, permanent in its effects; but it may be that it arises in part from the fact that the great number of trees, especially of pears, and in pears was this excess most apparent, set out during the last few years, are now coming into bearing, and that it is their product that is creating a supply beyond the wants of the public. If this is so, if it should prove to be the case that the raising of fruit has been overdone in this vicinity, the natural consequence of an excess in production, low prices, must be expected to prevail, and no great recovery therefrom anticipated until an equality in production and consumption is restored by a diminution of the former or an increaae of the latter.

With these observations, and the announcement of their awards of premiums that are hereto subjoined, the Committee have, with the termination of the period for which they were elected, arrived at the termination of their duties.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH S. CABOT, *Chairman.*

Boston, December 20, 1862.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR FRUITS DURING THE SEASON.

For the best and most interesting exhibition of Fruits during the season, the Lowell Plate, to Hovey & Co., valued at, . $15 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine, ... 10 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 7 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, . . . 5 00

Apples. — For the best twelve Summer Apples, on or before the third Saturday in August, to J. A. Stetson. . . . 6 00
For the next best, to Messrs. Walker & Co., . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine, ... 3 00

For the best twelve Autumn Apples, on or before the third Saturday in November, to James A. Stetson, ... 6 00
For the next best, to James Eustis, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, . . . 3 00

For the best twelve Winter Apples, on or before the first Saturday in December, to Asa Clemens, ... 6 00
For the next best, to John A. Kenrick, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00

Special premium for the best twenty varieties of Apples, to be exhibited on the first Saturday in November, the French Plate, to Asa Clemens, valued at, ... 20 00
For the next best, the French Plate, not awarded, valued at, . 10 00

Apricots. — For the best twelve, on or before the third Saturday in August, to J. A. Stetson, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Blackberries. — For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, to Galen Merriam, ... 5 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 4 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Cherries. — For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, to Phineas J. Stone, ... 4 00
For the next best, to William Bacon, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Harvey Davis, ... 2 00

Currants. — For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, to William H. Barnes, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 2 00
For the next best, to A. D. Williams, ... 1 00

Figs. — For the best twelve specimens, to Josiah Newhall, . . 3 00
For the next best, to Abner Peirce, ... 2 00

GOOSEBERRIES. — For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, not awarded,	$3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00
GRAPES. — For the best specimens grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not less than two bunches, to R. W. Turner,	8 00
For the next best, to Mrs. F. B. Durfee,	6 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck,	4 00
For the best specimens grown under glass, subsequently to the third Saturday in July, to R. W. Turner,	8 00
For the next best, to William H. Barnes,	6 00
For the next best, to R. S. Rogers,	4 00
For the best specimens of Native Grapes, not less than six bunches, to C. E. Grant, for Isabella,	8 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, for Catawba,	6 00
For the next best, to J. V. Wellington,	5 00
For the next best, to George Davenport,	4 00
For the next best, to Kendall Bailey,	3 00
MELONS. — For the best Muskmelon grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not awarded,	3 00
For the best Muskmelon, open culture, on or before the third Saturday in September, to A. D. Webber,	2 00
For the best Watermelon, on or before the third Saturday in September, not awarded,	2 00
NECTARINES. — For the best twelve specimens, to H. H. Hunnewell,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
PEACHES. — For the best twelve specimens grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, to C. S. Holbrook,	6 00
For the next best, to Oliver Bennet,	5 00
For the next best, to C. W. Power,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the best collection during the season, not awarded,	8 00
For the best twelve specimens, open culture, to Frederick Clapp,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
PEARS. — For the best twelve Summer Pears, on or before the third Saturday in August, to William R. Austin,	6 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine,	4 00
For the next best, to Messrs. Hovey & Co.,	3 00
For the best twelve Autumn Pears, on or before the third Saturday in November, to John R. Poor,	8 00

For the next best, to John R. Poor,	$6 00
For the next best, to Harvey Davis,	4 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine,	3 00
For the best twelve Winter Pears, on or before the first Saturday in December, to John R. Poor,	8 00
For the next best, to A. J. Dean,	6 00
For the next best, to William Bacon,	5 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine,	4 00
PLUMS. — For the best twelve specimens, to A. J. Dean,	4 00
For the next best, to William Bacon,	3 00
For the next best, to Francis Dana,	2 00
QUINCES. — For the best twelve specimens, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
RASPBERRIES. — For the best specimens, not less than three boxes, to J. W. Foster,	4 00
For the next best, to William H. Barnes,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00
STRAWBERRIES. — For the best display during the season, to Messrs. Hovey & Co.,	10 00
For the best collection shown at one time, not less than four varieties, to Messrs. Hovey & Co.,	6 00
For the best specimens, not less than two boxes, to Messrs. Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster,	4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong,	3 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster,	2 00

GRATUITIES FOR EXHIBITIONS DURING THE SEASON.

To John F. Allen,	$10 00
" William Kenrick,	10 00
" Walker & Co.,	5 00
" James Eustis,	5 00
" J. B. Loomis,	3 00
" W. B. Butterfield,	3 00
" R. W. Ames,	4 00
" W. C. Strong,	3 00
" Francis Dana,	4 00
" A. W. Spencer,	2 00
" G. Chilson,	2 00
" P. J. Stone,	2 00
" Charles Burchard,	2 00
" F. Winship,	2 00

PRIZES FOR FRUITS AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

APPLES. — For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, the Lyman Plate, to Asa Clemens, valued at,	$20 00
For the next best, to A. D. Williams,	15 00
For the next best, to Frederick Clapp,	12 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Josiah Newhall,	12 00
For the next best, to Benjamin Bruce,	10 00
For the next best, to John Gilbert,	8 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, to J. W. Foster,	8 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	6 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to W. H. Barnes,	6 00
For the next best, to W. W. Wheildon,	5 00
For the next best, to J. W. Manning,	4 00
For the best dish, twelve specimens of one variety, to James Eustis,	5 00
For the next best, to James N. Stetson,	4 00
For the next best, to Elijah H. Luke,	3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	2 00
PEARS. — For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Harvey Davis,	25 00
For the next best, to John Gordon,	20 00
For the next best, to William R. Austin,	16 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Josiah Stickney,	15 00
For the next best, to John R. Poor,	12 00
For the next best, to W. A Crafts,	10 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Augustus Parker,	10 00
For the next best, to Azel Bowditch,	8 00
For the next best, to Jacob Eaton,	6 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Jacob Nudd,	6 00
For the next best, to George A. Mudge,	5 00
For the next best, to R. B. Leuchars,	4 00

For the best dish of pears, twelve specimens of one variety, to Josiah Stickney, ... $5 00
For the next best, to William R. Austin, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Jacob Eaton, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. W. Hollis, ... 2 00

Peaches. — For the best collection of not more than four varieties, to Asa Clemens, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Frederick Clapp, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Francis Dana, ... 3 00
For the next best, to R. W. Ames, ... 2 00

Plums. — For the best collection, not more than four varieties, to Henry Vandine, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Thomas Hastings, . . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Grapes, Foreign. — For the best five varieties, two bunches each, to R. W. Turner, ... 10 00
For the next best, to R. S. Rogers, ... 8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best two varieties, two bunches each, to W. H. Barnes, . 5 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the best collection, not less than six varieties, to Mrs. F. B. Durfee, ... 10 00
For the next best, to Oliver Bennet, ... 8 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00

Grapes, Native. — For the best specimens, to W. C. Strong, . 6 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, ... 5 00
For the next best, to C. J. Power, ... 4 00
For the next best, to J. V. Wellington, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Asa Clemens, ... 2 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To A. D. Williams, for apples, ... 3 00
" Annie Jenkins, do., ... 3 00
" J. B. Judkins, do., ... 3 00
" R. W. Turner, do., ... 2 00
" Nahum Smith, do., ... 2 00
" S. A. Bemis, do., ... 2 00

To John A. Kenrick,	for apples,	$1 00
" S. W. Fowle,	do.,	1 00
" Walker & Co.,	do.,	1 00
" John Holden,	do.,	1 00
" Parker Barnes,	do.,	1 00
" Dr. J. Underhill,	for grapes,	2 00
" Newell Harding,	do.,	2 00
" John Reed,	do.,	2 00
" R. B. Davis,	for peaches,	2 00
" M. H. Simpson,	do.,	2 00
" H. H. Hunnewell,	for peach tree from an orchard-house,	2 00
" James M. Codman,	do. do. do.,	2 00
" Hovey & Co.,	for pears,	12 00
" M. P. Wilder,	do.,	8 00
" Walker & Co.,	do.,	8 00
" H. Vandine,	do.,	8 00
" R. S. Rogers,	do.,	6 00
" N. R. Child	do.,	6 00
" Joseph Breck,	do.,	5 00
" Samuel Sweetser,	do.,	5 00
" E. C. Stevens,	do.,	5 00
" Spooner & Parkman,	do.,	5 00
" C. N. Bracket,	do.,	4 00
" M. C. Warren,	do.,	3 00
" John Savage, Jr.,	do.,	3 00
" Abner Peirce,	do.,	3 00
" R. W. Ames,	do.,	2 00
" W. C. Storey,	do.,	2 00
" G. W. Ireland,	do.,	2 00
" John Parker,	do.,	2 00
" E. A. Storey,	do.,	2 00
" A. D. Williams.	do.,	2 00
" John A. Kenrick,	do.,	2 00
" J. B. Judkins,	do.,	2 00
" S. Oakman,	do.,	1 00
" R. W. Eldridge,	do.,	1 00
" R. S. Frost,	do.,	1 00
" Elbridge Wason,	do.,	1 00
" John L. DeWolf,	do.,	1 00
" F. H. Corey,	do.,	1 00
" D. A. Marret,	do.,	1 00
" Henry Y. Hill,	do.,	1 00
" J. E. M. Gilley,	do,	1 00
" Mrs. J. B. Fobes,	for Figs,	1 00

Amount appropriated for Weekly Exhibitions,		$380 00
Amount appropriated for Annual Exhibitions.		394 00
Amount appropriated for Gratuities,		226 00
Total,		1,000 00
Amount awarded at Weekly Exhibitions,	322 00	
Amount awarded at Annual Exhibition,	370 00	
Amount awarded in Gratuities,	198 00	
		890 00
Amount of appropriation unexpended,		$110 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

For the Year 1862.

BY DANIEL T. CURTIS, CHAIRMAN.

In fulfilling their duties to the Society for another year, your Committee are not unmindful of the importance of the subject committed to their charge, or the impossibility of doing full justice to it in the limits allotted to their official record. In submitting this, their report, therefore, they propose to note prominent facts which have fallen under their observation, while they must necessarily pass over many minor details which are of interest, chiefly to the scientific horticulturist. Though there is little scope perhaps, for the indulgence of taste and fancy, in the culture of vegetables designed simply for food, yet they are happy to state that the tables allotted to this department of the Society's Exhibitions, during the past season, have presented substantial attractions to the practical public mind, as indicating the steady progress of utilitarian ideas, and the interest which is taken in those agricultural improvements which minister to the comfort and welfare of the masses. They are gratified to note also, that while these exhibitions have developed marked improvement in production and quality of culinary vegetables, they have also led to a more extended competition for the Society's premiums, which is worthy of all praise, and promises the most favorable results in eliciting a wider range of experiment, scientific investigation, and a comparison of the varied experience incident to peculiarities of soil and modes of cultivation. Though many on our current list of exhibitors are amateurs in this branch of horticulture, and have entered this field of competition for the first time, during the past season, they have been most cordially welcomed by the Committee, and however some of them may lack the extended facilities and years of experience, which favor the operations of older contributors, their enterprising and remarkably successful efforts have been none the less valuable or worthy of attention. All who have contributed to the stock of interest and information in this department are entitled to the thanks of the Society and the public.

While the past season has not been noted by the introduction of any new varieties of standard vegetables, it has been one of very successful and extensive production, and crops of all kinds have been satisfactory and remunerative. The specimens submitted to this Board have been uniformly, as well as in the average, fine, healthy, and well developed, such as which, with nature and art combined, seldom fail to reward the industrious tiller of the soil.

Those of our gardeners who have made it a specialty have brought the tomato to a high degree of perfection, and most of its numerous varieties have been cultivated during the past year with great success. In their last Annual Report your Committee alluded to the introduction of the new French Tree Tomato, and its claims. These have been extensively and thoroughly tested in this vicinity, since that time, and though its fruit is large, finely colored,

and of superior flavor, in other respects it has hardly come up to general expectation as a profitable variety for market culture. But whether this failure is to be attributed to a want of experience and skill in managing the plants in their early stages, or to the circumstance that our New England summer is too brief to bring it to maturity, it is certain that among us it has not equalled in productiveness the older and established varieties.

The new Scarlet Egg Plant was shown by several contributors and has been much admired. Its brilliant color alone must render it valuable as a garden ornament, and for garnishing purposes there can be nothing in the whole range of vegetable products more showy and beautiful.

The specimens of early cabbage exhibited in the beginning of the season were of remarkable excellence, and have seldom, if ever, been excelled in weight, solidity, and perfection of growth.

The frosts of May and June, in some of the suburban towns, did considerable injury to the early succulent plants, and so much retarded their growth, that not being sufficiently matured to meet the requirements of the schedule, they were not offered for the Society's premiums. This was particularly the case with beans, peas, and cauliflowers, the last of which have produced but indifferent crops as compared to those of former seasons.

Favored by the abundant moisture prevailing throughout the season the root crops have been generally above the average standard both as to quantity and quality; the samples of all kinds contributed to the Society's Exhibitions, as well as the general stocks in the market, being of handsome proportions, fair surface and sound texture.

During the last few years a great improvement has been noted in the carrot crop, which is, perhaps, in a great measure attributable to the recent introduction of new varieties from France and England. Much more attention is now given to the culture of this vegetable than heretofore, as it enters largely into general consumption, both for stock raising and culinary purposes. We know of no class of domestic animals that is not vastly and rapidly improved in being fed on this crop, and it is understood that eminent French physicians commend it highly, and prescribe it with the most beneficial results, as a medicinal diet for billious and intestinal diseases.

Our Annual Exhibition was as satisfactory as could have been expected under the circumstances, considering that the chief interest of the occasion, as governed by the specialty of the season, centred in the fruit department. Indeed, so overburdened were the hands of the principal contributors with their fruit specimens, that they generally found it impossible to bestow even a small share of their time and attention upon the vegetable department, which was consequently dependent in a great measure, for its interest, upon the efforts of new and chance exhibitors. Nevertheless, the display in this latter department was far from being meagre or unattractive, and was highly creditable to the agricultural skill and enterprise of this section of the country. But your Committee may be allowed to hint in passing, that the space in

Music Hall, allotted to their peculiar province, is not so light and cheerful as it ought to be, and that in its obscurity many of the dark colored vegetables, which are absorbent of light, do not show to the best possible advantage.

The display of squashes this season was very fine, and with their rich coloring and rotund forms these favorite vegetables must always constitute a prominent feature of our exhibitions. By way of digression, it may not be inappropriate to observe in this connection, that at the late Novel Exhibition held at the office of the American Agriculturist, in New York City, the "Hubbard Squash," grown by M. C. Day, of North Leominster, Mass., received the first prize of $10 as the best cooking variety. This is, indeed, a most satisfactory endorsement of the opinions of this Society, as previously expressed in its awards for the introduction of this squash, and recommendations for general cultivation.

The display of Egg Plants exhibited a marked improvement over former specimens, and the Committee are confident, when this vegetable becomes better known, and its delicacy and richness of flavor are fairly tested, by being placed on our tables properly cooked, that it will be nearly, if not quite as popular as the tomato.

The fine heads of cauliflower, which usually grace our Annual Exhibition, were greatly missed on the last occasion — the most assiduous cultivators, in many instances, having failed to obtain a single fair specimen of this vegetable during the season. What may have been the cause of this general failure your Committee are at a loss to conjecture, as the ordinary cabbage crop was never finer, and larger, and more solid specimens have rarely been produced, or shown in any previous year.

Of turnips, J. B. Moore, of Concord, Mass., presented thirty-three named varieties, produced from such seed as is generally obtained from our horticultural warehouses. They were of exceedingly various form and texture, and to the curious and comparative observer added much to the interest of the exhibition.

The fine tobacco plants shown constituted a novel feature in this department. They were the contributions of several amateur cultivators, and judging from their perfect and luxuriant growth, there would seem to be no difficulty in securing a remunerative crop in this section in ordinary seasons. There were also upon the tables the leaves of these plants, which had partially or wholly undergone the process of curing, and the Committee were informed that in Cambridgeport, where some of them grew, three tons of cured tobacco could be easily produced to the acre. Indeed, after seeing the mammoth pears grown in the same locality, the Committee are by no means inclined to question the accuracy of this statement, however extravagent it may appear.

They would close this, perhaps too lengthy report, by remarking that their labors and observations during the past year have been full of encouragement for the future, and abundantly attest the increasing utility and general interest manifested in the operations of this Society.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

Asparagus. — For the best, to J. B. Moore, ...	$4 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Anthony Hatch, ...	2 00
Beets. — For the best, to Walter Russell, for Turnip Rooted, .	4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, do., . .	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, do., . .	2 00
Beans. — For the best, to Bowen Harrington, for Early Shelled, .	3 00
For the best, to John Ruggles, for Large Lima, . . .	3 00
For the next best, to Samuel Sweetser, do., . . .	2 00
Cabbages.— For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Early Ox Heart, .	3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, for Early Wakefield, .	2 00
Carrots. — For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Early Short Scarlet, .	3 00
Cauliflowers.—For the best Early, to Elbridge Wason, for Early Paris,	4 00
For the best Late, to G. W. Pierce, for Lenormand's, . .	4 00
Celery. — For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Crosby's Boston Market, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for Cole's Dwarf, .	3 00
Corn. — For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Sweet Corn, . .	4 00
For the next best, to Jonas Gammell, for Sweet Corn, . .	3 00
Cucumbers. — For the best, under glass, to R. W. Turner, for Kenyon's Improved Sion House, ...	4 00
For the next best, under glass, to C. S. Holbrook, for Irishman,	3 00
For the best, open culture, to Bowen Harrington, for White Spine,	3 00
For the next best, to G. W. Pierce, for do., .	2 00
Egg Plants. — For the best, to C. N. Bracket, for Large Purple, .	3 00
For the next best, to Elbridge Wason, for Long Purple, .	2 00
Lettuce. — For the best, to T. Smallwood, for Cabbage, . .	4 00
For the next best, to B. Harrington, for Boston Market Curled, .	3 00
For the next best. to G. A. Mudge, for Cabbage, . .	2 00
Onions. — For the best, to Josiah Crosby, ...	3 00
For the next best, to G. W. Pierce, ...	2 00
Potatoes. — For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Nichols' Early, .	4 00
For the next best, to Augustus Parker, for Dikeman, . .	3 00
Peas. - For the best Early, to James Nugent, for Dan. O'Rourke, weight, 1 peck, 9 lbs., ...	4 00
For the best Late, to Bowen Harrington, for Victoria Marrow, .	3 00
Rhubarb. — For the best, to Barnes & Washburn, for Prince Imperial, ...	4 00
For the next best, to A. D. Webber, for Victoria, . .	3 00
For the next best, to W. J. Buckminster, for Linnæus, . .	2 00

SQUASHES. — For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Early Bush,	$4 00
For the best Late, to Bowen Harrington, for Canada,	3 00
TOMATOES. — For the best, to J. B. Moore, for Mexican,	4 00
For the next best, to C. N. Bracket, for Smooth Red,	3 00
For the next best, to C. J. Power, for Apple,	2 00
TURNIPS. — For the best, to Jonas Gammell, for White Flat,	3 00

GRATUITIES PREVIOUS TO THE OPENING OF THE HALL.

To F. Trabaunt, for Curled Endive, &c.,	$3 00
" T. Smallwood, for Lettuce,	1 00
" R W. Turner, for Early Frame Cucumbers, Kenyon's Improved Sion House,	3 00

GRATUITIES FOR THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

To G. W. Pierce, for Radishes,	$2 00
" S. Oliver, Jr., for Tomatoes,	3 00
" J. Nugent, for new Early Peas,	1 00
" W. C. Strong, for varieties of Tomatoes,	3 00
" F. T. Bush, for Lettuce, Imperial Coss,	1 00
" F. Trabaunt, for Kohl Rabbi, or Turnip Rooted Cabbage,	1 00
" S. A. Merrill, for Cabbages,	1 00
" Samuel Sweetser, for Stringless Beans,	2 00
" C. N. Bracket, for Tree and other varieties of Tomatoes,	2 00
" C. N. Bracket, for Cucumbers,	1 00
" J. B. Moore, for Turnips, varieties,	3 00
" F. T. Bush, for Field Corn,	1 00
" Bowen Harrington, for Exhibition during the Season,	7 00

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

BEETS. — For the best, to G. W. Pierce, for Turnip Rooted,	$4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby,	3 00
For the next best, to D. & G. F. Stone,	2 00
For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Long Blood,	4 00
For the next best, to G. W. Pierce,	3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill,	2 00
CARROTS. — For the best, to G. W. Pierce, for Early Short Scarlet,	4 00
For the next best, to D. & G. F. Stone, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, do.,	2 00
For the best, to G. W. Pierce, for Long Orange,	4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, do.,	2 00

CORN. — For the best, to Augustus Parker, for Sweet Corn, Burr's Improved,	$4 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, do.,	2 00
For the best, to F. T. Bush, for Yellow or Field,	3 00
For the next best, to Augustus Parker, do.,	2 00
CABBAGES.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, for Drumhead,	4 00
For the next best, to S. W. Hathaway,	3 00
For the best "Single Specimen." to S. A. Merrill, 51 lbs.,	2 00
MELONS. — For the best, to J. F. C. Hyde, for Green Flesh,	4 00
For the next best, to S. S. Bucklin, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to G. W. Pierce, do.,	2 00
For the best, to S. S. Bucklin, for Watermelon, Mountain Sweet,	3 00
PARSNIPS. — For the best, to Geo. W. Harding, for Turnip Rooted,	4 00
For the best, to Augustus Parker, for Long Dutch,	4 00
For the next best, to D. & G. F. Stone, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to J. B. Moore, do.,	2 00
SQUASHES. — For the best, to J. J. H. Gregory, for Marrow,	4 00
For the next best, to Augustus Parker, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, do.,	2 00
For the best, to Seth W. Hathaway, for Hubbard,	4 00
For the next best, to J. J. H. Gregory, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to Augustus Parker, do.,	2 00
For the best, to Walter Russell, for Canada,	4 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to Augustus Parker, do.,	2 00
For the best, to H. H. Hunnewell, for Mammoth, weight 158 pounds,	Society's Silver Medal.
For the next best, to Josiah Newhall, weight 153 pounds,	3 00
TURNIPS. — For the best, to S. A. Merrill, for Purple Top,	4 00
For the next best, to John B. Moore, for White Flat,	3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, for Purple Top,	2 00
TOMATOES. — For the best, to S. A. Merrill,	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	3 00
For the next best, to C. N. Bracket,	2 00
EGG PLANTS. — For the best, to Geo. W. Harding, for Large Purple,	4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, do.,	3 00
For the next best, to C. N. Bracket, do.,	2 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To W. C. Harding, for Mangels and Carrots,	$2 00
" John Wright, for collection, Squashes, &c., grown on Warren Bridge,	3 00
" Augustus Parker, for collection,	2 00

To Elbridge Wason, for collection,	$2 00
" Warren Heustis, for squashes,	1 00
" G. W. Pierce, for martynia and melons,	2 00
" Seth W. Hathaway, for onions,	1 00
" Henry Y. Hill, for collection,	3 00
" Josiah Crosby, for celery,	2 00
" Joseph Breck, for collection of ornamental gourds,	5 00
" C. Kirmes, for Mammoth squash,	2 00
" Messrs. Burr, Puritan squashes,	2 00
" John Ruggles, for Lima beans,	1 00
" E. A. Storey, for pumpkins,	1 00
" E. C. Stevens, for Yellow pumpkins,	2 00
" J. B. Judkins, for tomatoes,	2 00
" C. N. Bracket, for Mammoth squashes,	2 00
" Daniel Murray, for Mammoth tomatoes,	1 00
" Bowen Harrington, for Mammoth squashes,	2 00
" Bowen Harrington, for tobacco plants,	3 00
" George W. Harding, for tobacco plant, cotton plant, and vegetables,	4 00
" J. B. Moore, for turnips,	3 00
" S. A. Merrill, for potatoes,	5 00
" S. A. Merrill, for collection,	3 00
" S. A. Merrill, for Mammoth squashes,	2 00
" Bowen Harrington, for collection,	3 00
" D. & G. F. Stone, for collection,	3 00
" James McTear, for collection,	1 00
" Elbridge Wason, for egg plants,	1 00
" James Mitchell, for beets and carrots,	1 00
" Hovey & Co., for collection,	2 00
" Walter Russell, for collection,	3 00
" Samuel Sweetser, for beans,	1 00
" Dr. S. A. Bemis, for Canada corn,	1 00
" Nelson L. Perkins, for Mammoth squash,	1 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

For the Year 1862.

BY THE CHAIRMAN.

During the past year the Library Committee have continued to direct their efforts to the improvement of the class of books in the Library.

It has been their aim to purchase only such books as would come into constant service, rejecting those which, although of great value, were of less use to the practical gardener, or only remarkable for the beauty of execution or elegance of illustration. These latter works, though of much value and greatly needed in our Library, must be the acquisitions of future years, when our funds are more ample and larger appropriations can be made.

The sum appropriated for the expenses and increase of the Library during the year 1862 was mostly expended in the purchase of valuable standard works, and the partial completion of imperfect sets, of which our Library contained many. It is a cause for great congratulation, that the Committee have been able during the past two years to procure so many of the missing numbers; the completion of Curtis's Botanical Magazine, of which mention was made in the last report, was a piece of singular good fortune, as unexpected as it was remarkable,—for this we are indebted to the exertions of a member of the Committee.

A large part of the appropriation for the present year was required to meet this call, and the expenses of periodicals and binding being also large, the fund for new purchases was greatly reduced.

The Committee can note with pleasure, the gradual but steady improvement of the Library, both in quality and quantity of books. The additions of the past few years have supplied wants in many departments, and with only equal additions, our Library will, in the course of a few years, be one of which we may well be proud. The Library of a Society like our own, is one of its most potent means of success and usefulness; it is an aid to, and contributes to the efficiency of all the other departments, and we trust the time will soon come, when the appropriation for its support and increase, will be at least equal to that given to any other department. The money spent in prizes and gratuities for fruits, flowers, and vegetables, is doubtless productive of much good, but its permanent benefit, both to individual members and to the Society, is but small compared with that derived from a well stocked and carefully selected library; from that the benefit is permanent and continually increasing, reaching all and ever growing in value. It is a well known fact, that no better investment, pecuniarily considered, can be found, than a Library of choice standard works; in this connection it is well to consider, that botanical works are of a class which soon grow out of print and become scarce, gaining new value with every year. Although the event of a sale of the Society's Library

is a remotest contingency, yet this view of the Library appropriation may be influential with some, to whom a mere collection of books would be of little value for reading.

The Committee would also recommend that the Library be insured for its full value; our building is not fire proof; the destruction of our Library would be an irreparable loss, as we have many books which no money could replace, but we have also very many of great value, which in event of their destruction could be repurchased, and it therefore becomes a duty to provide the means of replacing them should any loss occur.

The Reading Room has become an established institution, and has been a source of great pleasure and advantage to many of our members.

It has been constantly supplied with all the best periodicals, both foreign and domestic.

The number of books taken from the Library during the past year shows a gratifying interest, and we cannot but feel that the Library has been a great source of usefulness.

The regular meetings of the Committee have been for many reasons interrupted, but have been held except during the months of June, July, and August. The business transacted has been chiefly for the better regulation of the Library, and is of little public interest.

During the month of August, Mr. Lathrop, who had most acceptably filled the office of Secretary of the Committee, resigned his position on the Library Committee, having accepted a Captaincy in the 38th Massachusetts Regiment. It was not deemed advisable to fill the vacancy on the Committee, thus occasioned, as the year was so near its close, and as no important business was likely to come before the Committee; the post of Secretary has since been filled by Mr. Spooner, as Secretary pro tem.

A large expenditure has been made for binding during the past year; it has been the aim to present the books in strong serviceable dress; in some few cases it has been deemed advisable to procure more elegant binding, the value of the work meriting it.

Some rare and valuable books have been added to the "List of Books not to be taken from the Library Room," and all rare books as procured are so added—the wisdom of this is evident. These books are, however, always accessible to any member for examination or reference, on application to the Librarian; the only rule in relation to them is that prohibiting their being taken from the Library Room.

The following are the books now on the list:—

Thornton's Sexual System.

Burnett's Encyclopædia of Useful and Ornamental Plants.

Iconographie du Camellia.

Hooker's Flora Boreali Americana.

Fruits of America.

Histoire du Culture de Mais, very rare.

Michaux and Nuttall's Sylva.
Nature Printed British Ferns.
Nature Printed British Sea Weeds.
Audubon's Birds.
Hooker's Himalayan Plants.
Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from 1829 to 1842.
Duhamel Fruits.
Hooker's Himalayan Rhododendrons.
Allen's Victoria Regia.
Pavillon de Brighton.
Dana's Zoophytes and Crustacea.
Agassiz's Contributions to Natural History.
Loudon's Laying out of Farms.
Album of Pomology.
Transactions of Linnæan Society.
Jardin Frutier.
Transactions of London Horticultural Society.
Lambert's Genus Pinus.
Curtis's Botanical Magazine, before vol. 80.
Illustrated Bouquet.
Pescatore Orchidaceous Plants.
One copy of Harris on Insects,
Gray's Botany of U. S. Exploring Expedition.

The following is the list of Foreign Periodicals which have been received during the past year:—

Revue Horticole.
L'Illustration Horticole.
Curtis's Botanical Magazine.
The Florist.
The Floricultural Cabinet.
The Gardeners' Chronicle.
The Farmers' Magazine.
The Phytologist.
The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.
Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland.
Journal of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.
Floral Magazine.
Cottage Gardener.
The Illustrated Bouquet.
Decaisne's Jardin Frutier.
Hortus Lindenianus.

The following Domestic Periodicals have been taken:—

The Maine Farmer.
The New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture.

The New England Farmer.
Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.
The Genesee Farmer.
The American Agriculturalist.
The Horticulturist.
The Working Farmer.
The Country Gentleman.
The American Stock Journal.
The Gardeners' Monthly.
The American Farmer.
The Ohio Cultivator.
The Ohio Farmer.
The Ohio Valley Farmer.
The Michigan Farmer.
The California Culturist.
The Rural Register.
The Illinois Farmer.
The Farmer and Gardener.
Silliman's Journal.
Daily Evening Transcript.

At the Annual Examination of the Library everything was found in a satisfactory condition.

There have been no books lost or defaced during the past year, the new system of causing each person taking a book to receipt therefor, contributing greatly to the security of the Library.

The following works have been added to the Library during the past year, by purchase or presentation :—

Anniversary Sermon at Church of Advent, Boston; presented.
Maddox Florist Dictionary.
Lindley's Monographa Rosarum.
The Phytologist, from the beginning, in 90 numbers.
Insects Injurious to Vegetation, by T. W. Harris; new edition, with plates, 3 copies.
Synopsis of the Neuroptera of North America, with a list of the South American species, by Herman Hagen.
The Wild Flowers of Great Britain.
Transactions of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, for 1861; presented by Sanford Howard.
Agriculture of Massachusetts, for 1861.
Classification of the Coleoptera of North America, being the completion of part 1, by John L. LeConte.
Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, April, 1862.
Contributions to the Natural History of the United States, by L. Agassiz; vol. IV.; presented by George W. Pratt, Esq.

Revue des Nouveautés Horticoles et Agricoles ou Annuaire des Essais de Vilmorin Andrieux et cié 1861.

Bound volumes of the following Periodicals for the year 1861 :—

Revue Horticole.
Illustration Horticole.
Curtis's Botanical Magazine.
The Florist.
The Floricultural Cabinet.
The Gardeners' Chronicle.
The Farmers' Magazine.
The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.
Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland.
Journal of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.
Floral Magazine, vol. I.
Cottage Gardener, 2 vols.
Hovey's Magazine.
The Horticulturist.
The Gardeners' Monthly.
New American Cyclopædia, vols. 13 and 14.

Also,

Gray's Botany of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, large folio of plates; very rare and valuable.
Pritzel Iconum Botanicarum Index; very useful.
Flowering Plants and Ferns of Great Britain.
Supplement to Gordon's Pinetum.
Correspondence of Linnæus, 2 vols.
Dresser's Rudiments of Botany.
Gisborne on Agriculture.
Wild Flowers, How to See and Gather Them.
British Fungi.
Raspail, cours Elémentaire d'Agriculture.
Johnson's Science and Practice of Gardening.
Patent Office Report, Agriculture, 1861.
Plants of New Zealand, fine plates.
Thompson's Wild Flowers.

In conclusion, the Committee must congratulate the Society on the present prosperous condition of the Library, its promise of future usefulness, and the interest manifested in it by the members of the Society.

All of which is respectfully presented.

EDWARD S. RAND, JR., *Chairman.*
WM. H. SPOONER, JR.,
GEORGE W. PRATT,
JOHN LOTHROP,
R. M. COPELAND.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned beg leave to present the accompanying abstract from the Treasurer's books, and to report that they have examined the same and find them correct and properly vouched; that there has been added to the investments one thousand dollars in a bond of the United States; that the cash balance in the treasury is $2561.41; that the Society has added to its property the past year the sum of $2724.66, and has on hand, available for the erection of a building, property valued on the books at $87,625.91, and worth at the market value this day, $92,299.41; and finally, that the manner of keeping the accounts and books of the present Treasurer is entitled to the especial commendation of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

JOSIAH STICKNEY,
MARSHALL P. WILDER, } *Finance Committee.*
C. O. WHITMORE,

ABSTRACT FROM THE TREASURER'S BOOKS.

RECEIPTS FOR 1862.

By cash in the treasury, December 31, 1861,	$836 75
Dividends from stocks,	1,534 15
Assessments collected,	670 00
Receipts from Mount Auburn,	3,661 35
Rents collected,	230 83
Receipts from Annual Exhibition,	673 50
Interest from Parker's note,	3,600 00
Miscellaneous,	79 90
	$11,286 48

PAYMENTS FOR 1862.

To cash paid in premiums and gratuities,	2,144 00
Salaries $650, committees $200,	850 00
Rev. Mr. Farnham $200, Dr. Wight $200,	400 00
Rents,	1,550 00
Expenses Annual Exhibition,	1,344 89
Library,	410 26
Printing and advertising,	528 44
Mechanics, and miscellaneous,	497 48
New Investment.—U. S. Bond, 7 3-10 interest,	1,000 00
Cash in the treasury, December 31, 1862,	2,561 41
	$11,286 48

PROPERTY OF THE SOCIETY.

$4,000 00 in Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company:		
Donations from Josiah Bradlee, . .	1,000 00	
Theodore Lyman, . .	1,000 00	
Samuel Appleton, . .	1,000 00	
John A. Lowell, . .	1,000 00	
		4,000 00
Legacy from the late B. V. French, $500; invested in 5 shares Western Railroad, cost, ...		564 50
Legacy from the late Hon. Theodore Lyman, . . .		10,000 00
Invested as follows:		
Bonds of Connecticut and Passumpsic R. R.,	4,500 00	
6 shares Boston and Maine R. R., . .	500 00	
53 shares Boston and Worcester R. R., .	5,000 00	
Society's investments:		
20 shares Portsmouth and Saco Railroad, at 6 per cent., .		2,000 00
10 shares Boston and Maine Railroad, 65 shares Fitchburg Railroad, . . .		7,500 00
H. D. Parker's note, ...		60,000 00
New investment.—U. S. Bond, 7 3-10, with coupons, . .		1,000 00
Library, $2500; furniture and glass, $2500, . . .		5,000 00
Cash on hand, December 31, 1862, ...		2,561 41
		$92,625 91

BOSTON, December 31, 1862. E. E.

W. R. AUSTIN, TREASURER.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

For the Year 1863.

The regular period for the induction of the annually elected officers of the Society, occurred Saturday, January 3, 1863; on which occasion the following addresses were delivered by the retiring President, Joseph Breck, and his successor in office, Charles M. Hovey.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BRECK.

Gentlemen: For the fifth time I present myself before you, to offer my salutations and good wishes at the commencement of a new year; and the last time I shall address you from the honorable position in which you have been pleased to elect me for four successive years.

Nothing of special interest has transpired in the transactions of the Society for the past year.

The Committee on the Publication of the History and Transactions of the Society have made progress in the work, and nearly completed the manuscripts. It will require careful revision, with some alterations and additions. The subject should be referred to the same, or another Committee, for critical examination. The delay of its publication will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Society, on account of the high price of paper; and what is of more importance, that the work may be as perfect as possible before it goes to press.

A Committee. consisting of the Executive and Finance Committees, were authorized by the Society to select and purchase any estate within certain prescribed limits, suitable for a site on which to erect a hall for the Society. One of the most desirable situations for convenience and central position, to be found in the city, was ascertained to be for sale. Negotiations with the proprietors have been in progress, but up to the present time no purchase has been made. There are some difficulties in the way, which may prevent the purchase; should these difficulties be removed, the Committee will find it necessary to ask for further instructions before any bargain can be made.

I am happy to state that the finances of the Society are in a flourishing condition. The Treasurer has invested $1,000, and there remains a balance in the treasury of nearly $2,000 more than was on hand at the commencement of last year. If there are no extraordinary expenditures, and if we continue on in the same economical course of the past year, we shall be enabled to invest annually, the amount we receive from Mount Auburn. The amount to be received from this source from the sales of the last year is not precisely known, but estimated to be about $3,600; perhaps it may be more. This is about the amount received in the year 1861, which, in consequence of the war or some

other cause, was much less than the amount received the four previous years, which averaged $5,690 per year.

The income from the Society's funds should be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Society; and the income from Mount Auburn should be sacredly set apart, to increase capital, against the time when we shall be prepared and ready to erect a hall or establish an experimental garden.

Every year we have some extraordinary expenses that cannot always be foreseen. We are liable to be called upon for our proportional part of any expenditures that may be made by the corporation of Mount Auburn, in any improvements in which we are hereafter to receive a benefit; such as the completion of the Columbaria or Catacombs, or any work of like kind.

Our Annual Exhibitions have been rather expensive of late years. The one of the past year was most successful, so far as regards quantity, beauty, variety, and excellence of the fruits, and display of plants, flowers, and vegetables, but the receipts fell short of the expenditures in the sum of $700. Our Annual Exhibitions are a necessary and most important item in the operations of the Society, and have been the means of disseminating a vast amount of horticultural knowledge, and must be continued, although it may be necessary, occasionally, to draw upon the treasury to make up deficiencies. This draft has been too heavy of late years, and some measures should be devised to lessen the evil.

In looking over the records of the past, I find that the exhibitions of the years 1850–1–2–3, including one in the Public Garden, and two on the Common, which were certainly most successful exhibitions in all respects, and which were attended with as much labor and expenditure of money, as any exhibitions since, brought the Society into debt in the small sum of $24 only. One of these exhibitions on the Common, brought the Society into debt in the sum of $450, but the other exhibition put nearly as much into the treasury. I have not had an opportunity to examine the records of the years 1854–5–6, but find that in the last six years, the sum of $3,141 27, has been drawn from the treasury to make up the deficiencies of these six Annual Exhibitions. The exhibitions on the Common were of the most interesting character, and attracted crowds of visitors. The expenses were necessarily large, but not much larger than they have been on some occasions at the Music Hall. Perhaps the repetition of a tent exhibition, would be so much a novelty as to attract a greater number of visitors, and thus reduce the expenses.

There have been admitted to the Society the past year, 8 life and 20 subscription members. Three life and 9 subscription members have died, and 13 have discontinued; making a gain of only 3 members. The present number of life members is 247; subscription members 318; total 565.

The past year has been a remarkable one, particularly in the unprecedented crop of apples, pears, and gapes, and most of the smaller fruits. The year will be noted as one of wonderful plenty, dull sales, and low prices for fruit; a state of things we, as a Society, have been laboring for years to bring about,

that the poor, as well as the rich, might enjoy an abundance of the luxuries of the orchard and garden. The crop of currants was so profuse, that in many instances it would not pay the expense of gathering, and in some places could not even be given away. Consequently large quantities of the fruit decayed on the bushes.

Early apples and pears were also a drug. We have the statement, that a farmer brought into the city, a quantity of Bartlett pears, and not being able to sell except at very low prices, took his load into State street, and notified the newsboys that they were free, and invited them to help themselves. The load was soon disposed of, and no doubt the farmer felt himself abundantly rewarded in the happiness he had thus dispensed. Early apples hardly paid for the expense of barrelling and transportation to market. One reason for the extreme dulness of the sale of early fruit, was that the markets in Maine and the Provinces were cut off, in consequence of the withdrawal, for Government purposes, of most of the steamers which had in previous years taken large quantities to those markets. Another reason, may be the absence of so many consumers at the seat of war. And in addition to these reasons, the Southern market was entirely cut off.

I regret to state that the plague of the Western pear blight has made its appearance in this State in several places. I have lost a number of valuable trees in my own garden; some of them six inches in diameter. The varieties most affected were the Glout Morceau, Napoleon, Belle Lucrative, Marie Louise, MacLaughlin, and Flemish beauty. Of these I have lost one or more of each, all large trees. Some of the same varieties have not been injured in the same kind of soil and same locality. Others have been slightly diseased in one or more of the branches. My garden is well sheltered; the soil rather heavy and moist, a portion of it not well drained. I cannot perceive that it made any difference whether the trees were on quince or pear stocks, or whether they were in soil perfectly or imperfectly drained.

The disease first appeared about the middle of June, after a number of warm rainy days. As soon as I saw the black foliage, I cut off the diseased branches down to sound, healthy wood. There would be no further appearance of the disease, until another spell of warm rain or foggy weather occurred. Then another edition of the disease would appear, and again I had recourse to the knife. Thus it continued until September, breaking out afresh after the recurrence of warm, wet, dog-day weather. On some trees I used the knife until but little of the tree remained.

The disease is a mystery, and I know of no remedy better than to cut off and burn the branches as fast as the symptoms appear; but I am not sure that this course has any effect in checking it. The disease commences on the extremity of the fruit spurs in the rupture of the sap vessels, and begins in the middle of a branch extending to the wood in the branch, which in a few days turns black, shrivelled, and dry; then extending upwards and downwards until the whole branch is dry and dead, the foliage becoming black as ink.

It is sad and disheartening to have new diseases appear, so discouraging to the labors and hopes of the horticulturist, when we have already such numerous hordes of insects, and so many diseases to thwart our efforts and disappoint our expectations.

It will be thirty-four years on the 29th day of June next, since my name was registered as a member, and which was also the date of the Act of Incorporation of our Society. During this time it has been one great source of happiness to be engaged in the active pursuits of horticulture, either with my hands, my pen, or in performance of the various duties which have fallen to my lot in the Society. It has been a great privilege to be associated with so many kindred spirits, whose aim, with my own, has been to contribute to the happiness of the community in which we live, as well as to extend to our whole country a taste for the refining and elevating science of Horticulture.

The review of the past third of a century, in relation to the rapid progress of the art we so much love, is indeed most cheering and pleasing to contemplate. From the day of small things and humble beginnings, we have grown to a large and richly-endowed Society. To have some conception of the influence of our Society upon the country, we have only to spend a few days in journeying through our suburban cities and towns; enter some of the numberless gardens, and take note of the rich varieties of fruits and flowers to be found in every quarter; to witness the wonderful profusion of everything grateful to the palate, or pleasing to the eye,—fruits and flowers unknown among us until introduced by the members of this Society;—then we may begin to realize what has been accomplished within the last thirty years. Multiply these improvements five hundred or a thousand times, which we find in our immediate neighborhood, and we may have some conception of the influence this Society has exerted over our whole country. With this view we may all be justly proud in being associated together as members and co-workers in a Society, whose objects are so elevating, refining, and useful to mankind.

Most of the gentlemen who had the honor of laying the foundation for the present flourishing condition of the Society, have passed away. All honor to the eminent men who early associated themselves together, and who with so much energy, zeal, and enthusiasm, accomplished so much for future generations! The names of Dearborn, Cook, Vose, French, Manning, Downing, Walker, Winship, and many others, now sleeping in the dust, will be held in grateful remembrance by generations to come, and ever be esteemed as benefactors of mankind. Let those now upon the stage of action, build wisely upon the solid foundations which have been laid with so much wisdom and forethought by the fathers, that the next generation may rise up and call them blessed also.

My duties while in office have not been oppressive, yet it is with feelings of relief that I am now about to relinquish the honors and cares of the office to my successor, and return again to the peaceful and quiet position of private

member. It has been my pleasure to be present and preside at all the meetings of the Society during my Presidency, except on a few occasions when detained by sickness.

I cannot vacate the chair without first expressing my thanks to the members of the Society, for their continued kindness, patience, and support, which I have invariably received, notwithstanding my many imperfections as a presiding officer.

And now, gentlemen, it becomes my duty to resign the chair to the one you have delegated to receive it; a gentleman well qualified to occupy this important post—whose attainments and experience in all the departments of horticultural knowledge, are equal, if not superior, to any other member of the Society; who, I trust, will so discharge the duties and responsibilities he is now about to assume, as to redound to his own honor, and to the advancement of the interests and prosperity of the Society,

With these remarks, I bid you farewell.

The newly-elected President, Charles M. Hovey, on taking the chair, addressed the Society as follows:—

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HOVEY.

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:—In taking the chair to preside over your deliberations, I do so with a full sense of the duties and responsibilities of the office, filled as it has been by so many eminent men, and especially by the excellent and worthy President who now retires from the position he has occupied so honorably for four years. I had felt that the honor you had conferred upon me in electing me your President, was in a great part due to my long and active connection with the Society—extending back to the period of its organization in 1829, and the deep interest I had taken in its proceedings, rather than to any especial merits of my own, and therefore, calculated upon your indulgence in the discharge of my official duties. But your kind President has passed such an eulogium on my humble labors, that I fear you will expect more than I am able to perform, and that I may fail to meet your anticipations. Permit me to say, however, that if a life-long interest in the science of Horticulture,—an enthusiastic devotion to its study and practice, and an abiding faith in the mission of the Society, are any of the qualities which fit me for the office, I shall endeavor to deserve, as I hope to secure your cordial approbation and support.

I deem the custom, now become so well established, of opening the year with a brief address from your President, a most happy one. It brings him in closer communication with the members—allows him to foreshadow his views, and gives him the opportunity to offer suggestions that may appear to him best calculated to extend its influence. To me it is a pleasure to perform this duty,

and I trust it may enable us to act in greater concert, that the present usefulness and future welfare of the Society may be promoted.

But I am fearful what I may now say will lose much of its interest, after the excellent address of your retiring President, who has brought to the work, the same thoroughness which he brings to everything that comes from his head or hands. He has recounted the doings, not only during his own term of office, so prosperous and useful, but he has gone further and recalled to our minds much that transpired before. Fortunate for me, is it, that what he has said has been mainly retrospective rather than prospective, and referring you to his remarks for that which is past in our history, I shall speak of that which is before us.

First then, gentlemen, let me speak of what I consider the great and paramount work of the Society. The original Act of Incorporation was for the "purpose of encouraging and improving the science and practice of horticulture, and promoting the amelioration of the various species of trees, plants, fruits, and vegetables." These are the very words of the act. Thus it will be seen we have a distinct work to do. There may be different views as to the mode of accomplishing all this, but the act is explicit. This, indeed, has been our object, and I only allude to it that we may keep in view the great purpose, which sometimes I have thought was nearly overlooked.

It appears to me, that in no way can so much be achieved as by JUDICIOUS and LIBERAL PREMIUMS, to be awarded for meritorious objects. A record of the amount the Society has distributed in prizes would be interesting; without going back too far, it may be set down at about two thousand dollars a year for the last ten years, amounting in the aggregate to twenty thousand dollars. This is a liberal sum, and no one, I think, can doubt the immense advantages that have resulted from the outlay.

To what do we owe the present condition of horticulture more than to the system of the distribution of prizes? In fact, if we study the matter, we shall find that the high state of plant culture and fruit growing, and the introduction of new varieties, are all due to the laudable desire to excel—to possess something superior to others—certainly an honorable object. Skill in cultivation being attainable by all, superiority comes from a new development of the cultivator's skill. Hence we owe everything to the system which has brought out so much beauty and so much excellence; and this brings me to the first suggestion I wish to make, viz: that the premiums for new seedling flowers, plants, and fruits, which were struck from the list a few years since, should be restored. But for the offer of these prizes, the Jenny Lind strawberry, Dana's, Hovey, and Clapp's Favorite pears, the Concord grape, and other fruits, as well as many superb flowers, might never have enriched our gardens. We have beautiful medals to offer, and I know of no way in which we can so well perpetuate the memory of those who so liberally endowed us, as in the distribution of the medals that bear their names.

In the progress of a Society like ours, it seems to me alterations should, from time to time be made, in our list of premiums. I have made some suggestions to the fruit committee, which I am happy to say, have had the hearty approbation of the excellent chairman, who has so long, laboriously, and honorably served you in that capacity, and whose annual reports are an honor, equally to himself and the Society. I hope similar alterations may be made in the other Committees, in order to bring them up to our condition and present wants.

One subject, I think, has escaped the attention of our Society. I refer to trees and shrubs, which not being especial objects of exhibition, like flowers, have not been sufficiently encouraged. As these, however, enter extensively into the arrangement of our gardens and grounds, it is very important they should receive more attention; especially should the introduction of seedlings or new varieties be rewarded by gratuities or premiums. The Azalea and Rhododendron, two of our most magnificent hardy shrubs, have no more encouragement than the humblest garden flower. I hope another year, at least, that this subject will not be overlooked.

The Garden Committee does not seem to have accomplished much the last few years, and it has been suggested whether the appropriation might not be discontinued for a time. This cannot be done without an alteration of the By-laws, and I do not recommend such a movement. I merely mention it that measures may be taken to make it more effective.

The President, in his address, has shown you that our Annual Exhibitions have sometimes resulted in considerable loss. This we know has been the case, and we have tried to obviate it by holding our exhibitions, in our own rooms. It appears, however, that the result has been nearly the same. Our expenses were small—our receipts much smaller—and we have not felt satisfied that either of the exhibitions reflected much credit upon the Society. It appears, to me, far preferable to make an exhibition honorable alike to ourselves and the state of public taste, even if it results in some loss, for the time will come when our exhibitions will be appreciated and sustained. The Royal Horticultural Society of London depends upon its resources from its exhibitions to defray many of its expenses; yet at one period, not long ago, it lost money as we have done.

The President has relieved me of the necessity of saying much in reference to the financial condition of the Society. Its flourishing state must be gratifying to all of us. The Report of the Finance Committee will acquaint you with the details.

And now, gentlemen, I come to a subject of more than ordinary interest, one which has long occupied my attention, and I doubt not that of other members. This is the possession of a Home,—of a building we can call our own. Until that takes place I cannot believe a deep and permanent interest will be felt in our behalf. "Horticultural Hall" in former years was a household word. We were then an institution; now only a Society. The taste and fashion of the city flocked to see us, and our exhibitions were attended by

thousands of admiring visitors. So long as we continue as we now are we shall fail to secure the sympathies of the people.

Your President has alluded to the labors of the Committee appointed to purchase a site for a new building, who have selected a most central one, possessing in an eminent degree all the conveniences we could require, and as a report will come before you for your consideration, I shall not occupy your time in reference thereto; but I wish to record my sincere hope that such a favorable opportunity may not be allowed to pass, and that the exertions now making will succeed. Your Committee contains among its members, gentlemen of great financial abilities, who seek nothing but the permanent interests of the Society—gentlemen, too, who foresee its future greatness and rank. I trust their good judgment will meet your approbation, and that they will be supported in their endeavors to place the Society in the position its condition, its wants, ahd its resources demand.

To accomplish this, however, I must urge you to make no needless expenditures, but to husband all our means beyond our actual wants. Our premiums —the life of the Society—should be liberal, but other expenditures guarded. The Library, already large, should have every popular work added to it; but beyond that we should not go. We do not wish to bury beneath its shelves the ponderous tomes and elaborate works valuable only to the student.

We meet together under more cheering auspices than at the incoming of the past year. Yet we cannot but deplore the cruel warfare that still goes on, saddening many homes and devastating lands; causing thousands of sorrowing hearts and tasking the energies and resources of the country. May the reward be equal to the sacrifice, and its end be a peace which shall bring renewed energy to every branch of industry, and fill our land with homes where flowers shall bloom, and trees shall be laden with delicious fruits.

In conclusion, let me hope that harmonious action will be the guiding principle in all our duties. Let honorable competition cement, rather than weaken our ties. We come together weekly or monthly to exhibit our beautiful flowers and handsome fruits—to show to each other the results of our skill and care. May all these meetings be characterized by such unity of feeling and good will, that our declining years may be solaced by the happy recollections of the past.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A * DENOTES THE MEMBER AS DECEASED.

MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

*Adams, Daniel, *Newbury.*
Adams, George E., *Medford.*
Allen, John Fisk, *Salem.*
Amory, Charles, *Boston.*
Amory, James S., "
Andrews, Frank W., "
Andrews, W. T., "
Andros, Milton, *Brookline.*
*Appleton, Nathan, *Boston.*
*Armstrong, Samuel T., "
Aspinwall, Augustus, *Brookline.*
Austin, William R., *Dorchester.*

*Babbitt, Isaac, *Boston.*
Bailey, Edwin C., "
Bailey, John P., "
Barnard, James M., "
Barnard, Rev. C. F., "
Barnes, William H., *Roxbury.*
*Bartlett, E., *Newburyport.*
Barrows, Thomas, *Dedham.*
Bates, John D., *Boston.*
Bemis, Amory, *Cambridge.*
Billings, Joseph H., *West Roxbury.*
Blagg, Samuel, *Waltham.*
Blake, George B., *Brookline.*
Blaney, Henry,
*Blodgett, J. W., *Boston.*
Bond, George W., *Roxbury.*
Bouvé, Th. T., *Boston.*
Bowditch, A. C., "
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll, *Roxbury.*
Brackett, C. N., *Newton.*
Bradford, Samuel D., *W. Roxbury.*
Bradlee, J. B., *Boston,*
*Bradlee, Joseph P., "
*Bradlee, Josiah, "
Breed, Andrew, *Lynn.*
Breed, Henry A., "
*Brewer, Eliab Stone, *Roxbury.*
Brewer, Gardner, *Boston.*
Brewer, John Reed, "
Brewer, Otis, *Roxbury.*
*Brewer, Thomas, *Boston.*
Bright, Jona. B., *Waltham.*
Brown, Ebenezer, *Lynn.*
Brooks, J. W., *Milton.*
Burr, Fearing, Jr., *Hingham.*
Burr, M. H., "
Butterfield, William P., *Cambridge.*

Cadness, John, *New York.*
Carruth, Ch., *Boston.*
Carruth, Nathan, *Dorchester.*
Chandler, J. G., *Roxbury.*
*Chapman, Jona., *Boston.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *Lynn.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *South Boston.*
Chase, Wm. M., *Worcester.*
Childs, N. R., *Dorchester.*
Chruickshank, James, *Malden.*
*Clapp, Thaddeus, *Dorchester.*

Clark, W. L., *Neponset.*
Clapp, Frederick, *Dorchester.*
Clement, Asa, *Dracut.*
Cleveland, Ira, *Dedham.*
*Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Coffin, G. Winthrop, *West Roxbury.*
Collamore, G. W., *Boston.*
Comer, G. N., *Newton.*
Comerais, Henry, *Dedham.*
Copeland, R. M'Cleary, *Boston.*
Copeland, R. Morris, *Lexington.*
Courtis, William, *Marblehead.*
Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
Crocker, Uriel, *Boston.*
*Crowninshield, George C., *Boston.*
Cummings, John, Jr, "
Cushing, Thomas T., "

Daggett, H. L., *Boston.*
Dana, Ch. B., *Brookline.*
Dana, Nathaniel, "
*Decker, Louis, *Boston.*
Dennie, Daniel, *Dorchester.*
*Denny, George, *Westborough.*
Denny, R. S., *Dorchester.*
Dexter, G. M., *Boston.*
Dickinson, Alexander, *Cambridgeport.*
Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Duncklee, John, *Brighton.*
Durfee, Mrs. F. B., *Fall River.*
*Durfee, Geo. B., "
Durfee, Nathan, "

*Edwards, Elisha, *Springfield.*
Eldridge, E. H., *Boston.*
*Eliot, Samuel A., "
Ellicott, J. P., *Jamaica Plain.*
Everett, Otis, *Boston.*

*Fairbanks, H. P., *Charlestown.*
Fairbanks, Stephen, *Boston.*
Fearing, Albert, "
*Fenno, John, *Chelsea.*
Fisher, Daniel Simmons, *Roxbury.*
Fisher, Warren, "
*Fiske, Oliver, *Worcester.*
Foster, John H., *Boston.*
Foster, J. W., *Dorchester.*
*French, Benj. V., "
French, Jonathan, *Roxbury.*
Frothingham, S. C., *Boston.*
Fuller, Henry Weld, *Roxbury.*

*Gaffield, James, *Gloucester.*
Gage, Addison, *West Cambridge.*
Gardner, W. F., *Salem.*
*Gibson, Kimball, *Boston.*
*Gilmore, Addison, "
Gilley, J. E. M., *Chelsea.*
Greig, George, *Newton.*
Grinnell, Joseph, *New Bedford.*
Groom, Thomas, *Dorchester.*
Grundell, H., "

*Hall, Adin, *Boston.*
Harding, C. S., *Cambridge.*
Harding, G. W., *Dorchester.*
Harding, W. C., *Roxbury.*
*Harris, William T., *Cambridge.*
*Hastings, Edmund T., *Boston.*
Hayden, A. W., *Portsmouth.*
*Hedge, Isaac L., *Plymouth.*
Hazeltine, H., *Boston.*
Holbrook, C. S., *E. Randolph.*
Hollis, J. W., *Brighton.*
Hooper, John Jr., *Marblehead.*
Hooper, Robert C., *Boston.*
Hovey, C. M., *Cambridge.*
Hovey, P. B., *Cambridgeport.*
Howe, George, *Roxbury.*
*Howe, Hall J., *South Boston.*
Howe, Jabez C., "
Howe, John, *Brookline*
Howland, Henry, *Malden.*
Howland, John, Jr., *New Bedford.*
Hubbard, G. G., *Cambridge.*
Hubbard, W. J., *Boston.*
Huckins, James W., *Roxbury.*
Humphrey, F. J., *Dorchester.*
Hunnewell, H. H., *West Needham.*
Hutch, Anthony, *Saugus.*

*Jones, C. F., *Roxbury.*
*Jones, Thomas, *Boston.*
Johnson, Otis, *Lynn.*

Kendall, D. S., *Boston.*
Kenney, John M.. *Wareham.*
Kimball, A. P., *Boston.*
King, Edward, *Dorchester.*
King, Franklin, "
King, William S., *Roxbury.*
Kingman, A. A., *South Boston.*
Kingsbury, Wm. B., *Roxbury.*
Kinsley, Lyman, *Cambridgeport.*
Kittredge, E A., *Boston.*

Lamb, Thomas, *Boston.*
Lawrence, James, "
Lawson, Peter, *Lowell.*
Leavens, S. Davis, *Boston.*
Lee, George, *Watertown.*
Leland, George, *Waltham.*
Leuchars, R. B., *Quincy.*
Lewis, A. S., *Framingham.*
Lewis, Wm. G., "
Lincoln, Levi, *Worcester.*
*Lincoln, William, "
Lincoln, D. Waldo, "
*Lloyd, James, *Boston.*
Lodge, Giles H., "
*Lombard, I., "
Loomis, J. B., *Chelsea.*
Lothrop, Ed. W., *Chelsea.*
Lovett, G. A., *Beverly.*
Lowder, John, *Watertown.*
Luke, Elijah H., *Cambridgeport.*
Lyon, Henry, *Charlestown.*

Mann, Jonathan, *Cambridge.*
Manning, Joseph, *Medford.*
Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
Mansfield, H. S., *Blackstone.*
Marland, A., *Andover.*
*Marsh, Andrew S., *Roxbury.*
Marsh, Francis, *Dedham.*
Martin, J. S., *Boston.*
*Martin, Richard T., "
May, Samuel, "
Merriam, Charles, *West Newton.*
Merrifield, W. T., *Worcester.*
Mills, Charles H., *Boston.*
Milton, W. H., *Roxbury.*
Minott, Charles, *Somerville.*
Mixter, Charles, *Boston.*
Morse, S. B., "
*Morse, Samuel F., "
Motley, Thomas, Jr., *W. Roxbury.*
Mudge, George A., *Boston.*
Mudge, E. R., *Lynn.*
Mudge, Geo. W., "

Newhall, Cheever, *Dorchester.*
Newhall, George, "
Newhall, John M., "
Newhall, Josiah, *Lynnfield.*
*Newman, Henry, *Roxbury.*
Nourse, B. F., *Boston.*
*Nuttall, Thomas, *of England.*

Page, Thomas, *Cambridge.*
Paige, James W., *Boston.*
Paine, Robert T., "
Palmer, J. P., "
Parker, Augustus, *Roxbury.*
*Parker, Daniel P., *Boston.*
Parker, James, "
Parker, William A., "
*Parkman, Rev. Francis, "
Parkman, Francis, *Roxbury.*
*Parsons, Gorham, *Brighton.*
*Parsons, William, *Boston.*
Partridge, Henry, "
Peirce, S. B., *Dorchester.*
Penniman, A. P., *Waltham.*
Perkins, Ed. N., *Brookline.*
Perkins, Wm. P., "
*Perry, John, *Sherborn.*
Pierce, George W., *Malden.*
Poole, Benjamin C., *Chelsea.*

Poor, John R., *Somerville.*
Pope, Alexander, *Dorchester.*
Pratt, George W., *Boston.*
Prescott, C. H., *Cornwallis, N. S.*
Preston, John, *Dorchester.*

Rand, E. S., *Dedham.*
Rand, E. S., Jr., "
Reed, George W., *Kingston.*
Reynoso, Bernard de, *S. Boston.*
Richards, Edward M., *Dedham.*
Richards, William B., *Boston.*
Robinson, J. H., *Dorchester.*
Rogers, R. S., *Salem.*
*Rotch, William, *New Bedford.*
Russell, George R., *Roxbury.*
Russell, John Lewis, *Salem.*
Russell, Walter, *West Cambridge.*
Runey, John, *Somerville.*

Sampson, G. R., *Brookline.*
Sanford, O. S., *Cordaville.*
Sargent, Ignatius, *Brookline.*
*Seaver, Nathaniel, *Roxbury.*
Sever, J. W., *Dorchester.*
*Shaw, Robert G., *Boston.*
Sheafe, Ch. C., *Newtonville.*
Shimmin, Charles F., *Boston.*
*Silsby, Enoch, *Bradford.*
Smith, Ch. A., *Boston.*
*Smith, Stephen H., *Providence.*
Sparhawk, Edward C., *Brighton.*
Springer, John, *Sterling.*
Stetson, Nahum, *Bridgewater.*
Stevens, Paran, *Boston.*
Stickney, Josiah, *Watertown.*
Stickney, Rufus B., *Somerville.*
Stimpson, George, *Charlestown.*
Stimpson, H. H., *Cambridge.*
Stone, G. F., *Newton.*
Stone, Phineas J., *Charlestown.*
Stone, James W., *Dorchester.*
Story, E. A., *Brighton.*
Story, F. H., *Salem.*
*Story, Joseph, *Cambridge.*
Sturgis, William, *Woburn.*
Swain, Ch. D., *Roxbury.*

Tappan, Charles, *Boston.*
Taylor, Horace B., "
*Teschemacher, J. E., "
Thacher, Alfred C., *Dorchester.*
Thaxter, A. W., Jr., *Boston.*
*Thayer, J. E., "
*Thorndike, Israel, "
Thorndike, John H., "
*Towle, Lyman, "
*Tremlett, Thomas, *Dorchester.*
Turner, J. M.
Turner, R. W., Jr., *Randolph.*

Upton, George B., *Boston.*

Wainwright, Peter, *Boston.*
Wainwright, William L., *Braintree.*
Wakefield, E. H , *Chelsea.*
*Waldo, Daniel, *Worcester.*
Walker, Edward C. R., *Roxbury.*
*Walker, Samuel, "
Walker, Samuel A., *Brookline.*
Walker, T. W., *Waltham.*
Warren, G. W., *Boston.*
Wason, E., *Brookline.*
Webber, A. D., *W. Needham.*
Webster, Joshua, *Lynn.*
Webster, Nathan, *Haverhill.*
Weld, Richard H., *Roxbury.*
Welsh, J. H., *Dorchester.*
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*Lowell, John, "
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*Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
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Murray, Denis, *Roxbury.*
Murray, James, *Roxbury.*

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*Pettee, Otis, *Newton.*
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*Prescott, William, "
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*Prince, John, *Roxbury.*

Rand, Edward S., *Newburyport.*
Rand, I. P., *Boston.*

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Rice, Thomas, Jr., *Newton, L. F.*
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*Richardson, Josiah, *Cambridge.*
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Sawyer, Nathl. C., "
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*Shaw, Lemuel, "
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Stearns, George L., *Medford.*
Stetson, James A., *Quincy.*
*Stevens, Isaac, *Boston.*
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Stone, Leonard, *Watertown.*
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*Sturtevant, Noah, *Boston.*
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*Tyler, John, "

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*Vose, Elijah, *Dorchester.*

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Walsh, George, *Charlestown.*
Walsh, James, *Cambridge.*
Walsh, Thomas, *Brighton.*
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*Ward, Richard, *Roxbury.*
*Ward, Samuel, "
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*Warren, J. C., "
Warren, Samuel D., *Waltham.*

Washburn, Alexander C., *Boston.*
Washburn, Allen J., *Dorchester.*
*Washburn, John, *Plymouth.*
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Zirngible, D., *Cambridge.*

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

FOR

THE YEAR 1863.

BOSTON:
HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, PRINTERS,
90 AND 92 WASHINGTON STREET.
1864.

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REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS,

For the Year 1863.

BY E. AUGUSTUS STORY, CHAIRMAN.

At the commencement of the season just passed, the weather was very dry, so that the Annuals and Bedding-out Plants suffered materially, especially the Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c. There was not that great profusion of flowers at our weekly shows as in years past, though much credit is due to the regular contributors for their skill in the arrangement of flowers, as well as in their growth. The opening Exhibition was very good, the Greenhouse Plants were well grown and attracted much attention, though many of the Premiums offered had no competitors. After the Annual Exhibition we had delightful weather, so that the Dahlias and Annuals flowered very abundantly. There was no frost to injure Fuchsias, Heliotropes, and tender Annuals, until the 26th of October; then we had a very severe frost which destroyed the beauty of the flower garden.

The Gladiolus flowered very finely, and many new seedlings were shown for the first time by Messrs. Strong & Spooner, Edward S. Rand, Jr., and James McTear.

Saturday, January 10.

From S. A. Britton: Chorizema cordatum, a fine plant well trained, in full flower.

Saturday, January 24.

From S. A. Britton: Chorizema varium, in fine flower, and well trained.

From James McTear: Hakea acicularis, in full flower, well grown.

Saturday, January 31.

From Hovey & Co.: Triteleia Uniflora; a bulb—flowers white, pink striped, fine.

Saturday, March 7.

From Curtis & Cobb: Hyacinthus Glorium florum superbum, flowers double white, centre pink, a weakly bulb, which gives promise.

From N. P. Russell, by Curtis & Cobb: Three China flower pots filled with Hyacinths, well grown, in full flower.

From Hovey & Co.: five Camellia seedlings, all very fine.

SATURDAY APRIL 4.

By George W. Pratt: Flowers of Kalmia latifolia, and Rhododendron crispa, finely grown.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

From Azell Bowditch: A fine display of Souvenir Roses, also Eliza, a fine yellow.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

From S. A. Britton: A fine plant of double Petunia, a seedling of General McClellan, color rich magenta purple, blotched with very clear white, good form and substance, good habit, well worthy of cultivation.

SATURDAY, MAY 2.

From R. McCleary Copeland: A fine display of Hyacinths, well grown.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

From S. A. Britton: A plant of single Petunia, finely striped, white and purple, good centre, a seedling.

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

From Azell Bowditch: A fine display of Tea Roses, in variety.

From Hovey & Co.: A fine plant of Perpetual Carnation, Souvenir de la Malmaison, also a new Geranium.

OPENING OF THE HALL, MAY 30.

From Hovey & Co., Cambridge: Ericas Cavendishii, Intermedia, Spenceriana, ventricosa, brevifolia, vistita, andromedæfolia. Greenhouse Azaleas, Symmetry, Madame Miellez, Osborni, Glory of Sunning Hill, Criterion, Alba Magna, Beauty of America. Pelargoniums (not Fancies) Napoleon III., Glory of America, L'Avenir, Conspicuum, Una, Madame Furtado. Pelargoniums (Fancy Varieties) Zoe, Eulalie, Helen Faucit, Emperor, Belle d'Epinay, Beauty Supreme. Greenhouse Plants, Statice Halfordi, Strelitzia Reginæ, Rynchospermum jasminoides, Dracæna ferrea, do. terminalis, Yucca Aloifolia variegata, Pimelæa decussata, Latania borbonica, Geranium Beauty Supreme, Rhopala corcovadensis. Specimen Plants, Geranium Dolly Dutton, Coleus Verschaffeltii, Rhopala corcovadensis, Azalea Maitlandii. Fine collection of cut flowers not for competition.

Dennis Zirngiebel, Cambridge Botanic Garden: Maranta pulchella, Begonia grandis, argentea, Splendida, Lycopodium circinnatum, densum, cuspidatum, apodum, formosum, stoloniferum, Aspidium falcatum, Amaryllis, formosa, Caladium Chantini, Belleymei, bicolor, pictum, Argyrites, picturatum, Newmanii, hastatum, Coleus Verschaffeltii (New), Blumei, Punkia elegant variegata, Eranthemum leuconeurum, Cypripedium spectabile, Asplenium viviparum, Japonicum, Petunia General McClellan, Lonicera brachypoda variegata, Œnothera from California (New White), Ornithogalum aureum (rare.)

From Marshall P. Wilder: Shrubby Pæonies, Arborea, Dr. Bowring, Meris, Grand duc de Bade, Jaquini, La Soleil, Violacea Superba Newmanii, papa-

veracea, Banksiæ; also Pæonia tenuifolia pleno, Aurata, these two last are Herbaceous varieties, and are new, very fine.

From W. C. Harding, grown by W. D. Frazer: Fourteen named Seedling Petunias, all well grown, and made a fine display.

From Dennis Murray, Roxbury, one hundred and ninety-four Native Fungi, well put up, and botanically named, of which the following were named after himself, being the discoverer of them: Agaricus Murrayii, Hypnum Murrayii, Nectria Murrayii, Stereum Murrayii, Hyponylon Murrayii, Spæria Murrayii; with three produced from Insects, viz., Cordyceps carolinensis, Cordyceps militaris, Isaria farinosa.

From Josiah Stickney: A fine collection of Pæonies.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

From Hovey & Co.: Twenty varieties of Hardy Azaleas, ten do. Rhododrons, ten do. Shrubby Pæonies, Pyrethrum atrosanguina, a new Herbaceous plant, also a fine display of cut flowers.

From W. C. Strong, Azalea Nudiflora, coccinea superba, vittata, Sulphurea, atrosanguinea, lutea superba, viscosecephala, Rhododendrons and cut flowers, also six pots of Gloxinias.

From Charles A. Putnam of Salem: A French Geranium, spotted fine, semi double Petunia, very fine, also a pink yellow ground.

From G. H. Chandler: A fine White Pink, very large Souvenir de la Malmaison.

From Charles J. Power: Pinks, La Grandeur, fine scarlet, Bouquet, scarlet and white, well grown plants: also a fine plant of Gnaphalium arenarium.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

From Dennis Murray: Lycopodium lucidulum, also four plants produced from animals.

From F. Parkman: Twenty named Irises, also two seedling varieties, a new Japan Honeysuckle Lonicera brachypoda reticulata. A collection of seedling Pansies, and a general display of Herbaceous plants, &c.

From Charles J. Powers: Six named Fuchsias, and Dianthus Verschaffeltii.

From James McTear: Twenty named Irises, and twenty-six varieties of Herbaceous plants.

From Hovey & Co.: A very fine display of cut flowers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

From F. Parkman: A fine display of Pansies, Iris, Pentstemons, Delphiniums, Clematis, Spiræas, &c., also Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon and Moss Roses.

From Joseph Breck: Herbaceous Pæonies, Dr. Bretonneau, Charles Goslin, Beauty Francais, Reine des Francais, Pottsii plena superba, Goldii lilacina grandiflora, Sulphurea, Duchess de Nemours, Formosa.

From James McTear: fifty varieties of hardy Herbaceous plants, ten named Pæonies, and cut flowers in variety.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

From F. Parkman: twenty varieties Hardy Perpetual Roses, ten do. Moss, and twenty do. June Roses. The Moss Roses were very fine, and greatly admired.

From John A. Kenrick: A fine display of Roses, Honeysuckles, Rhododendron Maximum, Pæonies, and flowers of the Tulip tree, &c.

From Hovey & Co.: Papaver croceum aurea, Digitalis gloxinæflora, Pentstemon speciosa, Genista speciosa, Campanula coronata alba (new), ten varieties of Pinks, and a collection of Roses and Pæonies; also a seedling Cactus, very fine.

From Dennis Zirngiebel, Cambridge Botanic Garden: A collection of double and single Sweet Williams, Hyacinthus muscari monstrosum, Anchusa stenophylla, Lymnocharis Humboldtii, Passiflora Empress Eugenie, Tacsonia lævis, Pyrethrum Caucasicum, Anchusa Italica, Baptisia alba, Tillandsii coccinea, Clematis erecta, Pentstemon grandiflora, Schizanthus, new specimens from Chili, Allium Moly, Allium flora alba.

From Eliphalet Stone: A very fine display of Roses, filling 300 bottles.

From John Duncklee: Magnolia glauca, and Tulip flowers, in profusion.

From J. G. Chandler: Seedling Pinks and Picotees.

From Antone Apple: Giadiolus Lynnii Seedling.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

From Hovey & Co.: Double Portulaca (new), Lathyrus tuberosa, Scabiosa grandiflora, Sweet William auricula flowered, Chrysanthemum speciosa, Centaurea macrophylla, Digitalis Winterii.

From F. Parkman: A collection of Seedling Delphiniums, of his own hybridizing for several years; also an early blooming autumn Phlox (P. decussata) raised from seed among 170 varieties, also a fine display of Roses.

From James McTear: Delphinium Seedlings—fine.

From William H. Spooner, Jr.: Fine Petunias, Gem of Bath, Juno, Guido, and Dazzle, also 9 new Verbenas.

From E. W. Buswell: A fine specimen of Gypsophila paniculata.

From Washburn & Curtis: A fine plant of Lilium longiflorum.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

From Dennis Murray: 75 Native plants, among which were, Lilium Catesbæi, Philadelphicum, Pogonia ophioglossoides, Calopogon pulchellus, and Eriophorum alpinum, said not to be found nearer than the White Mountains. This was found beyond Reading, by the side of the railroad track.

From F. Parkman: Lilium auratum, in fine flower; also, a seedling Spiræa from Callosa, and Douglasii.

From J. F. C. Hyde: Fine Carnations.

From Joseph Breck: Phlox, Compte de Flanders, Gustavus Vasa, Madame Urmine Lambelle, Fleur de Marie, Micranthra speciosa, Countess of Home, Insignis, Roi Leopold.

From Hovey & Co.: Platycodon grandiflorum, Lilium Brownii.

Miss C. Whiting of Roxbury: A fine display of Sweet Peas.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

From F. Parkman: A collection of seedling Carnations, Picotees and Pinks.

From J. F. C. Hyde: Seedling Pinks.

From Strong & Spooner: Hollyhocks in spikes, fine.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

From James McTear: Seedlings from Delphinium Chinense, in variety.

From F. Parkman: Several seedling Phlox, amongst which was one from Madame Suer, an improvement on the parent plant, the eye being of deeper and brighter color; also, a seedling of Delphinium Chinense, semi-double, a seedling Potentilla, a number of seedling Pinks; flowers of Stuartia pentagyna, which he has found perfectly hardy.

Mrs. E. H. Winsor: Fine pressed flowers.

From Joseph Breck: Phloxes, in variety, very fine.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

From Dennis Murray: 20 native plants.

From Washburn & Curtis: 10 varieties of Phloxes.

From James McTear: Delphinium seedlings, 10 varieties of Phlox, and cut flowers in variety.

From F. Parkman; Aquilegia Skinnerii, Dianthus hybrida multiflora, varieties of Delphinium Chinense, 10 varieties of Phlox, also a collection of seedlings, one of which was white, with magenta centre, well branched.

From James Nugent: A specimen of Stanhopea insignis.

From Miss C. Whiting: A fine display of Tropæolums.

From Strong & Spooner: Gladiolus, in great variety, fine.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

From Washburn & Curtis: 30 varieties of named Gladiolus; also, a fine pot of Lilium Japonicum.

From Joseph Breck: 30 varieties of named Gladiolus, very fine.

From Dennis Zirngiebel, Cambridge Botanic Garden: Nymphæa cœrulea, from Egypt; Lymnocharis Humboldtii, White Lilies (water), Water Chestnut, grown in a pond, Cattleya crispiflora, Hibiscus palustris, Double Zinnias, Angelonia Salicariæfolia, Magnolia purpurea, Lobelia hybrida.

From John Parker: Dahlias and seedling Phloxes.

From Hovey & Co.: Canna nepalensis.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

From James McTear: 2 fine Parlor Bouquets; Tropæolums in variety.

From F. Parkman: A double white variety of Delphinium elatum, raised from seed, the parent plant a double blue variety, also raised from seed. That is believed to be the first known example of a white Delphinium elatum. Also, Argemone grandiflora, Statice latifolia, Lilium lancifolium, and punctatum.

From John Hogan: Gladiolus seedlings, fine.

From Strong & Spooner: A fine display of Gladiolus; also, a double sulphur color Hollyhock Shubland Gen.

From Dennis Murray: 86 native plants, among which were Adiantum pedatum, Coreopsis trichospherma, and a new Verbena, not named.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

From Edward S. Rand, Jr.: Gladiolus seedling, No. 12, color rosy salmon, fine, and combines most of the properties of a perfect flower, and well worthy of notice.

From F. Parkman: A new shrubby Hibiscus, from Japan. The leaf is shaped like that of the Poplar, and is variegated with a vivid yellow. The flowers are yellow, with a bright purplish eye. The shrub is said to grow wild in the cold mountainous districts of Japan; also, varieties of Lilium lancifolium, direct from Japan, very large; two varieties of variegated Weigelia, new.

From Dennis Murray: 105 native plants, among which were Rhexa Virginica, Oldenlandia purpurea, Botrychium lunarioides, Epilobium angustifolia.

From James McTear: 9 seedling Gladiolus, all very fine, Gloxinia seedlings and Tropæolums.

From Miss E. M. Harris: A floral design, in memory of Miss Susie D. Story, recently deceased.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

From Hovey & Co.: Lilium lancifolium seedlings, Calliope, Terpsichore, Clio, Polyhymnia, Thalia, Melpomene, new Victoria asters, 32 varieties of French asters, 8 varieties double Zinnias.

From James McTear: 20 varieties of Verbenas, 20 do. German Asters, 10 seedling Gladiolus. Display of Tropæolums and cut flowers in variety.

From W. C. Strong: Fine display of German Asters.

From Dennis Murray: 95 native plants, among which were Epifagus virginiana, Monotropa uniflora.

From Edward S. Rand, Jr.: Gladiolus seedling, No. 2, white, fine, a hybrid, between Sulphuria and Bertha Rabourdin.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

From Dennis Murray: 100 native plants.

From James McTear: seedling Gladiolus and Gloxinias, Tropæolums and cut flowers.

From F. Parkman: Liatris scariosa, seedling Delphiniums, perpetual, one variety semi-double, with a white eye, very fine.

From Edward S. Rand, Jr.: Gladiolus seedling, No. 13, color a light salmon.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

From Dennis Murray: 120 native plants, amongst which were fine specimens of Veronoia Noveboracensis, Aster Novre Anglie, Solidago odora, and speciosa, Spiranthus cernua, Corallohiza multiflora.

From Dennis Zirngiebel, Cambridge Botanic Garden: Cystopteris Mertensii, Aspidium falcatum, Asplenium Billandierii, Lycopodium Willdenowii, stoloniferum, formosum and circinnatum, Geranium Lady Plymouth and dissectum (seedling), Begonia Sandersii, Fischerii, miranda, Griffithii and Queen Victoria, Tecoma Capensis, Cuphea ignescens (seedling), Fuchsia syringæflora, and British sailor, Caladium poecile, Newmannii, hastatum, argyrites, Belleymei, bicolor picturata, Chantinii, pictum and marmoratum, Maranta regalis, albo lineata, pulchella, fasciata and Zebrina, Adiantum macrophyllum, Asclepias curassavica, Dracæna terminalis variegata, Gesnera Zebrina, Clerodendron speciosissimum, Coleus Verschaffeltii and Blumei, Dieffenbachia picta, Latania Borbonica, Lantana zanthina superba, Gymnogramma chrysophylla, Vallota purpurea, Tillandsia zebrina acaulis, Pandanus Javanicus variegata, Pteris argyrea.

From Edward Flynn, Lawrence: 100 varieties of dahlias and other cut flowers.

From Strong & Spooner: Juniperus chinensis, and Tamarascæfolia, 5 Cupressus Lawsoniana, Nutkaensis, Argentea, Bacciforinis and glauca, 2 Taxus Elegantissima, Thuja gigantea, Meldensis and Aurea variegata, Thujopsis Borealis, 2 Silver Spruce, 3 var. Berberis, Wellingtonia gigantea, Retinospora Eriocoides, Abies Menziesii, 5 varieties of Holly, 2 Lycopodium, 3 Spruces, 4 meldensis, 2 varieties do. Begonia, 3 varieties, Amaranthus bicolor, 2 Gesnera zebrina, and 12 conifers. Stand of cut flowers, with the two Bradlee Vases.

From James Comley: Aspidistra lurida variegata, Bilbergia acaulis zebrina, Caladium Chantini, pictum, Belleymei, alba punctatissima, picturata, violaceum, Troubetskoyi, poecile, Verschaffeltii and bicolor, Diffenbachia pictum, Hoya bella variegata, Maranta regalis, and Zebrina, Ananassa sativa, Cissus porphyrophylla and discolor, Dracæna zebrina, discolor, ferrea and terminalis, Croton pictum variegata and nobilis, Pavetta borbonica, Yucca variegata, Coleus Blumei, Adiantum cuneatum, Pandanus variegata, Begonia miranda, Marshalli Picta, Queen Victoria, Rex, Riechenhiemii, Seedling Caladium, very fine.

From Hovey & Co.: Caladium picturata, pictum, and violaceum, Latania Borbonica, Yucca aloifolia variegata, recurvifolia, filamentosa variegata, Hydrangea variegata, Sago Palm, Cissus discolor and quinquefolia var., Dracæna ferrea and terminalis, Fuchsia meteor, Maranta zebrina, Erica Wilmoreana superba, Rhopala corcovadensis and elegans, Aralia reticulata, Colletea bictoniensis, Pteris argyrea and alba cretica, Mikania speciosa, Coleus Verschaffeltii, Begonia Marshallii, Duchess de Brabant, grandis, Ricinifolia maculata, Pandanus variegata, Polypodium aureum and appendiculatum, Adiantum cuneatum, Silver fern, Gymnogramma sulphurea.

From James McTear: A Gloxinia seedling, color white, with a crimson throat, flowers erect.

From Ignatius Sargent: Cissus discolor, Begonia Queen of England, Rex, Madame Wagner, Rechenhemii, Grandis, Cissus discolor, Testudinaria Elephantipes.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

From Dennis Murray: 86 native plants, among which were fine specimens of Hamamellis virginica, or Witch hazel, in fine bloom. The twigs were formerly used in the imposture of the divining or mineral rods, supposed to indicate the existence of precious ores.

From James McTear: A seedling Gladiolus, color white, purple blotch. Throat deep purple.

From Strong & Spooner: A new yellow Tea Rose, the Canary, also, Azalea Vittata, var., fine spikes of Tritomia viridis. Dahlias in variety.

From Miss Anna C. Kenrick: A fine basket of flowers.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

From Hovey & Co.: Physalis coccinia, a new ground Cherry. Aster tenuifolia, a fine blue color. Zinnia Mexicana, yellow, also, double seedling, color light pink. Anemone Japonica, color rose, semi-double. Tropæolum, seedling, a fine straw, or orange color.

PREMIUMS AND GRATUITIES AWARDED FOR FLOWERS.

CAMELLIAS.—For the best twelve named varieties of cut flowers with foliage, not awarded, ...	$5 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
HEATHS.—For the best named varieties, not less than six, in pots, to Hovey & Co., ...	6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
EPACRIS.—For the best named varieties, not less than four, in pots, none exhibited, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
GREENHOUSE AZALEAS.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, to Hovey & Co., ...	10 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	8 00
For the next best, do.	5 00
BEGONIAS.—For the best six varieties, in pots, to James Comley, .	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
PELARGONIUMS.—For the best six varieties, grown in pots, (not fancies), to Hovey & Co., ...	8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	5 00
For the best six named fancy varieties, in pots, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	5 00
FUCHSIAS.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, none exhibited,	6 00
For the next best, none exhibited, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
CINERARIAS.—For the best six named varieties, none exhibited, .	4 00
For the next best, none exhibited, ...	2 00
CALCEOLARIAS.—For the best six named varieties, none exhibited,	4 00
For the next best, none exhibited, ...	2 00
GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—For the best display, of twelve varieties, regard to be had to new and rare varieties, and well-grown specimens, of named plants, to Dennis Zirngiebel, . .	12 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	10 00
For the next best, to James Comley, ...	8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	6 00
SPECIMEN PLANTS,—Regard being had to new and rare varieties.	
For the best specimen plant, of a kind, for which no special prize is offered, not awarded, ...	6 00
For the next best, to James Comley, for Ananassa sativa, .	5 00
For the next best, to James McTear, for Aphelexis Seasemoides,	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., for Coleus Verschaffeltii, ..	3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, for Hydrangea Japonica,	2 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, to Washburn & Curtis, . $6 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Hyacinths.—For the best display, not less than ten named varieties, to R. M'Cleary Copeland, ... 4 00
For the next best, to R. M'Cleary Copeland, . . . 2 00
Tulips.—For the best display, not less than twelve named varieties, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Pansies.—For the best twelve distinct varieties, in pots, to E. Wason, 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Hardy Azaleas.—For the best display of named varieties, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Gloxinias.—For the six best pots, to James Comley, . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00
For the best seedling, to James McTear, The Society's Silver Medal.
Shrubby Pæonies.—For the best six named varieties, to Marshall P. Wilder, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Marshall P. Wilder, . . . 3 00
Iris, (Tuberous varieties.)—For the best twenty named varieties, to Washburn & Curtis, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
Bulbous varieties. For the best display of the season, none exhibited, 2 00
Herbaceous Pæonies.—For the best ten named varieties, to Hovey & Co, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00
Pinks.—For the best display of not less than 30 flowers, not awarded, 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Hawthorns.—For the best display during the season, none exhibited, 3 00
For the next best, none exhibited, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

Class I.

Hardy June Roses.—For the best 20 named varieties, not awarded, 6 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 4 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman, ... 3 00

CLASS II.

For the best ten distinct named varieties, not awarded, . . $4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 1 00

CLASS I.

HARDY PERPETUAL ROSES.—For the best twenty distinct named varieties, to Hovey & Co., ... 6 00
For the next best, to J. C. Chaffin, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

CLASS II.

For the best ten distinct named varieties, to W. C. Strong, . 4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

CLASS III.

MOSS ROSES.—For the best display of not less than ten named varieties, to F. Parkman, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

CLASS IV.

TENDER ROSES.—For the best display of not less than ten named varieties, to James Nugent, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

SWEET WILLIAMS.—For the best display, to Dennis Zirngiebel, Silver medal.
For the next best, to James McTear, . . Bronze Medal.

SUMMER PHLOXES.—For the best eight distinct named varieties, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

CARNATIONS.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

PICOTEES.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

HARDY RHODODENDRONS.—For the best display of the season, of named varieties, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, do. 3 00

HOLLYHOCKS.—For the best twelve named varieties, not awarded, . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

PHLOXES.—For the best ten distinct named varieties, to Hovey & Co., 5 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman, ... 3 00
For the next best, to A. Apple, ... 2 00

PETUNIAS.—For the best collection, to James Nugent,	$3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	2 00
For the next best, to Strong & Spooner,	1 00
BALSAMS.—For the best twelve stalks, to James Nugent,	3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck,	2 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	1 00

CLASS I.

GERMAN ASTERS.—For the best thirty flowers, not less than ten varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	4 00
For the next best, to Jonathan French,	3 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	2 00

CLASS II.

For the best twenty flowers, not less than eight varieties, to James McTear,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
For the next best, do.	1 00
VERBENAS.—For the best named collection of twenty varieties, a single truss of each, to James Nugent,	4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	2 00
For the best new seedling, with foliage, not awarded,	Silver medal.
STOCKS.—For the best display, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
DOUBLE ZINNIAS.—For the best display in colors and excellence of form, to Dennis Zirngiebel,	3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	2 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	1 00

CLASS I.

GLADIOLUS GANDAVENSIS AND FLORIBUNDUS varieties.—For the best twenty varieties, in spikes, to Joseph Breck,	6 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00

CLASS II.

For the best ten varieties, in spikes, to Mrs. Benjamin Bruce,	4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00

CLASS III.

For the best display, in bunches of four, in spikes, to Joseph Breck,	5 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Best six varieties, in pots, none exhibited,	$5 00
For the next best, none exhibited,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
For the best six pompones, in pots, none exhibited,	5 00
For the next best, none exhibited,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
LILY.—For the best display of the season, not awarded,	Silver medal.
For the next best, not awarded,	Bronze medal.
DELPHINIUMS.—For the best display of the season, to F. Parkman,	Silver medal.
For the next best, to J. McTear,	Bronze medal.
For the best seedling, to F. Parkman, for Double dark blue Chinense,	Silver medal.
TROPÆOLUMS.—For the best display of the season, to James McTear,	Silver medal.
For the next best, not awarded.	Bronze medal.
For the best seedling, after one year's trial, not awarded,	Silver medal.
HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—For the best display, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00

PRIZES FOR CUT FLOWERS,

Awarded every Saturday, from the opening of the Hall until the Annual Exhibition.

JUNE 7.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Washburn & Curtis,	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	3 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman,	2 00
For the next best, to Wm. C. Strong,	1 00

JUNE 13.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	3 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman,	2 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	1 00

JUNE 20.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	3 00
For the next best, to Francis Parkman,	2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	1 00

JUNE 27.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Washburn & Curtis, ... $4 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Francis Parkman, . . . 1 00

JULY 4.

For the best display, &c., none exhibited, . . . 4 00
For the next best, none exhibited, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

JULY 11.

For the best display, &c., to William C. Strong, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

JULY 18.

For the best display, &c., to Washburn & Curtis, . . 4 00
For the next best, to William C. Strong, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 1 00

JULY 25.

For the best display, &c., to Strong & Spooner, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

AUGUST 1.

For the best display, &c., to Washburn & Curtis, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Strong & Spooner, . . . 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

AUGUST 8.

For the best display, &c., to Washburn & Curtis, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Strong & Spooner, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

AUGUST 15.

For the best display, &c., to Strong & Spooner, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

August 22.

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles. to Washburn & Curtis,	$4 00
For the next best, to Strong & Spooner,	3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck,	2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	1 00

August 29.

For the best display, &c., to Washburn & Curtis,	4 00
For the next best, to Strong & Spooner,	3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	2 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	1 00

September 5.

For the best display, &c., to Washburn & Curtis,	4 00
For the next best, to Strong & Spooner,	3 00
For the next best, to James Comley,	2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	1 00

September 12.

For the best display, &c., to Washburn & Curtis,	4 00
For the next best, to Strong & Spooner,	3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	2 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	1 00

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Pot Plants.—For the best 20 greenhouse and stove plants, to James Comley,	25 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	20 00
For the next best, to Dennis Zirngiebel,	15 00
For the next best, not awarded,	10 00
Variegated Leaved Plants.—For the best ten varieties, to James Comley,	10 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, to Dennis Zirngiebel,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
Variegated Plant.—For the best single specimen, to Hovey & Co., for Pandanus variegata,	5 00
For the next best, to James Comley, for Croton variegatum,	3 00
Begonias.—For the best six varieties, to James Comley,	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	3 00
Ferns or Lycopods.—For the best six varieties, to Washburn & Curtis,	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	3 00

SPECIMEN PLANTS.—For the best, a kind for which no special prize is offered, to C. M. Atkinson, for Cissus Discolor, . .	$6 00
For the next best, to James McTear, for Frenilla Ventenata,	4 00
For the next best, to Ignatius Sargent, for Testudinaria elephantipes, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Ignatius Sargent, for Cissus discolor, .	2 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display and best kept, during the Exhibition, to Strong & Spooner, ...	15 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . .	12 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	10 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	8 00
For the next best, to Edward Flynn, ...	6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
DAHLIAS.—Prizes awarded the first day of the Annual Exhibition.	
For the best twenty-four named varieties, to Hovey & Co., .	8 00
For the best eighteen named varieties, to Edward Flynn, .	6 00
For the best twelve named varieties, to Charles J. Power, .	4 00
For the best six named varieties, to Edward Flynn, . .	2 00
For the best specimen bloom, to Washburn & Curtis, . .	2 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	1 00
For the best white, not awarded, ...	2 00
For the best American Seedling, not before exhibited, of any color, having superior merits to any other known variety, none offered for premium, ...	5 00
DAHLIAS.—Prizes awarded the last day of the Exhibition.	
For the best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, not awarded, .	8 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	6 00
For the next best, to Edward Flynn, ...	4 00
For the best specimen bloom, to Hovey & Co., . . .	2 00
For the next best, to Edward Flynn, ...	1 00
For the best white bloom, not awarded, ...	2 00
SEPTEMBER 22.	
PARLOR BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, to Marshall P. Wilder, .	5 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . .	4 00
HAND BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, to Antone Apple, . .	3 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis, . . .	2 00
SEPTEMBER 23.	
PARLOR BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, to Washburn & Curtis, .	5 00
For the next best, to John Hogan, ...	4 00
HAND BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, to Washburn & Curtis, .	3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	2 00

SEPTEMBER 24.

PARLOR BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, to Washburn & Curtis,	$5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
HAND BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, to Hovey & Co.,	3 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Curtis,	2 00

The following Gratuities were awarded during the season:—

JANUARY 10.

S. A. Britton, for Chorozema cordatum,	1 00

JANUARY 24.

S. A. Britton, for Chorozema varium,	1 00
James McTear, for Hakea acicularis,	3 00

JANUARY 31.

Hovey & Co., for Triteleia uniflora,	1 00

MARCH 7.

N. P. Russell, by Curtis & Cobb, for Hyacinths,	1 00

MAY 23.

Azell Bowditch, for display of Roses,	1 00

MAY 30.

W. C. Harding, for Seedling Petunias,	3 00
Miss Susie D. Story, for two baskets,	1 00
Miss S. A. Russell, for baskets,	1 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, for baskets,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for collection of dried Fungii,	10 00
Dennis Zirngiebel, for Double Variegated Petunia,	1 00
Wm. H. Spooner, Jr., for Geraniums,	2 00
Mrs. Benj. Bruce, for cut flowers,	1 00
Charles J. Power, for Verbenas,	1 00
J. G. Croker, for Arum maculatum,	2 00
Walker & Co., for display of Tulips,	2 00
Marshall P. Wilder, for display of Tree Pæonies,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, for cut flowers,	1 00

JUNE 6.

Walker & Co., for cut flowers,	1 00
Joseph Breck, do.	1 00
James McTear, do.	1 00
Charles J. Power, for cut flowers and plants,	2 00
Mrs. Benjamin Bruce, for cut flowers,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, do.	1 00
Marshall P. Wilder, for display of Shrubby Pæonies,	1 00
F. Parkman, for Pansies,	1 00
William C. Strong, for 6 Gloxinias, in pots,	2 00
J. G. Chandler, for Pinks,	1 00

Miss Anna C. Kenrick, for basket,	$1 00
Miss Susie D. Story, do.	2 00
June 13.	
F. Parkman, for Iris,	1 00
Charles J. Power, for Fuchsias, &c.,	1 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
Joseph Breck, for cut flowers,	1 00
James McTear, do.	1 00
Mrs. Benjamin Bruce, for cut flowers,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, do.	1 00
Charles J. Power, do.	1 00
June 20.	
Eliphalet Stone, for display of Roses,	3 00
Walker & Co., for cut flowers,	1 00
Joseph Breck, do.	1 00
James McTear, do.	1 00
Marshall P. Wilder, do.	1 00
John A. Kenrick, do.	1 00
Mrs. Benjamin Bruce, for cut flowers,	1 00
James McTear, for Herbaceous Plants,	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for two designs,	1 00
Miss S. A. Russell, for basket,	1 00
Miss Susie D. Story, do.	2 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
June 27.	
Miss Hattie G. Duncklee, for basket,	1 00
" Susie D. Story, do.	1 00
" S. A. Russell, do.	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do.	2 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for design,	1 00
Eliphalet Stone, for display of fine Roses,	5 00
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Mrs. Benjamin Bruce, for cut flowers,	1 00
Hovey & Co., for display of Pinks,	2 00
Dennis Zirngiebel, for cut flowers,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, for Magnolias,	1 00
John Duncklee, for Magnolias and Tulips,	1 00
Charles J. Power, for cut flowers,	1 00
F. Parkman, for display of Hardy Perpetual Roses,	3 00
James Nugent, for Moss Roses,	1 00
July 11.	
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, do.	1 00

Miss Ella R. Osgood, for basket,	$2 00
" S. A. Russell, do.	1 00
" Susie D. Story, do.	1 00
" C. Whiting, for fine Sweet Peas,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, for Magnolias and Tulips,	1 00
Washburn & Curtis, for Lilium longiflorum,	1 00
Hovey & Co., for Double Portulaca,	1 00
July 18.	
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Miss Susie D. Story, for basket,	2 00
" Ella R. Osgood, for design,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for 75 native plants,	2 00
Elbridge Wason, for Hydrangea hortensis,	1 00
F. Parkman, for Lilium auratum,	1 00
July 25.	
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for design,	1 00
Miss Eliza A. Pierce, do.	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, for basket,	1 00
" Ella R. Osgood, do.	1 00
" Susie D. Story, do.	1 00
" S. A. Russell, do.	1 00
Samuel Sweetser, for Seedling Pinks,	1 00
F. Parkman, for Carnations and Pinks,	1 00
August 1.	
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Miss Susie D. Story, for basket,	1 00
" Eliza A. Pierce, do.	1 00
F. Parkman, for Stuartia pentagyna,	1 00
Strong & Spooner, for Hollyhocks,	1 00
August 8.	
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for native plants,	2 00
Strong & Spooner, for display of Gladiolus,	1 00
Miss Susie D. Story, for basket,	1 00
" S. A. Russell, do.	1 00
" Eliza A. Pierce, do.	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, do.	1 00
Miss Anne M. Wetherell, do.	1 00
August 15.	
Dennis Zirngiebel, for cut flowers,	1 00
Antone Apple, for fine Phloxes,	1 00

Strong & Spooner, for Gladiolus,	$1 00
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Washburn & Curtis, for Lilium Japonicum,	1 00
Miss Susie D. Story, for basket,	1 00
" Eliza A. Pierce, do.	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
" S. A. Russell, for bouquet,	1 00
Hovey & Co., for Canna nepalensis,	1 00
August 22.	
Antone Apple, for display of Phloxes,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for native plants,	3 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for basket,	1 00
Miss Eliza A. Pierce. do.	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
" S. A. Russell, do.	1 00
James McTear, for bouquets,	1 00
Washburn & Curtis, do.	1 00
August 29.	
Dennis Murray, for 105 native plants,	3 00
Strong & Spooner, for Gladiolus,	1 00
Miss E. M. Harris, for floral design,	5 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for basket,	1 00
Miss Eliza A. Pierce, do.	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
Washburn & Curtis, for 25 named Gladiolus,	1 00
September 5.	
Charles J. Power, Dahlias, Asters, &c.,	1 00
Joseph Breck, for cut flowers,	1 00
James McTear, do.	1 00
Dennis Murray, for 95 native plants,	2 00
Strong & Spooner, for display of Gladiolus,	1 00
Miss Carrie Brackett, for basket,	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
" Annie Holt, do.	1 00
September 12.	
Dennis Murray, for 100 native plants,	2 00

Gratuities awarded at the Annual Exhibition:—

Martin Trautman, for hand bouquets,	2 00
Marshall P. Wilder, for parlor bouquets.	3 00
Miss S. A. Russell, for bouquet,	1 00
Mrs. S. F. Jones, for basket,	1 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, for two baskets,	1 00

Miss C. A. Brackett, for basket,	$1 00
Mrs. John A. Kenrick, do.	1 00
" E. A. Story, for five baskets,	3 00
Miss S. C. Westgate, for two baskets,	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, do. do.	1 00
Miss Anna C. Holt, for basket,	1 00
" Eliza A. Pierce, do.	1 00
" S. A. Russell, do.	1 00
" E. R. Osgood, for design,	1 00
" E. M. Harris, do.	3 00
Mrs. J. W. Fisher, do.	1 00
" M. M. Taylor, do.	1 00
" R. Fessenden, do.	2 00
Charles Bailey, do.	1 00
H. M. Clarence, for pressed flowers,	1 00
Mrs. R. P. Walsh, for amaranth wreath,	1 00
Miss Susan Joyce, for shell flower vase,	1 00
Mrs. C. P. Homer, for colored grasses,	1 00
Miss E. Lynde, for flower paintings,	2 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for Allamanda Scholtii,	1 00
J. F. C. Hyde, for Lilium speciosum,	1 00
Ignatius Sargent, for Begonias,	2 00
Strong & Spooner, for evergreens and ferns,	5 00
Joseph Breck, for Tagetes signata pumila,	1 00
Washburn & Curtis, for Wardian Case,	3 00
do. do. for hanging basket,	2 00
Dennis Murray, for 120 native plants,	5 00
Elbridge Wason, for Cockscombs in pots,	1 00
G. W. Harding, do. do.	2 00
W. C. Harding, for pot plants,	1 00
Hovey & Co., for fine displays of cut flowers, through the season,	50 00

The Committee feel impelled to call the attention of the contributors to the first requirement, under the head of Prizes for Plants, Flowers, and Bouquets, viz.: "All named varieties of plants or flowers, exhibited for premium, must have the name legibly and correctly written, on stiff card, wood, or some other permanent substance, and each separate plant, or flower, must have its name attached."

Much embarrassment has occurred in passing judgment upon various specimens of plants and flowers, from the fact that contributors have often been unmindful, or negligent of the requirements of the above rule, either from entire omission to record at all the names of the specimens contributed, or by so imperfectly doing it as to leave a necessity for the Committee to supply the want. It cannot be overlooked, in this connection, that the Society have a natural pride in this matter, that the visiting public should be left in no doubt or uncertainty as to the names of specimens offered.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

E. AUGUSTUS STORY,

Chairman of Flower Committee.

Approved,

E. W. Buswell,
C. H. B. Breck,
James McTear,
Antone Apple,
S. H. Gibbens,
J. C. Hovey.

Committee on Flowers for 1862.

In Memoriam.

A distinguishing feature of the Exhibition, on Saturday, August 29, was a Cross of Flowers, designed and arranged by Miss E. M. Harris of Jamaica Plain, commemorative of the death of Miss Susie D. Story.

To many members of the Society, as well as to most of the visitors to the Hall, this beautiful votive offering of a kindred spirit, was the first intimation of the sad loss which our Society had so suddenly been called to mourn. At each preceding weekly exhibition, during the season, Miss Story's taste and skill were abundantly manifested; and on this occasion, instead of her cheerful presence, and her favorite contribution, the affectionate but solemn "In Memoriam" arrested our attention. On the deeper bereavement experienced by a parent's heart the undersigned would not intrude; but they desire to recognize and commend the inspiring as well as soothing influences resulting to the Society, and community at large, from appropriate offerings to the memory of departed friends.

S. H. Gibbens,
E. W. Buswell,
J. C. Hovey,
Antone Apple,
C. H. B. Breck,
James McTear.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,

For the Year 1863.

BY J. S. CABOT, CHAIRMAN.

The Standing Committee on Fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society present to its Members the following as a Report of their doings for the year now closing. When making their report the last year, the Committee felt that they could congratulate the Society upon the results of a season the most propitious and most productive for cultivators of Fruit, that had probably ever occurred since the formation of the Society. The present is offered under circumstances differing somewhat in character, when the closing season, if it has not been wholly unpropitious, has been certainly in no ways particularly favorable, and when instead of great abundance only a scanty crop has been its results. This state of things was not unexpected; in the vegetable, as in the animal world, reaction follows action, and a period of great effort calls for rest and a cessation therefrom to prevent too great a drain upon the powers. Neither is this season for repose to be wholly regretted, for if a violent effort is repeated without sufficient opportunity for recovery from its effects, it tends to produce such a state of exhaustion and lassitude as to cause, if not fatal consequences, at least very serious ill effects, demanding a long time for recovery therefrom. In this view the present comparative deficiency is no cause for regret. That which would be the most desirable state of things for Fruit Growers, would be regularly constant yearly crops of moderate abundance, as being at the same time most conducive to the health and prolonged vigor of their trees and most remunerative in results. This, however, is not to be expected, and consequences resulting from the mutabilities and inclemencies of climate, or other causes beyond control, should be patiently and contentedly borne by cultivators, and alternations from abundance to comparative dearth be expected as the condition of their pursuit. It may be that a severe thinning out of the Fruit, in years when the crop was very abundant, would tend to produce that regularity that is felt to be desirable, but this can be only done effectually under certain circumstances, where trees are small or limited in number; where trees are large and orchards extensive, the labor and expense incident to the process puts it practically out of the question.

The prominent features of the past season, meaning that portion of the year usually devoted to out of doors horticultural processes, were, its somewhat more than average amount of heat, and its greatly above an average quantity of rain. It is true that there were not many days of great heat, but a long continuance of warm, frequently cloudy and damp days, with no or much less than usual cold weather, made the average warmth of the summer greater

than is customary; and a record of the rain fall proves that its quantity was greatly in excess of the average of the summer season. A brief detail of the Meteorological Phenomena of the year, assuming it to commence in the autumn of the previous year, instead of the usual period, will tend to confirm this assertion, and not seem here out of place.

The two closing months of the autumn of 1862 were wet, more than eleven inches of rain having fallen in the two; on the 7th of November there was a severe snow storm extending over most of the northern and eastern parts of the United States. Yet, notwithstanding, as both before and after this last named period, up to the close of the month, there was much warm, fine weather, and that fruit trees, by having their new growth well ripened, appeared prepared to undergo the trying ordeal of the approaching winter, there seemed to be nothing in this season to induce cultivators to anticipate unfavorable results to their next year's labors. The first heavy frosts of 1862 were on the 21st and 24th of October, on this last day the ground having been frozen. The winter of 1862 and 1863 must be considered as mild, although on two different occasions the mercury fell to below 0, viz., on the 20th of December and on the 4th of February, on this last day indicating —12°, with a heavy wind from the north-west. But the extreme cold was of short duration, and for most of the time the weather was quite mild, so that at times the frost was nearly if not wholly out of the ground. There was but little snow, and for the greater part of the time the earth was bare; in January, the mercury did not fall below 9°, and on one day rose to 54°. The rain that fell in the three months was 9 inches 14-100. March was cold, colder on an average than either January or February; on the 14th, the thermometer marked 4° below 0, and on several mornings in the middle of the month was but little above that point; for most of the month the ground was covered with snow. In the latter part of April, the weather became fine, although still without any very warm days, after having been previously cold, wet and stormy. The earlier part of May was wet and cool; after that, dry and warm, the closing week even hot. During the spring months, 14 inches 66-100 of rain fell, of which only about 2½ inches fell in May, and none after the 17th of the month. While June was, on the whole, cool and dry, only about two inches of rain falling, and that the dry weather continued up to the 9th of the succeeding month, July was remarkable for the opposites; the whole month was almost a continued succession of warm, often cloudy, or foggy, damp weather, with the wind almost constantly in the southern quarter, intermingled with heavy rains, the whole quantity that fell during the month being about 12½ inches, exceeding the quantity that has fallen in any one month for more than forty years. The weather in August resembled that of July, was warm and damp, with over 6 inches of rain, the rain fall of the summer being on the aggregate 20 inches 18-100, or nearly half the average fall of the year. September, assumed to be the closing period of the year, was cool, with much dull weather, and a white frost on the 23d. The re-

maining portions of the natural year are, for the object here intended, supposed to belong to that which is to succeed it.

From this statement it would seem, that while the weather was in no wise particularly favorable, neither was it so unpropitious as to lead, with cultivators of fruit, to anticipations of unfavorable results with respect to a crop; and any deficiency, that was subsequently ascertained, may be reasonably imputed to a natural and healthy reaction from the previous abundance, rather than to the inclemencies of the season.

Such deficiencies as existed in the fruit crop of 1863 were partial, and not universal, confined mainly to the later and more valuable fruits, and did not apply to the early and smaller kinds. The crop of currants was abundant, as were also those of the strawberry, and other berries. For, although the dry weather, extending from the middle of May up to and through the first week of July, was injurious to the strawberry, affecting unfavorably the quantity of the crop and quality of the berries, yet still the market was abundantly supplied at reasonable prices. The crop of cherries was good, better than for some years; this fruit is however subject to so many casualties, the trees also seeming to have become diseased, that its crop, whether scanty or abundant, is comparatively of little consequence. There was, as might be expected, no peaches; the bearing trees were so generally injured or destroyed, in the severe winter of 1861 and 1862, that sufficient time had not elapsed to recover from the effects of that catastrophe. Plums may be said to have passed from cultivation. Of pears, the crop was below an average, equalling probably not more than the third or half of a full crop of an average fruitful year; the quality of the fruit was, taking it in the aggregate, rather inferior, lacking in size and flavor, more disposed, too, to crack and blight than usual, and the trees in many cases shed their leaves prematurely, all probably the consequences of too much rain, and the unseasonable cooling of the ground thereby. The crop of apples must be deemed an entire failure, the deficiency that would in any event have occurred, being probably aggravated by the fact that the present is not the bearing year of kinds most generally cultivated in this vicinity. In many places in this vicinity the apple trees have suffered severely from the canker worms, whose depredations operate not only as a present mischief, but a future and perhaps lasting injury. When numerous they entirely destroy the foliage of the trees, and the effort then made to clothe themselves with new leaves tends to produce in them a general weakness and debility, especially when this is continued from year to year, manifesting itself in the death of the younger shoots and extremities of the branches.

The ravages of these pests have hitherto been confined within somewhat narrow limits, but the area thereof appears to be constantly and gradually extending, and if not checked or destroyed, as they have heretofore sometimes been, threatens to become universal. When they become so very numerous, as it is said they do, that the foliage of the trees is wholly con-

sumed before they arrive at a state to undergo their transformation, they consequently perish and disappear from such locality. If this theory is true, and some cultivators have acted upon a belief in it by refraining from destroying the nests of the common caterpillar, upon trees infested with canker worms, that the ravages of both might conduce to the end in view—the extermination of the latter by the speedy consumption of the foliage—the remedy is a harsh one, and the discovery of one more mild is desirable.

The ravages of these worms may be controlled, and in a great measure prevented, by the application of something to the trunk of the tree that shall prevent the ascent of the grubs among the branches; many means have been tried for this purpose, a coating of tar round the trunk being the one most usually adopted. This is no doubt to a great extent efficacious, if carefully attended to, but the tar soon congeals in cold weather, and a renewed application is often necessary. As the tar is very injurious if it comes in contact with the bark, the trunk of the tree should be first covered with a strip of canvas, and upon this the tar applied. As tar is considered on several accounts objectionable, the use of other substances to effect the same object have been attempted in some cases with success.

The extirpation of the canker worm is probably not within the reach of human means, preying, as it does, not only on the apple, but on the foliage of the elm and other trees, it cannot be so deprived of food as to cause the destruction of the race. But, although the process of so doing is expensive, apple orchards may be, in the main, protected from their ravages; and as, in many cases, those of different proprietors are often contiguous, in order to guard against injury it is necessary that, in such cases, the owners of contiguous orchards should all adopt equally efficacious means for the protection of the trees, to insure desirable results. If this cannot be brought about by mutual agreement, and that public interference with private rights except in extreme cases can never be authorized, to effect it would seem almost to justify legislative interference.

Although the summer was very wet, and with much close "dog day" weather, a condition apparently not very favorable to the fruit, yet the crop of grapes, judging from the quantity exhibited, must be considered as good, and in quality above an average. The grape appears to be becoming more and more from year to year an object of interest, not only with amateurs, but also with those who are looking to an extensive cultivation of it with a view to pecuniary results. As an object of interest leading to the collection of all known existing kinds, and also to the originating new varieties from seed, as well as to the consideration of the conditions most favorable to its cultivation, the grape bids fair to share with the pear that attention which at one time the latter seemed almost exclusively to enjoy, and that with some it has not yet wholly ceased to occupy.

The weekly exhibitions of the Society have been, as customarily, continued through the year at its Rooms. The Annual Exhibition, also, was held in the

Hall of the Society, this having been rendered necessary by the difficulty, almost the impossibility, of procuring a Hall elsewhere adapted to the purpose. The Annual Show was on the whole satisfactory in its character; it was, it is true, much smaller than on many previous occasions, owing to the fact that the small space in the Hall compelled the exclusion of all articles except such as were shown for the premiums, and prevented all fruit, offered for exhibition only, from being placed on the tables.

The show of pears was very good, the specimens of some varieties being very superior; that of apples was indifferent, being small in quantity and number of varieties, and the specimens too were not superior in quality; but of native grapes it was very excellent, embracing good specimens of numerous varieties, many of which were new to the Society; indeed the show of native grapes was pronounced by many to have been the best ever made in the rooms of the Society. At the weekly exhibitions early in the season the shows of forced fruits would compare very well with those of previous years; they were confined mostly to grapes, with some peaches and cherries. There was not, it may be, among the grapes shown, any specimens quite equal to some that have been shown in previous years, yet still there were some that were of very superior quality; some of the peaches were remarkable for size and beauty, and the cherries, too, were very good. Later in the season, of fruits grown in the open air, the weekly shows were not of an equally satisfactory character; the number of exhibitors, the quantity of the fruit, and the number of varieties, were smaller than usual, and although among the fruit shown there was much that was fine, yet, too, there was some that was very indifferent. Of some species, as the apple and the strawberry, for instance, the exhibitions were very meagre. Of this last fruit premiums were offered for the best specimens of certain named varieties, and for several of these premiums there was not a single competitor. This falling off in the weekly exhibitions is not to be accounted for, unless it may be that, in the case of strawberries, a reason for the poor show of that fruit is owing to the fact that the dry weather, through June, so injured the beauty and size of their fruit that growers were unwilling to exhibit what, under ordinary circumstances, would not be a fair sample of their products; and in the apple, from the failure in the crop.

As local Horticultural Societies are becoming common, it may be that their exhibitions withdraw and diminish in some degree the interest that heretofore centered in those of this Society. This should hardly be a subject for regret, because as the creation of these local or town societies goes to prove a more general diffusion of horticultural taste and fondness for rural pursuits, one of the objects of the formation of this Society, it serves to show that this Society is producing one of the effects of its institution. It would seem, however, that, while maintaining local associations, there should be among the numerous cultivators of this vicinity a spirit of emulation, and an interest

in its objects, sufficiently powerful to prevent any falling off in the exhibitions of this Society.

There has been several new varieties of fruit exhibited during the past season, consisting principally of pears and grapes; the attempt at producing new improved varieties of fruit from seed having, for several years, occupied the attention of some cultivators. To all such, this has at least, if nothing else, furnished a pleasant occupation, a constant source of interest being afforded in the care and watching of the young plant from the first germination of the seed to the production of fruit by the mature tree, while in several instances these attempts have been crowned with, if not entire, certainly a reasonable degree of success. Among the members of this Society who have been most engaged in these attempts, and who have been among the most successful therein with pears, Messrs. Francis Dana, Frederick Clapp, and more recently Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, may be instanced; and with grapes, Messrs. J. F. Allen, and E. A. Brackett; each of these gentlemen having succeeded in raising new varieties from seed that promise to be valuable. Among others, Dr. Shurtleff exhibited, on September 5th, a new pear named General Banks, of its first year; it was of medium size, round form, with a long stem, color yellow, and red in the sun; it was a little gritty about the core, but melting, juicy, and of good flavor; and another, called by him General Rosecrans, that was of medium size, pyriform shape, green color, with a rather thick skin, its flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy, of a subacid flavor, it also being of the first year of bearing; and on 12th September, one named Admiral Foote, this, too, being of the first year; that was a large green pear, melting, and juicy, having in some of its characteristics a little resemblance to the Noveau Poiteau. Dr. S. also shew pears, Admiral Porter, of medium size, round form, yellow, with brown spots, flesh rather coarse, sweet, and seemed disposed to rot at the core; Gen. Grant, large pyriform, fine-grained, sweet, rather crisp, seeming also disposed to rot at the core; Allerton, pyriform, with a long stem, yellow, rather coarse grain, of a pleasant subacid taste; Varuna, large, green, obtuse pyriform, knobby, rather dry, seemed wanting in flavor; Diman, a small russet pear, sweet, and juicy, but lacking flavor; Quince, large, roundish, green, with a short stem, flesh tender, but rather coarse; these four last on 17th Oct. Dr. Shurtleff likewise exhibited pears, of which one was named President; that was very large, obtuse, obovate, with a short stem, green color, with brown specks, its flesh, though a little coarse, was melting, juicy, of a sprightly flavor, and good; another called Norfolk County, large pyramidal, yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, melting, sprightly and good; and a third named General Kearney, long, pyramidal, green, flesh white, melting, very juicy, but lacked flavor. Mr. A. I. Dean also exhibited a seedling pear, that was large, pyriform, with a long stem, yellow, flesh melting, juicy, sweet, and very good. Mr. Clapp, one marked No. 12, and another marked No. 15. No. 12 was a medium, oval or Bergamot shaped pear, of a light yellow color, sweet, musky, tender, but rather dry flesh. No. 15 was large, obtuse, obovate, with

a large, long stem, it was melting, juicy, sweet, a little musky, and not fine grained; and Mr. Richardson, Richardson No. 1, and No. 2. No. 1 was pyriform, yellow, melting, juicy, subacid. No. 2 was large, pyriform, yellow, with a short stout stem, sweet, not juicy.

Mr. Frances Dana further proved his remarkable success in originating new varieties of pears from seed, by exhibiting two new seedlings, one named George Augustus, and one unnamed. George Augustus was of good size, obovate form, with a long stout stem, rather rough, brown yellow skin, with some red, its flesh was fine, not very juicy, little subacid, and well flavored; the other was obovate, of good size, yellow, with red in the sun, not very juicy, of a pleasant subacid flavor.

Mr. Frederick Tudor, in November, exhibited a seedling pear, of a rounded obovate form, almost like an apple, with a short stem set in a very deep cavity, that was melting, juicy, and nearly first rate quality; it was worthy of notice from its remarkable form, as well as for its good quality. Messrs. Walker & Co. also exhibited specimens of their new pear, Mount Vernon; they were quite large, larger than has been before noticed, they were of a peculiar spicy flavor. Some of these pears made a favorable impression, but the Committee felt that the time had not arrived to form a definite opinion respecting them.

Although, as has been said above, attempts to raise fine new varieties of pears from seed have their attractions, those who make them must remember that, too, such are not without their drawbacks; that in making them, success is rather to be hoped for, than expected. True, such sometimes succeed, and do not always fail; at least one instance could be mentioned, where from one sowing of seeds, and that a not very large one either, several good, and one fine variety was the result; but this was a very remarkable instance of good fortune; and to offset it, numerous cases of continued failure could be readily named. One of the largest, perhaps the largest grower of pears, in England, after attempts for many years in succession on a large scale to originate a new, fine variety, stated that he had never succeeded in obtaining one that he considered much if of any value; and in one case, similar attempts in France had been attended with somewhat similar results, although in this last case not quite so unfortunate, for two varieties had been originated that were considered worthy of being propagated and perpetuated. In endeavors to originate fine new varieties of pears from seed, then, it may be said that failure is the rule, and success the exception. Still this understanding should not wholly discourage, for here, as in most cases, patience and perseverance sometimes have their perfect work.

To originate a good new variety, after having carefully watched the progress of the tree from the seed bed to its fruition, is to the grower doubtless a gratification, and such will probably place a higher estimate on his gain than others; but even such should not yield so far to a very natural feeling as to forget that the list of pears is already so long as to be burthensome, or that

simply to add a new name to it is undesirable. A new pear cannot be considered by growers as a valuable acquisition, unless, in some particular, either of the fruit or tree, it is superior to varieties of the same season now possessed, and unless fully equal to these in quality should certainly be condemned as worthless.

It would be vain to attempt to point out any particular course to be pursued in the sowing of seeds that would most probably be attended with happy results. Dr. Van Mons, on his sowing, acted upon the principle of raising successive generations of seedlings; Major Esperin trusted to the sowing of seeds of promiscuous varieties indiscriminately; and both were eminently successful. It will be usually from eight to fifteen years before the seedlings will produce fruit, in some instances perhaps longer. A large portion of the young plants will be of no value, being of feeble growth and stunted habit. So far as individual experience justifies a conclusion, out of any quantity of seed sown, but about twenty per cent. of it will produce strong, healthy, vigorous plants. Until it bears, no certain indication is afforded by the tree as to the quality of the future fruit; though some general impression respecting it may be produced by the general appearance of the tree, impressions that will very likely prove fallacious. As an inducement to the raising of new varieties of pears from seed, it has by some been said that such would be better adapted to our soil and climate. This opinion, it is believed, has not been sustained by facts; that the same diversity of constitution, some being strong, some feeble, is found in these seedlings, as exists among varieties of European origin; at all events many of the best of these last named varieties are sufficiently robust for all practical purposes and still constitute most of the best kinds in cultivation.

More recently that attention that previously seemed almost entirely engrossed by the pear, has in part been turned towards the grape, and numerous attempts at their improvement, by raising new varieties from seed, have been made, resulting in some instances in eminent success. With native grapes, the state of things was very different from that which existed with respect to the pear. When attempts at this improvement commenced, instead of being numerous, as with the pear, the number of existing varieties of grapes was very limited, neither had any of these attained to that degree of perfection in quality that distinguished the best varieties of pears, thereby affording a greater room for improvement, while without much advance towards improvement an increase of varieties was not undesirable. Evidence of the attention that has been bestowed upon this subject, and the improvement that has been made in the quality of our native grapes, has been submitted to the Committee in some of the new varieties that have been presented them.

Among the new varieties of grapes exhibited the past season were one or two of foreign varieties, only adapted to grape house cultivation; but the greater part were of those suited to out door culture. Among the former may be mentioned a seedling variety from Mr. M. H. Simpson, rather as an

object of curiosity than as being of any particular value, being a seedless grape. It was a rather small, black, round berry, very singular in form, from being flattened at the stem and apex, of fair quality, and entirely without seeds. Mr. J. W. Turner, shew a grape called Trebiana, that, if not entirely new, has not been before exhibited to the committee; it was a large oval white grape, with very large bunches, exceedingly attractive in appearance, but that was dry, solid meated, with little flavor, and appeared to your Committee unworthy of cultivation. There were shown seven bunches of it, all fine in appearance, all from a vine that carried this year 42½ lbs. of fruit.

Of native or hardy grapes, exceedingly interesting displays were made by Messrs. Strong & Spooner, comprising in their collections several that were new or not before exhibited. Among them were the Aiken, that resembles the Isabella, but said to be earlier; the Arkansas and Hyde's Eliza, neither of which were considered of any special promise; Oporto, a frost grape, that is apt to lose its foliage, is very acid and foxy; Marion, of a dark black color, with showy compact bunches, does not mildew, after frost of tolerable quality; Lenoir, a small black grape that ripens early, but is acid, and not to be recommended; Grant's Anna, a white grape that will not probably ripen here; and Brandywine, a white grape of good size, handsome bunches, that, too, probably will not ripen in this vicinity.

From Mr. Oliver Bennet there were specimens of the Framingham Seedling, a new grape, raised by Mr. J. G. Morningford of Saxonville; has a round berry, of good size, black color, with a fine bloom; said to be a very strong grower, not subject to mildew, or to drop its fruit, and to be early. Mr. E. A. Brackett presented specimens of his new seedling, coming from the Union Village, equalling its parent in size and beauty; as it has been described in previous Reports it is not felt necessary to repeat its description. As the land of Mr. Brackett is wet and springy, the wet season operated very unfavorably upon his vines, and seriously interfered with his success. Mr. Brackett exhibited, also, specimens of the Iona, one of the most promising of the new varieties, a seedling raised by Dr. Grant, from the Catawba, and not yet disseminated; in bunch and berry it has some resemblance to the Catawba, is of fine quality, and said to be as early as the Delaware.

At the Pomological Convention held in Boston, in 1862, there were shown some specimens of the Adirondac, a new grape, an accidental seedling, originating near Lake Champlain, in Essex County, N. Y., and the President of the Society presented a few berries of it to some members of the Committee the present season. Those that tasted them considered it a very fine grape; it is of good size, sweet, of a dark amber color, and reported to be very early. Coming from about the 44° of north latitude, it would seem suited to our climate; if, when put into cultivation, such should prove to be the case, and that the fruit equals the specimens and proves to be as early as represented, it cannot fail to be considered a great, if not the greatest acquisition. Allen's Hybrid, raised for the first time, it is believed, in the open air, was exhibited

perfectly ripe, on 12th of September, by Messrs. Strong & Spooner. That it ripened perfectly in the open air, so early, was an event of some interest, because the only doubt that has existed with respect to the claims of this variety to be placed in the very first rank, if not at the head of the list of out-door grapes, has been in reference to its hardiness and fitness for out-door culture. Although further proof may be necessary to conclusively decide the question, yet the experience of the past year, as far as one year can, seems to solve this doubt. About the great excellence of the variety there has never been but one opinion; it is certainly a most delicious grape in sweetness and richness, though of a different flavor, rivalling the Grizzly Frontignan.

To go back to a period not more remote than that of the formation of this Society; at that time, the only out-door grapes of any value then possessed were the Isabella and Catawba, both fine grapes, but both so late in arriving at maturity that it was rare, and only under favorable circumstances, that either, and especially the last, became perfectly ripe in this vicinity. With a greater knowledge of the subject, and a better system of pruning and cultivation, these varieties are now more frequently produced in a perfect state than formerly; but at the time referred to it might properly be said, that, from being so late, the Isabella only rarely, and the Catawba never attained here to perfect ripeness. To these two was soon added the Diana, that, being of good quality and ripening earlier, was an acquisition. After a time, the subject attracting attention, endeavors were made at an improvement in this fruit by raising new varieties from seed, that, constantly prosecuted, have, it must be allowed, been attended with great success. One of the first evidences of the success to be afterwards attained, was the production of the Concord, and subsequently of the Hartford Prolific. Neither of these varieties was in quality any improvement on the Isabella, on the contrary they were decidedly inferior to that variety, but the first being of large size and much beauty, and the last named very early in ripening, they were welcomed, as tending to show that an improvement might be expected if the means to obtain it were resolutely pursued. At a somewhat later period the Union Village was brought into notice by Mr. E. A. Brackett, and its introduction constituted another era in grape culture.

To attempt to relate step by step all the stages of the advance that has been made in the endeavors at improvement of hardy grapes, would require more time and labor than can be given to it; it is sufficient to say, that the endeavor has been so crowned with success, that instead of having, as was the case but a few years since, only such acid imperfectly ripened grapes that it was performing a penance, rather than procuring a satisfaction, to eat them, there is now the Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, the Iona, and Adirondac. Truly the improvement has been wonderful; the advance from the Concord and Hartford Prolific, to the Delaware and Allen's Hybrid, to say

nothing of the Iona and Adirondac, as yet but imperfectly known, is one that once would hardly have been hoped for, certainly not expected.

Mr. W. C. Strong has long entertained and expressed the opinion, that hardy grapes for the supply of the market could be profitably cultivated, and has with his associate, Mr. Spooner, been attempting it on an extensive scale. Thus far, the experiment has been satisfactory. Mr. Strong has been kind enough to furnish the following account of his method of cultivation, that cannot be otherwise than highly appreciated, as giving the views and opinions of a gentleman of much mental culture and great skill and experience in horticulture. Mr. Strong says, "You will recollect that I have differed from the majority of the Fruit Committee in years past, in regard to the practicability of growing grapes for the market in our State. I am inclined to comply with your request to state my method of training, since the request may be construed as a partial admission that my experiment is a success. At the outset I started in the belief that our winters are too severe for the vine. Not that the cane is often killed outright, but it is frequently and seriously injured, and almost invariably the vitality is so perceptibly affected by a full exposure to the cold, that protection must be regarded as an absolute rule, as a *sine qua non* for vineyard culture. Boards, mats, boughs, hay, leaves, and other such materials are used for winter covering. But these are more or less expensive, they require considerable labor, and harbor mice that are very apt to spoil the vine. Above all, these materials are not a perfect protection. Trailing the vine upon the ground in a line with the rows, and covering with soil, is the simplest, cheapest and most perfect protection. It is beautiful to see how supple and full of life the canes are after such a winter's sleep. They start with, and maintain a vigor that not only increases the size, but also materially hastens the time of ripening the fruit.

"I allude to this subject of winter protection, in connection with the method of training, because I would make every method bend to the rule of bending the cane to the ground in the fall. The Thomery method may be admirable for sunny France, and has been admirably drawn out in a series of 'Thirty-nine Articles,' more or less, for America, but I very much doubt its practical value for New England, at least. As your limits require me to be brief, I cannot enter into particulars, but will only state what my experiences teaches to be the best conditions.

"The best position is a steep side hill, sloping south. For short jointed varieties, that do not have large and luxuriant foliage, the Delaware for example, training to a trellis is probably the cheapest and best method. The rows may be six feet apart, and the vines the same distance in the row. The posts for the trellis may be fifteen feet apart, and six feet in height above ground. Wire is cheaper, neater and more durable than lattice. Five wires will be found quite sufficient for a trellis of this height. The first wire running eighteen inches from the ground. In the spring, when the vines are uncovered, about April 1st, instead of tying the canes perpendicularly to

the trellis, let it slant obliquely at an angle of 45°. Two advantages result from this, the tendency of the sap to the top of the vine is considerably checked, and also the vine is in an easy position to be bent to the ground again in the fall. The trellis should run east and west, in order that the morning and evening sun may shine through the rows, and yet the foliage may shade the ground when the sun is in the meridian. This method for short jointed varieties with rather thin foliage. But there is danger that trellises of this height and distance, covered with the luxuriant foliage of some of our native varieties, will prevent a free circulation of air; dampness, mould, mildew, black rot and barrenness, are the natural consequences. The evil may be remedied to an extent by increasing the distance of the trellis. Yet I am inclined to think that for such long jointed kinds as the Concord, a more free circulation may be obtained, and a greater check to upward growth be given, by training each vine spirally to posts from six to eight feet high. The advantages of this method are very considerable, but too apparent to require mentioning. Three objections stand against it. First—It is considerably more expensive to procure and plant good sized durable posts for each vine; yet if the plan is decidedly better, the objection is answered. Second—The want of support for the laterals and the fruit, is an evil. It can be obviated to a considerable extent by bending the laterals, and supporting the fruit when found necessary with a tie to the cane; still this is never so simple and easy as on a trellis.

"In regard to the third objection, that when the vines become old and stiff it may prove difficult to uncoil and bend to the ground for covering, my experience will not allow me to speak positively. Of course, it will be a more difficult work than by the former method, and will require to be done very carefully, and upon warm days when the wood is flexible. With care I do not doubt it may be done until the cane becomes of such an age and stiffness as to require renewal for its own good.

"Confining myself strictly to the subject given, 'my method of training the vine' which does not include even summer pinching or fall pruning, I believe I have said all which I have to say. In return, let me ask you the question which I have so often asked you before. If our fences, fields, and woods of Massachusetts are so spontaneously supplied with luxuriant native vines, in such excess of most other kinds of wild fruit, why, in the name of reason, why may we not expect by cultivation to obtain extensive plantations producing an abundance of good table fruit? How few wild peach, or plum, or cherry, or even pear trees, do we find in comparison with the grape? Yet, in contrast, how few cultivated vines in comparison with pears?"

There are two or three varieties of apples, that have now been for some years in cultivation, to which it is felt that the attention of the Society may be asked, as being worthy of notice. Among such is the Washington, an apple of large size, great beauty, and fine quality, that, as an autumn apple,

has few superiors; besides that, the tree is hardy and vigorous. It has been fruited as far north as the Crawford Farm, near the Crawford's Notch. This apple was introduced in this vicinity, in the fall of 1854, by Mr. Daniel T. Curtis, who exhibited specimens of it that year, at the Annual Exhibition of the Society, where they were greatly admired; and in the spring of 1855, more than one hundred trees of the variety were sold by Mr. Curtis. It promises to be an excellent market fruit. Another apple, that it is believed will prove worthy of a general and extended cultivation, is the Northern Spy, a well known variety, and universally acknowledged to be of great excellence. When first introduced, it was feared that this apple might not succeed in this State, but thus far, any misgivings felt, do not seem to be confirmed by results of the attempts at its cultivation. The tree seems hardy and vigorous, and specimens of its fruit have been exhibited fully equalling in size and beauty any brought from New York. The tree grows very thick in the top, and needs much thinning of the branches.

Late last spring, some specimens of the Red Russet were exhibited, that were perfectly sound, as crisp, juicy and high flavored as they could have been at any period of the season. The tree of this variety is hardy and vigorous, and, for those who wish a very late keeping apple, it is thought to be a desirable kind; it comes from Hampton, New Hampshire, where it originated.

An assertion, before made on a like occasion, is here repeated, that in giving an account of a new fruit, including sometimes an estimate of its quality, it is not intended by so doing to express any opinion as to its merit; that is, any decided positive opinion, but on the contrary to expressly refrain from so doing. A conclusion arrived at from a first trial of a new fruit, could be but little relied on, and of but little value. All that is meant, by such estimate, is to give the impression produced by a single trial, an impression that might become fixed by further examination, but that, also, might very probably be essentially modified, perhaps wholly changed. It would be a very hasty proceeding to form a decided opinion with respect to a new fruit, that is, its adaptation to general cultivation, from one or even two or three examinations of it; depending, as this adaptation does, not only on the quality of the fruit, but on the properties of the tree, as vigor, hardiness and other properties, all of which can only be ascertained by a thorough trial, and frequently by a somewhat protracted experience. With some fruits, as, for instance, seedling pears in their first years of production, it is impossible to arrive at correct conclusions as to their ultimate value, in any other mode than by a long trial, for such frequently change materially, in these first years of bearing, sometimes with age improving, frequently enlarging in size, and occasionally altering their period of maturity. Now, a judgment formed under circumstances exposed to such contingencies would be of no value, and should not be promulgated. It is doubtless a fact, within the recollection of every one who has been engaged in

cultivating pears, and interested in trying the new varieties, that in many instances sorts, announced as possessing every desirable property, and that at first seemed to warrant by the quality of their fruit the encomiums that had been bestowed upon them, have yet after a few years of trial been found of no value, in a great measure been dropped from cultivation, and are not now to be found, unless it may be in some large collections. This has arisen perhaps either from the circumstance that such, when first introduced, had not become fixed in their qualities, and subsequently deteriorated, or what is more probable, that it was ascertained upon trial, that such were lacking in some essential requisite that could not be otherwise ascertained.

The pear Elize d'Heyst, when first produced in Belgium, was a delicious fruit, but could never be ripened afterwards, and its propagation was abandoned, the Madame Elize being introduced in its place. The Beurre d'Aremberg, for many years even, kept its place at the head of the list of winter pears, and was universally recommended, but on a thorough trial it failed, owing apparently to some defect in the constitution of the tree; a liability to canker, a want of vigor that unfits it for general use, is injurious to the quality of the fruit, and that is causing it to rapidly disappear from cultivation. The only safe rule for beginners, or for those engaged in cultivating pears extensively, with a view to profit, is to confine themselves in their selection of varieties to the sorts that have been thoroughly proved, to such as that not only have received the award of merit from individual amateurs, but such as are marked with the stamp of public approbation as evidenced by the sale and demand for them in the market.

It is not very many years now, since what might properly be considered as a species of mania prevailed, among some cultivators of the pear in this vicinity; indeed the disease cannot now be said to have wholly exhausted itself; its manifestation being the attempt to bring together in one collection all the varieties of this fruit, of which there was any account, leaving out of course, such as were known from the decrepitude of age, or other cause, to be worthless, and that had by common consent been abandoned. No sooner was a new pear announced, with a high sounding name, sometimes with, sometimes without even any representation of its qualities, than every effort was made to procure it, distance or cost creating no impediment. The result of such efforts were sometimes very successful, leading to the introduction of new sorts that constitute the most esteemed varieties now in cultivation, at others, causing bitter disappointment; often it was found that the meritorious attributes assigned to the novelty were but a lure to the unwary, sometimes that it was an old possession under a different guise, even to the extent that an old acquaintance proved to have been of no value, transferred from America, and having undergone a new baptism, was returned from Europe as a new variety of unsurpassed excellence. So many are the new varieties of pears that have been originated during the past twenty years; so many die out with the announcement of their birth; so

many prove not to be of sufficient value to lead to their propagation and dissemination beyond the place of their origin, that to succeed, in the full attainment of the object described as aimed at, was simply an impossibility. Yet was there made a very considerable approach toward such attainment; for the different varieties of this fruit embraced in the large collections around Boston, where such have been, or are now in the process of being proved, may be counted almost by thousands, many hundred different sorts being to be found in more than one of such collections.

To those afflicted, this "mania" has not been particularly favorable, certainly in a pecuniary point of view, but even they by yielding to its impulses have obtained for themselves an object of interesting occupation, while to others, its gratification has been not only harmless, but exceedingly beneficial. For these great collections of varieties constitute, as it were, a school of instruction, where the qualities of the different sorts may be thoroughly tested, where the habits of the tree of each variety, its form, mode of growth, vigor, hardiness, bearing, and all properties appertaining to it, that are of interest to growers, and important for their guidance in its cultivation, may be carefully studied.

But as, in the long lists of pears which crowd the nurserymen's catalogues, a comparatively very small number prove on trial to be of value, and a still smaller adapted in this climate to a general and extended cultivation; if those who, in the indulgence of a very innocent gratification, have been the means of bringing together the different varieties so that their true qualities may be ascertained, are entitled to be considered as having performed a public benefit, how much more should those, who should devote themselves to the work of studying and making known the properties of the different sorts, and who firmly and unsparingly, after having formed a careful and deliberate judgment, should recommend to cultivators the rejection of all such as do not possess some peculiar merit, be deemed public benefactors. The attainment of this end has, in some countries, been thought an object worthy of governmental assistance; in our own this is not to be expected, and, if ever arrived at, it can only be by voluntary contributions to the fund of general knowledge by societies or individuals.

That this is not a matter of trifling consequence seems a necessary inference from the fact, that the raising of pears for the market is one of the main reliances of those who devote themselves to horticultural occupations, now a somewhat numerous class, for a support, and that to such it is important that they should occupy their time and means only with what will afford the best and most adequate returns. For this a proper selection of varieties is an indispensable requisite, and a knowledge of those that are such, of essential importance.

In view, then, of the facts that the cultivation of the pear is very general in this vicinity, that it is so much an object of interest, and that new cultivators are frequently greatly at a loss to know what kinds to select for their purpose,

it is doubtful if any greater field for usefulness in horticultural practice can be found than that afforded by a careful study of, and thorough scrutiny into, the peculiar characteristics of each variety, both of the tree and fruit, with a view to making public the result of such study and scrutiny. A devotion of themselves to this object, on the part of those competent to the task, would tend greatly to the public good and their own credit. Its publication might be in catalogue form, alphabetically arranged, for the convenience of reference, divided into summer, autumn, and winter varieties; it should point out the peculiar features of each variety, and classify each according to its merits in comparison with some acknowledged standard, under different heads; as, for instance, of very good, good, and indifferent or worthless; at the same time point out such as are adapted to orchard or general culture, and those which are better suited to the purpose of the amateur; indicating, also, the varieties that succeed or do not succeed on quince stocks. Could this Society, in an endeavor to carry out the objects for which it was instituted, in any more effectual way subserve such purposes than by undertaking a work of this kind? It need not be an expensive undertaking, and for the cost, whatever it was, it would very probably be reimbursed by a sale of copies; for a work of the kind supposed, if properly executed, and published under the auspices and sanction of this Society, would at once take its place as a standard authority upon all matters of pomology of which it treated, and would supersede all of a like character. If undertaken by the Society, the work must necessarily be executed by a committee, to be very carefully selected from among those most competent and of large experience, whose members should be of habits of very thorough observation, of quick appreciation, sound judgment, cautious and conscientious in arriving at conclusions, and by their character and position placed above the slightest taint of suspicion of being influenced in their action by any selfish or interested motive. A work of this kind, executed by such hands, and published with such sanction, would be of great value to all cultivators of the pear, and indispensable to all beginners, and to those of little experience. This suggestion is not entirely new, though it is believed to have never before been brought to the notice of the Society, but it has been, years since, an occasional subject of conversation among a few of its older members. Then it was agreed that the time had not arrived for such an attempt, that there was not sufficient experience to warrant it. At this time the state of things is very different; there is the accumulations of knowledge derived from a further experience of some twenty years, and numerous varieties then unknown have been tested.

That a proper selection of varieties will mainly contribute to pecuniary success in the growing of pears, has been again and again asserted. So strong is the conviction of the importance of this selection, that upon it, more than upon any other one cause, will, it is believed, depend success or the entire failure of the enterprise. And yet to make such selection, is, to the beginner, a matter of no little difficulty. Suppose that, confused by the long

list of names borne on the nurseryman's catalogue, he seeks relief from his embarrassment by asking advice of experienced growers in his vicinity. If he wishes to extend his collection so as to embrace more than some half dozen varieties, he will find himself not much less at a loss, so contradictory will be the opinions that he will hear expressed. And this will arise, not from any desire to withhold information, or unwillingness to give advice, but simply from a difference of opinion with regard to the different varieties; one grower condemning that which another may recommend, and vice versa. Probably all experienced growers of the pear would, with if not perfect at least near unanimity, recommend a few kinds as being every way desirable; as, for instance, the Bartlett, the Seckel, the Louise Bonne de Jersey, the Urbaniste, the Marie Louise, the Beurre d'Anjou, and perhaps a few others. But the moment an attempt is made to extend the list, a difference of opinion is manifested. Now this difference is believed to be mainly owing to two causes, one of which is a natural peculiarity of taste, that leads one man to give the preference to a very sweet pear, and another to a subacid, but that is principally owing to the want of a thorough acquaintance with the peculiar characteristics of the different varieties. A pear is tasted and unanimously decided to be a delicious fruit, thought worthy of a general cultivation, and recommended accordingly, when, in fact, there may be some inherent defect in the variety that renders it worthless; and those who did and those who did not know of such defect, would give very contradictory advice with respect to growing it. The Van Mons Leon le Clerc in a perfect state, as occasionally produced, is a fine pear, and yet the tree is so diseased and cankered that the variety has become an outcast, and an opinion formed from seeing the fruit would be very different from that growing out of a thorough acquaintance with the variety.

Now a work, as above suggested, executed in the manner supposed, and published with the sanction of the Society, would tend to relieve many perplexities, and its opinions be received as authoritative decisions. Perhaps it may be said, that the same difference of opinion that is supposed to exist with growers, with respect to the different kinds of pears, would be likely to exhibit itself in a committee that might undertake the labor of preparing this supposed work; but that could hardly be, because, except so far as arising from a difference of taste, a matter of but little account, the cause of such difference of opinion, the want of a perfect acquaintance with the particular subject of it, would not exist. When the same evidence in relation to a particular subject is placed before the unbiassed judgment, it can scarcely fail to produce on all the same effect and secure unanimity of opinion.

The profit to be derived from the growing of pears, will, under favorable circumstances, and with the most judicious management, afford but a moderate remuneration for the capital employed and labor bestowed, and it is only by judicious management that this moderate return for labor and capital can be expected. It behooves, then, all who are commencing this enterprise, to avail

themselves of every means tending to insure a propitious result, and to take advantage of the experience of their predecessors, whether manifested in success or failure. Any, who, induced by the glowing accounts sometimes given of the great profits attending it, shall enter upon the pursuit without adopting the means necessary to succeed, will probably rue the failure of unreasonable expectations.

Besides the difficulty of making a proper selection of varieties, there is, in relation to pear culture, another embarrassment that sometimes meets the beginner at the threshold; that is, to decide what stocks are best suited to his purpose—the pear being cultivated as standards on their own roots and as dwarfs on quince stocks. The expediency of cultivating the pear as dwarfs on quince stocks, is at present less a matter of controversy than it once was, yet has that controversy not wholly ceased, as is evidenced by articles that occasionally appear in the horticultural periodicals in reference to it; and while the expediency of the practice is in most cases generally admitted, there are yet some by whom it is wholly condemned. At first it would seem that this was a subject upon which there could be no question, that the pear must be the most suitable stock for the pear; and that the use of the quince for the purpose, could only be justifiable under certain exceptional circumstances. Yet in practice this is found not to be the case. That, though some few kinds of pears will not succeed upon the quince, that the greater part do so; fortunately including among such as do succeed most of the most esteemed varieties, while there are some that seem completely to assimilate with that stock, and whose fruit when so grown is superior to that of the same variety when grown on the pear. The quince as a stock for the pear has long been in general use in Belgium and in France, and is being more and more extensively used for that purpose in this country. Where there is ample space the beginner, and even the experienced grower, will probably best solve the question, and most to their satisfaction, by adopting both modes of cultivation; in planting, set a portion of their trees as standards on the pear stocks, and a portion as dwarfs on quince, but when the space to be appropriated to this culture is limited in extent, particularly if much variety in kinds is thought desirable, the exclusive use of dwarfs upon quince stocks will, it is believed, afford altogether the most satisfactory results. Upon quince stocks the trees never attain a large size, and if properly treated can be kept in a very compact form; they thus can be set much nearer together, than if upon their own roots, and thus tend to protect each other from the injurious effects of high winds. So planted, a given space of ground will, it is believed, produce as great a weight of fruit as if set with trees on their own roots; and, coming sooner into bearing, the pecuniary results of this mode of cultivation will, it is thought, be fully as satisfactory, if not more so. Other advantages attending the use of quince as a stock for the pear are, that the trees being small and compact they can be managed much more easily, and with less expense in training and pruning the trees, and in thinning and gathering the

fruit; while, the trees being low, the fruit is less exposed to the danger of being blown off and injured. There are, it is thought, really but two objections to its adoption, one is that the quince is subject to the attacks of the borer, and this may be in a great part if not wholly obviated by, in planting, setting the tree, that which should always be done, so deep that the junction of the graft and the stock should be, after the earth is levelled, about two inches below the surface. The other objection, that the quince is a much less long lived tree than the pear, is not so capable perhaps as the other of a complete refutation, yet, as experience has proved that it is sufficiently long lived for all practical purposes, it is not considered that this objection if valid is entitled to much of any consideration, or should be allowed to have much weight in deciding the question. Admitting that the pear in its natural condition is a much longer lived tree than the quince, yet it will be contended that the pear as cultivated has ceased to be in this natural condition, but that by long cultivation, constant reproduction by seedlings, or some other cause, the character of the tree has become materially changed; that, instead of a slow, it has become a tree of rapid growth, that its wood is less close and compact in its texture, that it comes earlier into fruit, and its natural life is of much shorter duration. While in its normal condition the pear may be a much longer lived tree than the quince, yet, in its cultivated state, it may be questioned if it has very much the advantage in this particular. At least it is not difficult to find instances of pears upon the quince that have lasted for near half a century, and it is a fact of personal experience that a Louise Bonne de Jersey, upon the quince, has continued for more than twenty-five years to produce fruit, showing now no signs of a want of vigor, or any indications that it may not yet continue, for many years to come, to do so, while pear trees on their own roots contiguous to it, and of not very much greater age, give unmistakable evidence of old age and decay. Instances, it is true, are occasionally stated of a want of success in raising pears upon the quince, and the facts stated are not to be doubted or questioned; but these instances of failure, as it is believed, arise not from any inherent difficulty or defect in the thing itself, but from some unfortunate fortuitous combination of circumstances, as an unsuitable soil, bad exposure, or improper treatment; and, it is thought, that the expediency of this mode of culture for the pear is amply sustained by the weight of evidence in its favor, the results of the experience of those that have adopted it, and may be safely recommended.

In cultivating pears as dwarfs, the training and pruning the tree is by no means an unimportant part of the matter, it should commence with the young plant at an early age, and be afterwards regulary pursued until the attainment of its object. The form usually adopted for the tree, unless trained to a wall, is that known as the Pyramidal, but that might be more properly called the Conical. The training should commence when the plant is but one year old from the bud; the leading shoot should then be shortened to a length of about eighteen inches, in order to force it to throw out side shoots

near the bottom ; these and the leading shoots should again afterwards be yearly shortened, so that when the tree attains its full size, it may appear as a regular cone, gradually decreasing in size from the bottom to the top, becoming when filled with its fruit, a beautiful object. A neglect of the proper training or forming the tree, may perhaps sometimes account for a failure in this mode of cultivation with those who object to it, this want of success. If the young plant is neglected and left to assume the form it pleases, it may take that of a branching spreading head, with a long naked stem, affording a powerful leverage to be operated upon by high winds striking the bushy top to the uprooting or bending down the tree, or some other equally unfavorable form. This is not felt to be the proper place to attempt to give instruction with respect to the rearing or training of trees further than by this brief outline; by the uninformed, the necessary information can readily be obtained, by reference to treatises on the subject by various authors, or to the experience of their neighbors—among the first named of these means of supplying information, to a little work, by Mr. Rivers of Sawbridgeworth, entitled the "Miniature Fruit Garden"—as containing useful directions, and many valuable suggestions in relation to this subject.

A mode of training dwarf pear trees, so far as is known unique in itself and peculiar to its inventor, has been adopted by one of the most extensive and most skilful cultivators of them in this vicinity, who, as often as any other grower, has succeeded in bearing away from his competitors the first prizes at our annual exhibitions; an associate, and long an honored and trusted officer of this Society, in a situation of much responsibility; that, from the success that has attended it, should, as an act of justice to him, and for the benefit of its members, be brought particularly to the notice of the Society. The method referred to being that invented and practised by Captain William R. Austin of Dorchester. Captain Austin trains his trees, as he calls it himself, in a wine-glass form; they have a naked stem about two feet in length, that then divides into four or five main limbs, also trained uprightly; from these main limbs, as fast as they appear, all side growth is at once removed, that by this means are converted into fruit spurs, and the fruit being borne on these spurs directly on the main limb, such being upright, easily support the weight, and the necessity of tying up or supporting the limbs to prevent being broken or weighed down by the fruit as when borne on the side shoots, is avoided. Captain Austin is the inventor of this method of training standard dwarf pears, at least no one else is known who pursues it; it seems to be in principle the same as that known as the Cordon Method, being that adopted and applied by the Rev. T. Collings Brehaut, at the gardens of Richmond House, Guernsey, to peach trees, on walls, and described as follows:—

"The trees have each three leaders laid in at an angle of forty-five degrees, the spurs and successive growth on these spurs are slowly pinched in during summer; as soon as six leaves are developed on any shoot, these are pinched down to three; succeeding growth pinched in to two and one leaf respec-

tively, the whole resembling a thick cord of leaves, shoots and fruit, whence the name cordon." This mode is reported to be so successful, that, with Mr. Brehaut on the trees on the back wall, the peaches average three to each square foot. As Capt. Austin adopted his method of training his pear trees without any knowledge of that of Mr. Brehaut, indeed, as is presumed, long prior thereto, he is as justly as any one entitled to the credit of the discovery, and it would be but paying a graceful tribute to his skill to identify him therewith, and thereby perpetuate a remembrance of the fact, by naming it the Austin Method. When Captain Austin first announced his method, and exhibited the trees that had been subjected to the treatment, doubts were expressed as to its value, and misgivings were indulged as to its permanent results; it has now however stood the test of more than fifteen years' experience, and whatever doubts may have once existed must have long since vanished in the presence of so brilliant success as has constantly attended its practice.

The pruning and forming of standard trees on their own roots, does not always receive the attention that the importance of it demands. Such trees are often neglected, until attention to them becomes absolutely necessary, and then the operations required are frequently conducted without any regard to established principles, or ultimate results, the consequence being ill-formed and unsightly trees. There are some pear trees that of themselves naturally take a regular symmetrical form, as the Urbaniste and Seckel; but there are others so straggling and diffuse in their growth, like the Rostiezer and Winter Nelis, that they can only be made to take a tolerable shape, by a free use of the knife, and close cutting back or shortening of the limbs. With standards, as with dwarfs, the pruning and shaping should commence with the young plant and receive regular and continued attention; in this way the removal of large limbs never becomes necessary, an operation that rarely can be performed on a pear tree without serious, if not permanent injury. The pear tree is, it may be said, impatient of the knife, and it may be laid down as a rule that in pruning it no instrument should be used larger or more powerful than a pruning knife; a rule easily to be obeyed provided the operation begins with the early years of the young plant, but when the young tree has been neglected until it has acquired a thick head, body not properly balanced, with limbs crossing each other in all directions, the use of the saw has to be called into free requisition in the attempt to remedy the consequences of early neglect.

Grafting of pear trees is a process of easy performance and safe application, from which the tree soon recovers when it has been skilfully performed; it is one to which all must be subjected, except in some rare instances where the seedling plant is found to produce valuable fruits. It had better be performed on the young tree, when the stock is not more than an inch or two in diameter, but can be delayed until the limbs of the tree become sufficiently large, though to do so is generally to the injury of its symmetry. Sometimes the

grafting of more than one variety upon the same tree is attempted, but this is a vicious practice, and should be carefully avoided. The different varieties of the pear differ so essentially in their habits, growth, and vigor, some being upright, some diffuse, some strong, and others feeble, that to graft more than one variety on the same stock is almost to insure that the strong will stifle the weak, or if not, that at all events a most unsightly tree will be the result.

Although grafting is an operation easy and safe in its application, yet there is a limit to its practice in repeating it more than twice upon the same tree. A tree once grafted may be regrafted with a different variety with perhaps a reasonable expectation of success; but if this second grafting is not satisfactory in its results the operation cannot, it is believed, be performed a third time without being, in the end, very unsatisfactory in its consequences, and it would be, in most cases, a matter of personal preference to dig up a tree that has been twice grafted, supplying its place with another, to attempt grafting for the third time. The graft and the stock both, perhaps, exercise mutually some influence the one upon the other, and it would probably be desirable that both should be of the same general character; this however it would be always difficult and often impossible to ascertain, and consequently, must be, as it generally is, disregarded, the strong being grafted on the weak and the weak on the strong, haphazard. So far as a slight personal observation justifies the forming an opinion, it is believed that, so far as the character of the tree is concerned, a much greater influence is exercised upon the stock by the graft, than upon the graft by the stock; that a graft of a strong growing, vigorous variety, placed upon a feeble stock, will very probably make in the end a vigorous tree, while a scion of a feeble growing variety, grafted on a vigorous stock, will be very likely to dwarf and make stunted the stock. In some instances a want of congeniality between the graft and stock, and consequently evil consequences thereof that have come under notice, has been strikingly manifested; indeed, in the cases alluded to, tending to show a want of congeniality between the graft and any stock. The Cross Pear, naturally of a feeble growth and habit, repeatedly grafted and budded upon the limbs of strong growing thrifty trees, has invariably so dwarfed and made unthrifty the trees upon which it was grafted, after a year or two of growth, that they became of no value. And in a still more striking manner the Collins Pear, grafted on the limbs of a healthy long established tree, after growing for a year or two, not only ceased to thrive, but actually killed, at first the limbs on which it was grafted, and eventually the whole tree. If this was an isolated instance, the supposition would be that the defect was in the stock, and that the failure of the stock caused the perishing of the grafts, not that the grafts killed the stock; but as the same result has happened in repeated instances on different trees, this supposition is rendered improbable, and facts go to prove, in the case of the Collins Pear, such a want of congeniality, between its grafts and the stocks on which it was tried, as to kill

the stocks. Fortunately as the Collins is a fine pear, it is said, that grafted on young stocks near the ground, to grow vigorously, and that the operation is attended with no ill effects. In this statement, it is intended to merely state facts of actual occurrence without any attempt to theorize respecting them.

There is one other subject connected with pear culture that it may not be thought out of place here to refer to as briefly as possible, and that relates to the renovation or attempts at renovation of old trees. This is sometimes recommended, and instances of success in so doing given, various processes being advised as tending to produce the wished result, as scraping the trunk and limbs to remove the moss and rough bark, the digging of a trench around the tree to be filled up with a composition of bones, ashes, and peat, in given proportions, or other methods. This may be all very well, and some good may be the result, but while it is not intended to in the least call in question individual instances of success that may be given, yet it is nevertheless believed that generally all attempts in the direction stated will prove futile, and that those who make the attempt will have little but their labor for their pains. Youth or vigor once lost by age cannot be regained, whether the subjects of the attempt are animals or vegetables. So too, the grafting of aged trees of worthless varieties with better kinds, in their limbs, is sometimes advised, and when performed may result in giving for a year or two a crop of good fruit; but if more than a temporary success from the process is anticipated, disappointment will probably be its result. So far as has been noticed, grafts inserted in the limbs of aged trees grow and thrive for a few years, but then begin to fail, suckers are thrown out from the limbs, and, unless the tree dies, the grafts perish, and the original worthless variety regains the ascendancy.

No doubt it may be true, that when pear trees have lost their vigor, or even become stunted and feeble from improper management, from growing in thick sward on grass ground, or from a want of nourishment, and even, too, when the cause of the evil is the improper condition of the soil, that the application of proper remedies may correct it, that the digging up the grass and loosening the soil to admit the influence of air and heat, applying manure, draining the ground, or other proper measures, may restore health and vigor, and should be adopted. But where the evil is the result of old age or disease, remedies are believed to be of but little use, and it is thought that it will generally be found more satisfactory in results, and more economical in practice, to grub up these aged or sick trees and supply their place with young and healthy ones, than to attempt to restore those that, do what may be done, will still prove but cumberers of the ground.

Before concluding, the present opportunity is improved to state, what perhaps should have been before said in another connection, that it is thought that growers will find it much more profitable to cultivate those varieties of pears whose fruit ripens in September and October, than those ripening later.

Experience proves that the fruit, in these two months, can be sold then much more readily and at better prices than later in the season; then the demand falls off very sensibly, and it is difficult to sell any but a few of superior quality by the dozen, though it is true, for such, a large price may be obtained.

These remarks must now be brought to a close, they are already more extended than perhaps will be thought justifiable; if so, it is hoped that an excuse for such trespass will be found in this, that the present is the only opportunity in the year for the Committee to bring to the attention of the Society, such considerations as may to them seem important or worthy of notice.

As all the duties imposed on the Committee by their election have been, as is believed, performed, with the official announcement of the awards of the premiums made by them, that is hereunto subjoined, their labors now are brought to a termination.

JOSEPH S. CABOT, *Chairman.*

Boston, December 19, 1863.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR FRUITS DURING THE SEASON.

For the best and most interesting exhibition of Fruits during the season, the Lowell Plate, not awarded, valued at, . . $15 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 10 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine, . . . 8 00

Apples.—For the best twelve Summer Apples, of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, to B. Harrington, . 5 00
For the next best, to G. B. Cordwell, ... 4 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00

For the best twelve Autumn Apples, of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in November, to F. Clapp, . . 5 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett, ... 4 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00

For the best twelve Winter Apples, of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in December, to J. F. C. Hyde, . . 5 00
For the next best, to Asa Clement, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Eustis, ... 3 00

French Premium.—For the best twenty varieties of Apples, to be exhibited on the first Saturday in November, the French Plate, to F. Clapp, ... 20 00
For the next best, the French Plate, not awarded, . . 10 00

Apricots.—For the best twelve of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Blackberries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of one variety, to B. Harrington, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Francis Dana, ... 1 00

Cherries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of same variety, to P. S. Stone, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 3 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, ... 2 00

Currants.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of same variety, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00
For the next best, to W. H. Barnes, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

Figs.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to Walker & Co., ... 3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Newhall, . . . 2 00

GOOSEBERRIES.—For the best specimens not less than two boxes of one variety, not awarded, ... $3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

GRAPES.—For the best specimens grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not less than three varieties of two bunches of each variety, to R. W. Turner, . . 8 00
For the next best, to M. H. Simpson, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 4 00
For the best specimens grown under glass, subsequently to the third Saturday in July, three varieties of two bunches each, to R. W. Turner, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Augustus Torrey, ... 5 00
For the next best, to R. S. Rogers, ... 4 00
For the best specimens of Native Grapes, not less than six bunches of each variety, to C. E. Grant, ... 6 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Strong & Spooner, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Hervey Davis, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Francis Dana, ... 2 00

MELONS.—For the best Muskmelon grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the best Muskmelon open culture, on or before the third Saturday in September, to E. M. Richards, . . 2 00
For the best Watermelon, on or before the third Saturday in September, not awarded, ... 2 00

NECTARINES.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

PEACHES.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, to C. S. Holbrook, ... 6 00
For the next best, to C. S. Holbrook, ... 5 00
For the next best, to J. W. Turner, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the best twelve specimens of one variety, open culture, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

PEARS.—For the best twelve Summer Pears of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, to H. Vandine, . 5 00
For the next best, to P. R. L. Stone, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Wm. Bacon, ... 3 00

For the best twelve Autumn Pears of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in November, to Hervey Davis,	$6 00
For the next best, to R. W. Ames,	5 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett,	4 00
For the next best, to E. H. Luke,	3 00
For the best twelve Winter Pears of one variety, on or before the first Saturday in December, to J. B. Loomis,	8 00
For the next best, to W. P. Butterfield,	6 00
For the next best, to J. F. Allen,	5 00
For the next best, to A. J. Dean,	4 00
PLUMS.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to Wm. Bacon,	4 00
For the next best, to Thomas Hastings,	3 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine,	2 00
QUINCES.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
RASPBERRIES.—For the best specimens not less than three boxes of the same variety, to J. W. Foster,	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00
STRAWBERRIES.—For the best display, during the season, not awarded,	10 00
For the best collection shown at one time, not less than four varieties, not awarded,	6 00
For the best two boxes of Hovey's Seedling, not awarded,	4 00
For the best two boxes of Triomphe de Gand, to J. W. Foster,	4 00
For the best two boxes of La Constante, to J. C. Park,	4 00
For the best two boxes of Jenny Lind, to J. W. Foster,	4 00
For the best two boxes of Boston Pine, not awarded,	4 00
For the best two boxes of Downer's Prolific, not awarded,	4 00
For the best two boxes of any sort, to J. W. Foster,	4 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

Lucy Bowditch, for Figs,	$1 00
G. Gilbert, for Quinces,	1 00
F. Tudor, for Grapes,	2 00
J. F. Allen, for collections,	5 00
Josiah Newhall, for Apples,	1 00
Strong & Spooner, for Native Grapes—collection,	10 00
Austin J. Roberts, for Peaches,	1 00
J. V. Worthington, for Isabella Grapes,	1 00
E. H. Eldridge, for Peaches, pot culture,	2 00

PRIZES FOR FRUITS AWARDED DURING THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

APPLES.—For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, the Lyman Plate, to Frederick Clapp,	$20 00
For the next best, to Asa Clement,	15 00
For the next best, not awarded,	12 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded,	12 00
For the next best, not awarded,	10 00
For the next best, to James Eustis,	8 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, to John Gilbert,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to J. W. Foster,	6 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	5 00
For the next best, to W. W. Wheildon,	4 00
For the best dish, twelve specimens of one variety, to Frederick Clapp,	5 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	4 00
For the next best, to James A. Stetson,	3 00
For the next best, to Asa Clement,	2 00
PEARS.—For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Hervey Davis,	25 00
For the next best, to Henry Vandine,	20 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	16 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Josiah Stickney,	15 00
For the next best, to W. R. Austin,	12 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett,	10 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Jacob Nudd,	10 00
For the next best, to John R. Poor,	8 00
For the next best, to Augustus Parker,	6 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to John L. D'Wolf,	6 00
For the next best, to Jacob Eaton,	5 00
For the next best, to Elbridge Wason,	4 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Bartletts, to J. C. Park,	5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Beurre Hardy, not awarded,	5 00

For the best dish of twelve specimens of Seckel, to H. Davis, . $5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Swan's Orange, to G. W. Wilson, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Louise Bonne, to J. R. Poor, 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Urbaniste, to Jacob Nudd, 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Duchesse D'Angouleme, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve Beurre Diel, to Harvey Davis, . 5 00
For the best dish of twelve Beurre d'Anjou, not awarded, . 5 00

Peaches.—For the best collection, not more than four varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded, . . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Plums.—For the best collection of not more than four varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded, . . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Grapes, Foreign.—For the best three bunches Black Hamburg, to W. H. Barnes, ... 5 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of any other black sort, not awarded, 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of Muscat, not awarded, . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of any other white sort, to W. H. Barnes, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best two varieties, two bunches each, to G. W. Harding, 5 00
For the next best, to W. H. Barnes, ... 4 00
For the next best, to R. S. Rogers, ... 3 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, ... 2 00
For the best collection, not less than six varieties, of two bunches each, to Mrs. F. B. Durfee, ... 10 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00

Grapes, Native.—For the best six bunches, Delaware, to Harvey Davis, ... 4 00
For the best six bunches, Diana, to C. M. Atkinson, . . 4 00
For the best six bunches, Isabella, to C. E. Grant, . . 4 00
For the best six bunches, Concord, to Francis Dana, . . 4 00
For the best six bunches, Hartford Prolific, to Strong & Spooner, 4 00
For the best six bunches of any other sort, to Strong & Spooner, 4 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To M. P. Wilder,	for collection of pears,	$10 00
" John Parker,	do.,	5 00
" Samuel Sweetser,	do.,	5 00
" G. B. Wilbur,	do.,	5 00
" George W. Ireland,	do.,	3 00
" Wm. R. Austin,	do.,	3 00
" Samuel N. Grant,	do.,	2 00
" Charles Birchard,	do.,	1 00
" A. Bendeleri,	do.,	1 00
" J. E. Westgate,	do.,	1 00
" J. A. Kenrick,	do.,	1 00
" C. N. Hancock,	do.,	2 00
" James A. Stetson,	do.,	2 00
" Richard S. Rogers,	for Foreign Grapes,	2 00
" J. Croker,	do.,	2 00
" Francis Dana,	do.,	1 00
" J. Comley,	do.,	1 00
" E. A. Brackett,	for Native Grapes,	5 00
" Oliver Bennett,	do.,	2 00
" C. M. Atkinson,	do.,	2 00
" Benj. Davis,	do.,	2 00
" Francis Dana,	do.,	2 00
" Asa Clement,	do.,	2 00
" Charles Rice,	do.,	2 00
" W. H. Harrington,	do.,	2 00
" C. E. Grant,	do.,	2 00
" Strong & Spooner,	do.,	2 00
" C. J. Power,	do.,	1 00
" J. V. Wellington,	do.,	1 00
" H. Vandine,	do.,	1 00
" A. J. L. Cass,	do.,	1 00
" Strong & Spooner,	do.,	3 00
" D. T. Curtis,	do.,	1 00
" C. J. Sprague,	do.,	1 00
" Antone Apple,	do.,	1 00
" J. F. Allen,	do.,	2 00

Amount of Premiums offered at Exhibitions during the Season,			$358 00
" " " at Annual Exhibition,		$437 00	
" reserved for Gratuities, at " "		205 00	
			642 00
			$1000 00
Amount awarded at Weekly Exhibitions in premiums, . .	$252 00		
" " in gratuities, . .	24 00		
		276 00	
" " at Annual Exhibition in premiums, . .	$317 00		
" " in gratuities, . .	82 00		
		399 00	
Whole amount of awards, ...			675 00
Amount of appropriation unexpended, . . .			$325 00

The awards amounting to $675 00, have been made to the following persons :—

Henry Vandine, . .	$36 00	Joseph Breck, . .	$15 00
Frederick Clapp, . .	50 00	Strong & Spooner, .	27 00
Francis Dana, . .	10 00	C. S. Holbrook, . .	11 00
R. W. Ames, . .	5 00	P. R. L. Stone, . .	4 00
Mrs. F. B. Durfee, .	10 00	J. F. Allen, . .	12 00
Bowen Harrington, .	14 00	A. J. Dean, . .	4 00
C. N. Brackett, . .	18 00	J. C. Park, . .	9 00
James Eustis, . .	11 00	Augustus Parker, .	6 00
P. S. Stone, . .	4 00	J. L. De Wolf, . .	6 00
W. H. Barnes, . .	16 00	G. W. Wilson, . .	5 00
Walker & Co., . .	3 00	G. W. Harding, . .	5 00
Josiah Newhall, . .	3 00	C. M. Atkinson, . .	6 00
M. H. Simpson, . .	6 00	J. W. Foster, . .	37 00
Augustus Torrey, .	5 00	R. W. Turner, . .	18 00
R. S. Rogers, . .	9 00	Hervey Davis, . .	48 00
E. M. Richards, . .	2 00	Wm. Bacon, . .	7 00
E. H. Luke, . .	3 00	Thomas Hastings, .	3 00
J. B. Loomis, . .	8 00	Jacob Eaton, . .	5 00
W. P. Butterfield, .	6 00	Elbridge Wason, .	4 00
John Gilbert, . .	8 00	Lucy Bowditch, . .	1 00
W. W. Wheildon, . .	4 00	G. Gilbert, . .	1 00
J. A. Stetson, . .	5 00	Frederick Tudor, .	2 00
Hovey & Co., . .	16 00	Austin J. Roberts, .	1 00
Josiah Stickney, . .	15 00	J. V. Wellington, .	2 00
Wm. R. Austin, . .	15 00	E. H. Eldridge, . .	2 00

Jacob Nudd,	$15 00	M. P. Wilder,	$10 00
J. R. Poor,	13 00	John Parker,	5 00
G. B. Cordwell,	4 00	Samuel Sweetser,	5 00
J. F. C. Hyde,	5 00	G. B. Wilbur,	5 00
Asa Clement,	23 00	George W. Ireland,	3 00
James Nugent,	14 00	Oliver Bennett,	2 00
C. E. Grant,	21 00	Benjamin Davis,	2 00
S. N. Grant,	2 00	Charles Rice,	2 00
Charles Birchard,	1 00	W. H. Harrington,	2 00
A. Bendeleri,	1 00	C. J. Power,	1 00
J. E. Westgate,	1 00	A. J. L. Cass,	1 00
C. N. Hancock,	2 00	Daniel T. Curtis,	1 00
J. Croker,	2 00	C. J. Sprague,	1 00
J. Comley,	1 00	Antone Apple,	1 00
E. A. Brackett,	5 00	John A. Kenrick,	1 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES,

For the Year 1863.

BY DANIEL T. CURTIS, CHAIRMAN.

Since the year 1854, this department, as shown by its records, has been represented by no less than two hundred contributors. During the intervening period there has been a steady increase both in the number and value of contributions, denoting a corresponding degree of progress and interest in the specific branch of culture to which it is devoted.

This period has been one of change as well as of improvement, and marked by the breaking up of old and cherished associations, as well as the formation of new and pleasant ones. While the accession in numbers has been largely of that class of amateur cultivators whose zeal in pushing forward experiments and researches was stimulated by the novelty of the pursuit—thus giving freshness and vigor to the operations of the Society—the veterans, whose early and unaided efforts sustained the interest of this department in its earlier years, have been gradually retiring from the field, content to resign the more active duties of the Association into younger and more ambitious hands.

The past year has been one of general success in nearly every branch of agriculture, and the Society's exhibitions have not been wanting in fine specimens of the esculent vegetable kingdom. It is true, that early in the season there was an apparent tardiness in bringing forward these products at the time appointed for the investigations of the Committee in reference to the award of premiums; but they are happy to say, that this delay was not the result of any lack of interest on the part of contributors, but rather of the protracted drought, followed by copious rains, which retarded the growth and maturity of many early vegetables. These, however, were gathered in greater abundance than expected, at a later period of the season, (which was necessarily a short one for this class of produce,) and the market fairly supplied. Indeed, so pressing was the demand and remunerative the price realized for the early vegetable crops, that many of our most enterprising suburban cultivators could not—with the scarcity of labor required for rapidly developing and marketing their supplies—find time to bestow that attention upon the weekly exhibitions of the Society which they would have been glad to do for the promotion of its interests.

The largely increased and liberal encouragement now given to this branch of vegetable culture, which renders it one of the most lucrative in the scope of husbandry, should, and doubtless will, direct a larger share of attention and systematic effort to the production of early esculents. In order to meet the requirements of the market, in this climate, all the artificial appliances favoring precocious vegetable growth, and for anticipating our tardy spring time,

will be requisite, and perhaps lead to further improvements in the art of hot-bed culture.

Still the Committee cannot say that their efforts have not received due encouragement when it has been in the power of their horticultural friends to coöperate with them. On the contrary, during the past eight years that the chairmanship has devolved upon the undersigned, they have experienced the most gratifying success in commending to the attention of American agriculturists at large the most valuable products of the vegetable kingdom, the results of the most enlightened research in the selection and propagation of varieties, and the most approved modes of cultivation. In discharging their official duties, it has been their aim to encourage the growth only of such as, being of tried and recognized merit, and combining the best possible qualities for general cultivation and culinary purposes, go to make up a fine kitchen garden.

They may remark, in passing, that as a general thing, among small cultivators, this department is too much confounded with and subordinate to others, space not being allowed for the development of many vegetables, which would be of much finer growth if allotted a due proportion of soil for nourishment, and favored by the full action of light and air. Besides, there is often too little attention given to the identification of varieties, and the study of their distinctive characteristics, by failing to mark their locality with the name and time of planting; thus leading to great confusion of ideas and erroneous conclusions. A full record of all the accessories of a plant is absolutely necessary to determine whether it is worthy of cultivation a second season. In fact, a thorough knowledge of varieties, as to the quality of product, time of maturity, adaptation to soil and climate, &c., is just as essential to success in the management of the kitchen, as of the fruit and flower garden.

As an instance of the great public benefits sometimes accruing from the Society's operations through this department, we may refer to the American history of the Chinese Sugar Cane. This valuable acquisition to the country's stock of agricultural products was first introduced here but a few years since; and it was in a great measure owing to the encouragement afforded by the Society, and the attention given by some of its members, to the development of an experimental knowledge of its properties, that its general culture was finally introduced and established. Though it proved of no great utility as a staple product in this section of the country, its successful and extensive culture in the West at the present day may be traced directly to the incentive given by associations of this kind. It is to be feared we do not always sufficiently appreciate the utilitarian influences which go out from among us, and silently sow the seeds of improvement, which are sometimes slow in germinating, simply because we do not immediately realize the fruits of our labor, or because it is finally gathered and enjoyed by others beyond our sphere of action.

Cauliflowers, both early and late, have not, as a general thing, been a successful crop the past year, and with many have proved a total failure; though the early growth of the plants was promising, they failed to mature their fine heads of bloom.

Early Peas and Beans suffered severely from the long drought in May and June, which had the effect of reducing the crop by nearly one half in this vicinity.

The Root crops in general have been very abundant, and of uniformly good quality, especially Parsnips, Carrots, &c.

The Lettuce crop has been fine, and specimens for display have been contributed of varieties heretofore rarely if ever equalled.

The Annual Exhibition, confined as it was to the limited space and meagre accommodations afforded by the Society's present head-quarters, was as fully a success as could have been reasonably anticipated. As it was, many contributors to the department on former occasions, refrained from presenting vegetable specimens, from fear they might not have due space and prominence allotted them; hence our tables, for the first time for many years, conveyed an idea of barren unproductiveness and lack of agricultural thrift and enterprise altogether unwarranted by the well-stocked fields and gardens which they affected to represent. This was as great a disappointment to your Committee as to the public, who have generally bestowed such a liberal share of attention, and dwelt with such peculiar satisfaction upon this attractive feature of our Annual Exhibitions.

The fine Mammoth Squashes, which usually form so prominent a landmark in the vegetable department on such occasions, were particularly missed; not so much, perhaps, on account of their intrinsic merits, as for their grandly rotund proportions and rich golden texture, that seem to fill the eye and give to the spectator an unlimited idea of plenty.

There were shown, however, some fine Turban Squashes, which are of great culinary excellence, and probably the best autumn Squashes grown. This variety has nearly triple the specific gravity, for the same bulk, of the Marrow; and, as its quality becomes better known, it must take the lead of this class of vegetables, both among cultivators and consumers. Already what few have found their way into the market have excited a demand for an increased supply.

The specimens of Cabbage contributed were of such inferior size, as compared with former exhibitions, that the prizes for mammoth varieties were omitted.

In the Melon department there was a better display. The specimens of Green-flesh and Christiana were very fine, with many competitors for the annual prizes. In testing, they might all be pronounced good, while some were of superior quality, as may be seen by referring to the awards. Watermelons, for several years past, have been rarely shown of a size and quality to command the Society's first premium. This season, Daniel C. Murray, gardener

to Alvin Adams, Esq., Watertown, presented (although too late for premium) specimens of several varieties, large, well ripened, and very handsome; so fine every way, in fact, that F. Burr, Jr., Esq., made application for drawings to be engraved for his new edition of the "Field and Garden Vegetables of America."

The prizes offered for Field Corn, brought in from several contributors traces of very fine quality, which added much to the general effect of the exhibition, by way of decoration, as well as serving to demonstrate the positive success in this important branch of agriculture.

And now, after a series of years devoted to this department of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—which he trusts have not been devoid of pleasure and instruction to the members of the Committee who have served with him, or of interest and profit to the public—the undersigned cheerfully resigns his trust into able and experienced hands. In doing so, he desires to return his hearty thanks to his associates, both official and unofficial, for that kind and generous coöperation to which he feels deeply indebted for the successful discharge of his sometimes perplexing and onerous duties. And to those cultivators who, during his official term, have contributed so liberally to sustain the character and interest of this department, he would tender the most grateful acknowledgements in behalf of the Society.

DANIEL T. CURTIS, *Chairman.*

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

Asparagus.—For the best, to J. B. Moore,	$4 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell,	3 00
Beets —For the best, to Walter Russell, for Turnip Rooted,	4 00
For the next best, to Elbridge Wason, for do	3 00
Beans —For the best, to Geo. W. Harding, for Large Lima,	3 00
For the best, to Bowen Harrington, for Small Lima or Seiva,	3 00
Cabbages.—For the best, to Walter Russell, for Early Wakefield,	3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, for Early Ox Heart,	2 00
For the best Late, to Walter Russell, for Savoy,	3 00
Carrots —For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Early Horn,	3 00
Cauliflowers.—For the best Late, to Elbridge Wason,	4 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Harding,	3 00
Celery.—For the best, to Andrew Allen,	3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell,	2 00
Corn.—For the best Early Sweet, to Josiah Crosby,	4 00
Cucumbers.—For the best, grown under glass, to Charles J. Power, for Falconer's,	4 00
For the best, open culture, to Walter Russell,	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	2 00
Egg Plants.—For the best, to Geo. W. Harding, for Large Round Purple,	3 00
Lettuce.—For the best, to Walter Russell, for Tennis-Ball,	4 00
For the next best, to F. T. Bush, for Boston Market Curled,	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for Tennis-Ball,	2 00
Onions.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby,	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	2 00
Potatoes.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby,	4 00
Peas.—For the best, to James Nugent, for Early Daniel O'Rourke, (level peck, 9½ lbs.),	4 00
For the next best, to F. T. Bush, for Daniel O'Rourke, (level peck, 8½ lbs.),	3 00
Rhubarb.—For the best, to Washburn & Curtis, for Early Prince Imperial,	4 00
For the next best, to R. W. Turner, for Victoria,	3 00
For the next best, to Samuel Sweetser, for Victoria,	2 00
Squashes.—For the best, to Bowen Harrington, for Early Bush Warted,	3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell,	2 00

For the best Winter, to Walter Russell, for Hubbard,	$3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for Canada,	2 00
TOMATOES.—For the best, to C. N. Bracket,	4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong,	3 00

GRATUITIES PREVIOUS TO OPENING THE HALL.

To W. C. Harding, for Tree Tomatoes,	$3 00
" Josiah Crosby, for Tennis-Ball Lettuce,	3 00
" G. W. Peirce, for do. do.	3 00
" D. & G. F. Stone, for do. do.	3 00
" Geo. W. Harding, for Sea Kale,	3 00
" Bowen Harrington, for Lettuce,	2 00
" J. B. Moore, for Asparagus,	2 00

GRATUITIES FOR THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

To R. W. Turner, for variety,	$2 00
" G. Everson, for Tennis-Ball Lettuce,	2 00
" J. Breck & Son, for Tobacco Plants,	1 00
" Abner Pierce, for String Beans,	2 00
" J. B. Moore, for Tomatoes,	2 00
" Fearing Burr, Jr., for Burr's Sweet Corn,	2 00
" James Comley, for Scarlet Egg Plants,	1 00
" Andrew Allen, for Marrow Squashes,	2 00
" F. Traubant, for Curled Endive,	2 00
" G. B. Upton, for large Squash, raised from Spanish seed,	1 00
" W. H. Whitney, for Acorn Squashes,	2 00
" N. Fessenden, for long Winter Crook-neck Squash, 31 lbs.,	1 00
" Bowen Harrington, for display during the season,	12 00
" J. Gammell, do. do. do.	6 00
" Walter Russell, do. do. do.	4 00
" Elbridge Wason, do. do. do.	4 00
" W. C. Strong, for Tomatoes,	1 00
" Charles J. Power, do.	1 00
" Josiah Crosby, for Celery,	2 00

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

BEETS.—For the best, to Jonas Gammell, for Turnip Rooted,	$4 00
For the next best, to D. & G. F. Stone, for do.	3 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Harding, for do.	2 00
For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Long Blood,	4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for do.,	3 00
For the next best, to C. M. Atkinson, for do.,	2 00

CARROTS.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Early Short Scarlet,	$4 00
For the next best, to C. M. Atkinson, for do. do. .	3 00
For the best, to Walter Russell, for Long Orange, . .	4 00
For the next best, to D. & G. F. Stone, for do., . .	3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for do., . . .	2 00
CORN.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, for Stowell's Evergreen, .	4 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for Burr's Sweet, .	3 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Harding, for do. .	2 00
For the best, to Frederick Clapp, for Yellow or Field, . .	4 00
For the next best, to F. T. Bush, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Newhall, ...	2 00
MUSKMELONS.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Greenflesh, .	4 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, for do. .	3 00
For the next best, to Andrew Allen, for do. .	2 00
WATERMELONS.—For the third best, to Geo. W. Harding, for Mountain Sweet, ...	2 00
PARSNIPS.—For the best, to Walter Russell, for Long Dutch, .	4 00
For the next best, to D. & G. F. Stone, for do. .	3 00
For the next best, to Andrew Allen, for do. .	2 00
POTATOES.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, for six varieties, .	5 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for six varieties, .	4 00
SQUASHES.—For the best, to Geo. W. Harding, for Marrow, .	4 00
For the next best, to Andrew Allen, for do. .	3 00
For the next best, to Abner Peirce, for do. .	2 00
For the best, to S. W. Hathaway, for Hubbard, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, for do., . . .	3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, for do., . . .	2 00
For the best to Walter Russell, for Canada Crook-neck, . .	4 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for do., . .	3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for Large Winter Crook-neck,	2 00
TURNIPS.—For the best, to Jonas Gammel, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Newhall, . . .	3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, ...	2 00
TOMATOES.—For the best, to C. J. Power, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, ...	3 00
For the next best, to J. B. Moore, ...	2 00
CAULIFLOWERS.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Harding, . . .	3 00
CABBAGES.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, for Drumhead, . .	4 00
For the next best, to S. W. Hathaway, for do. . .	3 00
EGG PLANTS.—For the best, to Geo. W. Harding, for Large Purple,	4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for do.	3 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett, for do.	2 00

PUMPKINS.—For the best, to D. & G. F. Stone, the Society's Silver Medal.

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To S. W. Hathaway, for Turban Squashes,	$1 00
" do. do. Onions,	2 00
" J. B. Moore, for Field or Yellow Corn,	3 00
" C. N. Bracket, for Red Cabbages,	1 00
" do. do. Onions,	3 00
" do. do. Scarlet Egg Plants,	1 00
" do. do. Squash,	1 00
" E. A. Story,	1 00
" Josiah Newhall, for two Mammoth Squashes,	3 00
" do do. Sweet Potato do.	1 00
" Edward Davenport, for Sweet Potatoes,	2 00
" Josiah Crosby, for Celery,	1 00
" S. A. Merrill, for Onions,	3 00
" do. do. large Muskmelons,	2 00
" do. do. varieties,	2 00
" W. C. Harding, for Long Red Mangel,	1 00
" Elbridge Wason, for Pea Nut Plant,	2 00
" do. do. Onions,	2 00
" do. do. collection,	7 00
" Geo. W. Harding, for Scarlet Egg Plants,	2 00
" Bowen Harrington, for Squashes,	2 00
" Walter Russell, for Turban Squashes,	2 00
" Abner Peirce, for Early Sweet Corn, var. Boston Market Impr'd,	2 00
" D. & G. F. Stone, for Onions,	3 00
" do. do. Mammoth Squash,	1 00
" Hibbard Bowen, for Field or Yellow Corn,	2 00
" F. T. Bush, for Red Mangel Beets,	1 00
" Bowen Harrington, for Hop Vine,	3 00
" do. do. Tobacco Plants,	1 00
" Elbridge Wason, for Tobacco Plants and Sugar Cane,	1 00
" John Holden, for Corn,	1 00
" C. M. Atkinson, for Pepper Plants,	1 00
" Mrs. Alfred Cutler, for Ornamental Wreath, made from seed,	2 00
" Daniel C. Murray, for Watermelons,	3 00
" Strong & Spooner, for Chinese Yams,	1 00
" W. C. Harding, for Fig Tree in fruit, exhibited in this department,	3 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,

For the Year 1863.

BY F. PARKMAN, CHAIRMAN.

On entering upon their functions, the Committee found that the labors of previous committees had furnished the Library with a well chosen and most valuable collection of works, relating to horticulture and its kindred subjects. It was evident, however, that to continue the importation of foreign books at existing rates of exchange would involve, when compared with results obtained, an outlay far greater than before. It was, therefore, resolved to suspend importation until a more favorable time, excepting that of periodicals necessary for keeping up with the movement of the day, and also of a very few other works thought especially desirable.

In order to offset, in some degree, the great increase of price on these necessary importations, means were taken to give the Society the benefit of the provision of law which enables such corporations to import books free of duty. In importing through the ordinary channels, this could be done only at the cost of excessive trouble and annoyance. A different course was, therefore, adopted. Mr. Henry T. Parker, of London, was employed as an agent for supplying English books and periodicals, and Mr. F. W. Christern, of New York, for the continental. They have accomplished this charge with great fidelity, and at a moderate commission. In both instances they were directed to send the publications in a separate parcel, enclosed in the same case with the periodicals of the Boston Athenæum, for which, also, these gentlemen act as agents. By this means, the expenses of freight are reduced to a trifle, and twenty per cent. saved by the exemption from duties. Though this does not counterbalance the increased rates of exchange, it greatly reduces the additional expense arising from that source.

The list of American publications taken by the Society has been reduced by striking off a number of agricultural newspapers, of little or no value, except to farmers of their own locality, as they contain nothing which cannot be found elsewhere, in better form.

From the causes above indicated, the expenditure of the year has fallen far short of the amount appropriated, the total to the present time being $170.79, a part of which was on account of books ordered last year. To this, is to be added the cost of the English periodicals of the last half year—of which the bill has not yet been sent—together with a few smaller items. The whole will not exceed half the ordinary expenditure.

The Committee regret the causes which have checked, for a time, the growth of a department, the value of which is inestimable. Its most vital portion, namely, that which may make us sharers in the horticultural progress

of the day, has, as above stated, been kept in action by the continued supply of current magazines and journals. Useful as these are, they do not supersede the more permanent and systematic works, of special or general bearing, by an intelligent use of which, the practical horticulturist can add to his own experience the experience of numberless other men devoted to the same pursuits, and by the aid of which alone can horticulture ever take among us the character of a progressive art.

To despise the aid of books, is no evidence either of practical skill or of good sense; and it is especially true of horticulture, that those of greatest practical eminence in it have been, without a single exception, among those who have largely availed themselves of the recorded knowledge of their predecessors or contemporaries. It is an art based on broad principles of science, and has never found its most successful cultivators among those who have blindly ignored those principles. The Committee, therefore, hope that the customary appropriation will again be made, to be used, if in their opinion it can be used with advantage to the Society.

The Committee would recommend that a safe and convenient provision be made for dropping books, pamphlets, letters, parcels, etc., at the library door, in the absence of the librarian. Loss and inconvenience have resulted during the past year from the want of such a receptacle. They also recommend that a tin or wooden plate, indicating the hours when the librarian is in attendance, be placed at the door, for the guidance of members and persons having business at the library. This would prevent great annoyance, as well as other consequences, often arising from unexpectedly finding the library closed.

The following American periodicals have been taken during the past year:—

The New England Farmer.
The Gardeners' Monthly.
Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.
The Horticulturist.
The Farmer and Gardener.
The Working Farmer.
The Country Gentleman.
The Boston Cultivator.
The Massachusetts Ploughman.
The Genesee Farmer.
The American Journal of Science and Arts.

The following foreign periodicals have been received:—

The Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener.
The Farmer's Magazine.
The Floral Magazine.
The Florist and Pomologist.
Curtis's Botanical Magazine.

The Gardener's Weekly Magazine.
The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.
The Journal of the Highland Society.
The Gardeners' Chronicle.
The Phytologist.
The Illustrated Bouquet.
L'Illustration Horticole.
La Revue Horticole.

The following books have been added to the Library during the year:—

New American Cyclopædia, Vol. XV.
Downing's Landscape Gardening, edited by Sargent.
Norton's Lectures on Agriculture.
New York State Agricultural Transactions, 4 vols.
Maine State Agricultural Transactions, 3 vols.
Reports of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture.
Transactions of the Essex County Agricultural Society.
Sheep Husbandry, by H. S. Randall.
Address of E. Cornell, before the New York Agricultural Society.
Dairy Farming, by A. Willard.
Transactions of the Nantucket Agricultural Society.
Transactions of the Rhode Island Agricultural Society.
Agriculture of Massachusetts, by C. L. Flint.
Field and Garden Vegetables, by F. Burr, Jr.
Agricultural Survey of Steuben County, N. Y.
Grape Culture, Wines, etc., by Haraszthy.
Homestead Architecture, by Sloan.
Entomology, by Kirby and Spence.
Life of North American Insects, by Jaeger.
Flowers for the Parlor and Garden, by E. S. Rand, Jr., presented by the author.

Although the Library has been freely used by members during the past year, the books have been faithfully and punctually returned. The loss of two volumes of a valuable set, which occurred last year through the gross negligence of the borrower, has been replaced, at his expense.

The Library has been found in good condition, though, as respects arrangement, inconvenience has arisen from the want of shelf-room.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

F. PARKMAN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The annexed abstract from the Treasurer's books, has been examined, compared, and found correct, with proper vouchers. An analysis thereof shows the following results:—

The income the past year from dividends, assessments, rents, yearly exhibitions, and miscellaneous sources, amounts to .		$6,664 29
The ordinary expenses amount to		7,126 98
Leaving a deficiency of		462 69
The balance of cash on hand Jan. 1, 1863, was . .		2,561 41
To which add receipts from Mt. Auburn, for 1862,	4,284 72	
Less improvements there, paid by us, being one quarter,	287 50	
		3,997 22
Amount rec'd for rent of Montgomery House to Dec. 1, . .		1,500 00
Making		$8,058 63

Accounted for as follows:

Payment on account of Montgomery House, . . .	$2,350 59
Deficiency in ordinary expenses, ...	462 69
For U. S. Certificate of indebtedness, amounting to $4,000, being addition to investments, ...	4,051 82
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer, ...	1,193 53
	$8,058 63

To the deficiency before noted, of $462.69, should be added the rent now due for the rooms occupied by the Society, $387.50, making the total deficiency $850.19, in the ordinary receipts, to meet the same class of expenses, which compares favorably with previous years. The amount due for premiums and gratuities should not be charged to the present year, as a larger amount has been paid for similar claims incurred in 1862. The accrued interest on the Montgomery House will be a charge on the property. To meet the sums now owed by the Society, amounting to $3,762.50, there will be the amount to be received from Mt. Auburn in a few days, which will be considerably in excess. Last year, we reported the property on hand available for the erection of a building, as valued on the Society's books at $87,625.91, at the market rates, $92,299.41; we now report the same items at $90,809.84, and $95,483.34; showing a net addition to the Society's means for that purpose, of $3,183.93, for the year 1863.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

J. Stickney,
C. O. Whitmore, } *Finance Committee.*

Receipts for 1863.

By cash in the treasury, December 31, 1862,	$2,561 41
Dividends and interest from stocks,	1,651 14
Assessments collected,	800 00
Receipts from Mount Auburn,	4,284 72
Rents collected,	1,500 00
Receipts from Annual Exhibition,	432 25
Interest from Parker's note,	3,600 00
Miscellaneous Receipts,	180 90
	$15,010 42

Payments for 1863.

	To cash paid in premiums and gratuities,	$2,218 00
	Salaries,	850 00
	Rev. Mr. Farnum, on account History Society,	100 00
	Rent,	1,550 00
	Expenses Annual Exhibition,	742 21
	Library, books, and insurance,	294 15
	Printing and Advertising,	330 47
Real Estate.	Paid Dr. Upham, per receipt,	1,000 00
	E. S. Rand, Esq., for examining title and filing papers in purchase of Montgomery estate,	500 00
	Paid our proportion, taxes and insurance on same for 1863,	850 59
	To cash paid our proportion improvements at Mt. Auburn for 1862,	287 50
Investment.	Paid Heath's bill, 4 certificates Gov't indebtedness, $1000 each, and interest,	4,051 82
	U. S. Mint, bill medals,	212 25
	Miscellaneous, and mechanics' bills,	829 90
	Cash in the treasury, December 31, 1863,	1,193 53
		15,010 42

Property of the Society.

Montgomery estate, at cost, say,		102,350 50
$4,000 in Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company:		
Donations from Josiah Bradlee,	1,000 00	
Theodore Lyman,	1,000 00	
Samuel Appleton,	1,000 00	
John A. Lowell,	1,000 00	4,000 00
Legacy from the late B. V. French, $500, in 5 shares Western R. R. stock,		564 50

Legacy from the late Theodore Lyman, invested as follows:		
Bonds of Conn. and Passumpsic R. R.,	4,500 00	
6 shares Boston and Maine R. R.,	500 00	
53 shares, Boston and Worcester R. R.,	5,000 00	10,000 00
Donation from H. H. Hunnewell, Illinois R. R. Certificate,		500 00
Society's investments, 20 shares Portsmouth and Saco R. R.		2,000 00
10 " Boston and Maine, and		
65 " " Fitchburg R. R.,		7,500 00
H. D. Parker's note,		60,000 00
U. S. bond, 7 3-10, with coupons,		1,000 00
This year, (new investment,) 4 Government certificates indebtedness, $1,000 each, cost, interest included,		4,051 82
Library, $2,500, furniture and glass, $2,500,		5,000 00
Cash on hand, December 31, 1863,		1,193 53
		$198,160 44

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society owe, in six notes, all dated Sept. 1, 1863, payable in twenty years, in gold or coin,		$100,000 00
(interest semi-annually, at 5½ per cent. in currency.)		
Due one quarter's rent of present quarters,	387 50	
" accumulated interest on $100,000,	1,375 00	
" premiums and gratuities, (awarded in 1863,) say	2,000 00	
		3,762 50
		$103,762 50

BOSTON, December 31, 1863. E. E.

WM. R. AUSTIN, TREASURER.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES M. HOVEY, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

At the Annual Meeting, January 2, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:—

Another year has passed away, and we are assembled on the new year to exchange the salutations of the season, and give renewed assurance of our devotion to the interests and objects of the Society.

It must be gratifying to all of us to know, that in the midst of the terrible struggle which has convulsed the country, and the trying times through which we are passing, occupying more or less the thoughts of every man who holds Freedom sacred and Union dear—the arts of peace have not been neglected, and that Horticulture, which marks a higher civilization, has received a large share of attention; that its steady and onward progress is the best evidence of the great importance of associations like ours, whose purpose it is to encourage a taste for, and diffuse information upon, every department of Rural Art. We all have a duty to perform; and it is ours, who are privileged to remain at home, while our brothers are fighting the battles of our country, to maintain unimpaired the art and science in which we are engaged.

The exhibitions of the Society, during the last year, though not so large and varied as in some previous years, have, when we consider the various causes, been as satisfactory as could have been anticipated. The season was unfavorable. Flowers were injured by the early drought of June, and the drenching rains of August; and the fruit crop, after a year of unusual abundance, was one of limited quantity, and rather inferior quality. Thus it was not possible, however so earnest the desire, to make our exhibitions so attractive and extensive. It is a source of congratulation, however, to learn that the contributors were more numerous and an unusual degree of interest manifested in the exhibitions.

The Annual Show was from actual necessity held in our own hall, and though by no means so large as when abundant room has been at our command, it much exceeded the most sanguine expectations of every member. All were astonished that in a season so unfavorable, the specimens should be so fine. The Chairman of the Fruit Committee, in his excellent Annual Report submitted at a late meeting, has admitted that in some particulars, especially in native grapes, the exhibition was the best ever made by the Society.

Believing that in the progress of Pomology, some alterations in our premiums would be attended with beneficial results, I offered some suggestions last year to attain the object. It is pleasing to know their adoption has proved highly satisfactory, and accomplished a good purpose. Further alterations, I understand, of a similar character, have been introduced into the schedule of premiums for this year, which the Committee believe will result in a decided benefit to Pomological science. The Flower Committee have also rearranged their list, which, for a few years back, has been in a confused and unsatisfactory state. I doubt not their labors will meet with a corresponding improvement in the weekly exhibitions.

I am glad to learn that the Prospective Prizes for superior seedling fruits and flowers, which were struck from the list a few years ago, have been—or a portion of them—restored. This is an important and timely move in the right direction. I shall not detain you with the train of reflections which a consideration of this subject suggests, but would merely remark, that if there is anything which the members of the Society may look back upon with pride, it is the deep interest which has been everywhere awakened for the production of seedlings, and particularly in the immediate sphere of our association; and it is due in an eminent degree to the liberal premiums which were offered by the Society for that object.

The production of new varieties of fruits and flowers by seeds is just in its infancy, and is yearly becoming of more and more importance. Too long have we overlooked the treasures to be obtained from this source, and too long have we relied upon foreign cultivators for everything new. With a climate more favorable than most of Europe affords, only a few enthusiastic men have ventured upon the experiment of raising new seedlings; but the success which has attended these few efforts has induced others to follow, and encouragement by liberal premiums is only needed to enrich our collections with fruits and flowers excelled by no other clime. A mere mention of the additions which have been made since these premiums were first offered by the Society would exceed the limits of my remarks; a few were named last year, and the others your own information will readily supply.

During the past year a Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of awarding Certificates of Merit. The Committee made a favorable report, with estimates of the cost of procuring suitable certificates. Their report was accepted, and they were authorized to have the certificates executed, and ready for use the present year. There can be no doubt of the benefit resulting from the awarding of these certificates, which are to be independent of the ordinary premiums. They will be only given for the exhibition of new, rare and beautiful plants and flowers, new fruits and vegetables, for seedlings of unusual merit, and for superior skill displayed in cultivation. The Royal Horticultural and Royal Botanic Societies of London long ago adopted the practice of awarding such certificates, and in the case of seedlings it has prevented amateurs and lovers of flowers from purchasing many inferior things

which have no other merit than what in the opinion of the producer they possessed. The stamp of merit by a Society like ours will at once give value to every new flower, fruit or vegetable which may be brought before it.

The Library is in excellent condition. The chairman justly estimates the mportance of this department of the Society. While the high rates of exchange have prevented the purchase of larger works, all current periodicals and popular books have been added, so that the wants of the members have been well supplied, and they have been enabled to keep up with the progress of the art abroad.

The sales of Mount Auburn, the past year, are believed by your Treasurer to be considerably larger than in 1862; and as no extra expenses are known to have been incurred, a handsome sum will be realized. A piece of bog land of no value for cemetery uses has been filled up and beautified, and a fountain erected, adding much to the value of the surrounding lots. The Society were only called upon to relinquish all their rights in this lot, and this was cheerfully done, in consideration of the advantages gained.

I am happy to state that the finances of the Society are in a flourishing condition. Four thousand dollars ($4000) have been invested in Government stocks, and there remains in the Treasury a cash balance of $1193 33. After paying the large expenses incident to the purchase of a valuable estate, this must appear highly gratifying. If we add to the amount invested and the cash balance, the expenses just alluded to, the accumulation of the year over and above ordinary expenses would exceed $6000. I find on looking over the Treasurer's reports for five years (1859 to 1864) that during the whole period only $8000 were invested, and of this sum, $6000 was from the surplus over and above the mortgage received for the sale of the old hall. Thus has an accumulation begun which it is hoped will go on increasing until a fund shall be established which will enable us to transmit to our successors a splendid estate, unincumbered and free.

But, gentlemen, with all this prosperity must be mingled regrets at the loss of those who have so long been faithful co-workers and active members, friends and companions, whose loss we lament, and whose memory we cherish.

The death of Mr. David Haggerston occurred in November last. Of late years he has not been an active participator in the affairs of the Society; but for a long period from its first organization he was not only a frequent contributor wherever employed, but an active and efficient member, serving on various Committees and always punctual and faithful in the performance of his duties. Few professional men have done more for the Society, or presented better examples of skilful culture than Mr. Haggerston.

The departure of Mr. A. D. Williams in a good old age has just been announced, and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Society were passed at a very late meeting. Though somewhat retired from the active pursuits of horticulture, he was one of the oldest members, and contributed largely to

its exhibitions in former years, and from time to time up to a few weeks previous to his decease. He served on various Committees, and was, with Mr. Haggerston, one of the Council under the old constitution of the Society.

Thus are the old members passing away. May those who fill their places feel the deep responsibility which rests upon them to make good their loss; and may each and all do their share, as they did theirs, to keep the Society on the solid foundation they so earnestly labored to secure.

And now, gentlemen, let me pass to the congratulations of the season.

First, let me congratulate you upon the large accession of members, much more numerous than any year for a long period. Forty-nine new members have been added, many of them life members, and six have died—making a gain of forty-three. I see by the address of your late President, that in 1859 the total of members, both life and subscription, was 541, and in 1862, 563—making a gain of only twenty-one members in four years. The gain last year, deducting withdrawals. was thirty.

I congratulate you upon having been the recipients of the fine work of art which adorns our room—a lifelike bust of the Hon. M. P. Wilder—the gift of C. O. Whitmore, Esq., a gentleman whose interest in our welfare and progress has never waned, and whose aspirations are that we may never cease our great work until a knowledge of horticulture becomes diffused throughout our entire country.

Fortunate indeed it is that this memorial of our friend and associate, and former President, has been placed before us to remind us of his long devotion to horticulture and pomological science, and especially to the highest interests of the Society. Though prostrated by sickness, and long deprived of his constant intercourse with us, his most ardent wishes are for our prosperity. It is the earnest hope of every member that he may soon be restored to health, and again be permitted to give us the aid of his valuable services, always so cheerfully rendered.

I congratulate you upon the munificent donation which has been made to our funds by H. H. Hunnewell, Esq., to encourage and promote the growth and introduction of ornamental trees and shrubs, and particularly the Rhododendron and Azalea. How timely has this been made, and how deeply are we indebted to his good taste in selecting the very plants which, of all others, most merit encouragement, but which have been most neglected? Let us hope that the means which he has so liberally placed in our hands will be so judiciously used as to effect the object of the donor, assured that the result must be the diffusion of a taste for some of the most magnificent plants that enrich our gardens and grounds.

And, lastly, allow me to congratulate you, upon the purchase of the Montgomery House estate for a new hall—a location one of the most advantageous the city affords. Whatever views may be entertained regarding the erection of a suitable building, there can be but one opinion as to the eligibility of the site over any other which was offered, or was likely to offer. Your Com-

mittee labored long and assiduously in the accomplishment of their work, believing that no such opportunity would again occur to secure for the Society just the place they thought the only one within the means of the Society to purchase. The unanimous ratification of their acts has shown how much you appreciate their labors.

It now remains for you to complete the work so well begun, and to open a new era in the history of the Society. Whether it will be for our best interests to erect a building at once, or put off the work until another time, is for you to decide. A matter of so much importance requires careful deliberation, and I have no doubt you will give it the attention it deserves. Nothing, however, it appears to me, but actual necessity, should induce us to postpone the erection of a building suitable to our wants, our standing and our means. Second to no other similar association in material wealth, and wielding an influence extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is important that the source of this power should be recognized. We owe it to ourselves, and more especially to those who came forward in our hour of need and gave us a helping hand. They had seen our early progress, and believed our resources were equal to our needs. But when with a zeal and earnestness we ventured upon the then hazardous task of erecting a hall which would require something more than we possessed, then were those found who remembered us, and endowed us with the means to make the attempt succeed; and it is due to their memory that we should as speedily as possible put ourselves in the position they helped to place us, in order to carry forward the purposes of its founders. Their object was to endow an institution, not to aid an obscure Society. Truly was it said in the eloquent address at the dedication of our old hall, that "its erection was the most fitting testimonial of our liberality, and its purpose afforded the best evidence of a refined and intelligent community." How much more then, at this day, with our enlarged means, will a new hall afford renewed evidence of the great progress which twenty years have accomplished? Trusting, therefore, that this subject will have your mature consideration, I commit it to your hands.

Gentlemen:

The New Year finds us a united, harmonious and prosperous Society. Never since its organization has a kindlier feeling prevailed, or so general a desire been manifested to help on the good work. Let us hope that, under the blessing of Providence, our country may soon be restored to peace, freedom become universal, and a love of horticulture a leading passion of our people.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A * DENOTES THE MEMBER AS DECEASED.

MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

*Adams, Daniel, *Newbury.*
Adams, George E., *Medford.*
Allen, John Fisk, *Salem.*
Amory, Charles, *Boston.*
Amory, James S., "
Andrews, Frank W., "
Andrews, W. T., "
Andros, Milton, *Brookline.*
*Appleton, Nathan, *Boston.*
*Armstrong, Samuel T., "
Aspinwall, Augustus, *Brookline.*
Austin, William R., *Dorchester.*

*Babbitt, Isaac, *Boston.*
Bailey, Edwin C., "
Bailey, John P., "
Barnard, James M., "
Barnard, Rev. C. F., "
Barnes, William H., *Roxbury.*
*Bartlett, E., *Newburyport.*
Barrows, Thomas, *Dedham.*
*Bates, John D., *Boston.*
Bemis, Amory, *Cambridge.*
Billings, Joseph H., *West Roxbury.*
Blagg, Samuel, *Waltham.*
Blake, George B., *Brookline.*
Blaney, Henry,
*Blodgett, J. W., *Boston,*
Bond, George W., *Roxbury.*
Bouvé, Th. T., *Boston.*
Bowditch, A. C., *Cambridgeport.*
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll, *Roxbury.*
Brackett, C. N., *Newton.*
Bradford, Samuel D., *W. Roxbury.*
Bradlee, J. B., *Boston.*
*Bradlee, Joseph P., "
*Bradlee, Josiah, "
Breed, Andrew, *Lynn.*
Breed, Henry A., "
*Brewer, Eliab Stone, *Roxbury.*
Brewer, Gardner, *Boston.*
Brewer, John Reed, "
Brewer, Otis, *Roxbury.*
*Brewer, Thomas, *Boston.*
Bright, Jona. B., *Waltham.*
Brown, Ebenezer, *Lynn.*
Brooks, J. W., *Milton.*
Buckminster, W. J., *Malden.*
Burr, Fearing, Jr., *Hingham.*
Burr, M. H., "
Butterfield, William P., *Cambridge.*

Cadness, John, *New York.*
Carruth, Ch., *Boston.*
Carruth, Nathan, *Dorchester.*
Chandler, J. G., *Roxbury.*
*Chapman, Jona., *Boston.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *Lynn.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *South Boston.*
Chase, Wm. M., *Worcester.*
Childs, N. R., *Dorchester.*
Cruickshank, James, *Malden.*

*Clapp, Thaddeus, *Dorchester.*
Clapp, Frederick, *Dorchester.*
Clark, B. C., *Boston.*
Clark, W. L., *Neponset.*
Clement, Asa, *Dracut.*
Cleveland, Ira, *Dedham.*
*Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Coffin, G. Winthrop, *West Roxbury.*
*Collamore, G. W., *Boston.*
Comer, G. N., *Newton.*
Comerais, Henry, *Dedham.*
Copeland, R. M'Cleary, *Boston.*
Copeland, R. Morris, *Lexington.*
Courtis, William, *Marblehead.*
*Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
Crocker, Uriel, *Boston.*
*Crowninshield, George C., *Boston.*
Cummings, John, Jr., "
Cushing, Thomas T., "

Daggett, H. L., *Boston.*
Dana, Ch. B., *Brookline.*
Dana, Nathaniel, "
Davis, Hervey, *Cambridgeport.*
*Decker, Louis, *Boston.*
Dennie, Daniel, *Dorchester.*
*Denny, George, *Westborough.*
Denny, R. S., *Dorchester.*
Dexter, G. M., *Boston.*
Dickinson, Alexander, *Cambridgeport.*
Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Duncklee, John, *Brighton.*
Durfee, Mrs. F. B., *Fall River.*
*Durfee, Geo. B., "
Durfee, Nathan, "

*Edwards, Elisha, *Springfield.*
Eldridge, E. H., *Boston.*
*Eliot, Samuel A., "
Ellicott, J. P., *Jamaica Plain.*
Everett, Otis, *Boston.*

*Fairbanks, H. P., *Charlestown.*
Fairbanks, Stephen, *Boston.*
Fearing, Albert, *Hingham.*
*Fenno, John, *Chelsea.*
Fisher, Daniel Simmons, *Roxbury.*
Fisher, Warren, "
*Fiske, Oliver, *Worcester.*
Foster, John H., *Boston.*
Foster, J. W., *Dorchester.*
*French, Benj. V., "
French, Jonathan, *Roxbury.*
Frothingham, Samuel, *Boston.*
Fuller, Henry Weld, *Roxbury.*

*Gaffield, James, *Gloucester.*
Gage, Addison, *West Cambridge.*
Galvin, John, *West Roxbury.*
Gardner, W. F., *Salem.*
*Gibson, Kimball, *Boston.*
*Gilmore, Addison, "
Gilley, J. E. M., *Chelsea.*
Glover, Joseph B., *Boston.*
Greig, George, *Newton.*
Grinnell, Joseph, *New Bedford.*
Groom, Thomas, *Dorchester.*
Grundell, H., "

*Hall, Adin, *Boston.*
Hall, George, R., "
Harding, C. S., *Cambridge.*
Harding, G. W., *Dorchester.*
Harding, W. C., *Roxbury.*
*Harris, William T., *Cambridge.*
*Hastings, Edmund T., *Boston.*
Hatch, Anthony, *Saugus.*
Hayden, A. W., *Portsmouth.*
*Hedge, Isaac L., *Plymouth.*
Hazeltine, H., *Boston.*
Holbrook, C. S., *E. Randolph.*
Hollis, J. W., *Brighton.*
Hooper, John, Jr., *Marblehead.*
Hooper, Robert C., *Boston.*
Hovey, C. M., *Cambridge.*
Hovey, P. B., *Cambridgeport.*
*How, Hall J., *South Boston.*
Howe, George, *Roxbury.*

Howe, Jabez C., *South Boston.*
Howe, John, *Brookline.*
*Howland, Henry, *Malden.*
Howland, John, Jr., *New Bedford.*
Hubbard, G. G., *Cambridge.*
Hubbard, W. J., *Boston.*
Huckins, James W., *Roxbury.*
Humphrey, F. J., *Dorchester.*
Hunnewell, H. H., *Wellesley.*

Jeffries, John, Jr., *Boston.*
*Jones, C. F., *Roxbury.*
*Jones, Thomas, *Boston.*
Johnson, Otis, *Lynn.*

Kendall, D. S., *Boston.*
Kenney, John M., *Wareham.*
Kimball, A. P., *Boston.*
King, Edward, *Dorchester.*
King, Franklin, "
King, William S., *Roxbury.*
Kingman, A. A., *South Boston.*
Kingsbury, Wm. B., *Roxbury.*
Kinsley, Lyman, *Cambridgeport.*
Kittredge, E. A., *Boston.*

Lamb, Thomas, *Boston.*
Lawrence, James, "
Lawson, Peter, *Lowell.*
Leavens, S. Davis, *Boston.*
*Lee George, *Watertown.*
Leland, George, *Waltham.*
Leuchars, R. B., *Quincy.*
Lewis, A. S., *Framingham.*
Lewis, Wm. G., "
Lincoln, Levi, *Worcester.*
*Lincoln, William, "
Lincoln, D. Waldo, "
*Lloyd, James, *Boston.*
Lodge, Giles H., "
*Lombard, I., "
Loomis, J. B., *Chelsea.*
Lothrop, Ed. W., "
Lovett, G. A., *Beverly.*
Low, Ariel, *Roxbury.*
Lowder, John, *Watertown.*
Lowell, Augustus, *Boston.*
Luke, Elijah H., *Cambridgeport.*
Lyon, Henry, *Charlestown.*

Mann, Jonathan, *Cambridge.*
*Manning, Joseph, *Medford.*
Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
Mansfield, H. S., *Blackstone.*
Matthews, Nathan, *Boston.*
Marland, A., *Andover.*
*March, Andrew S., *Roxbury.*
Marsh, Francis, *Dedham.*
Martin, J. S., *Boston.*
*Martin, Richard T., "
May, Samuel, "
Merriam, Charles, *West Newton.*
Merrifield, W. T., *Worcester.*
Mills, Charles H., *Boston.*
Miller, E. D., *Dorchester.*
Milton, W. H., *Roxbury.*
Minott, Charles, *Somerville.*
Mixter, Charles, *Boston.*
Morse, S. B., "
*Morse, Samuel F., "
Motley, Thomas, Jr., *W. Roxbury.*
Mudge, George A., *Boston.*
Mudge, E. R., *Lynn.*
Mudge, Geo. W., "

Newhall, Cheever, *Dorchester.*
Newhall, George, "
Newhall, John M., "
Newhall, Josiah, *Lynnfield.*
*Newman, Henry, *Roxbury.*
Nourse, B. F., *Boston.*
*Nuttall, Thomas, *of England.*

Page, Thomas, *Iowa.*
Paige, James W., *Boston.*
Paine, Robert T., "
Palmer, J. P., "
Parker, Augustus, *Roxbury.*
*Parker, Daniel P., *Boston.*

Parker, James, *Boston.*
Parker, William A., "
*Parkman, Rev. Francis, *Boston.*
Parkman, Francis, *Jamaica Plain.*
*Parsons, Gorham, *Brighton.*
*Parsons, William, *Boston,*
Partridge, Henry, "
Peirce, S. B., *Dorchester.*
Penniman, A. P., *Waltham.*
Perkins, Ed. N., *Brookline.*
Perkins, Wm. P., "
*Perry, John, *Sherborn.*
Pierce, George W., *Malden.*
Poole, Benjamin C., *Chelsea.*
Poor, John R., *Somerville.*
Pope, Alexander, *Dorchester.*
Pratt, George W., *Boston.*
Prescott, C. H., *Cornwallis, N. S.*
Preston, John, *Dorchester.*

Rand, E. S., *Boston.*
Rand, E. S., Jr., *Dedham.*
Reed, George W., *Kingston.*
Reynoso, Bernard de, *S. Boston.*
Richards, Edward M., *Dedham.*
Richards, William B., *Boston.*
Robinson, J. H., *Dorchester.*
Rogers, R. S., *Salem.*
Ross, M. D., *Boston.*
*Rotch, William, *New Bedford.*
Russell, George R., *Roxbury.*
Russell, John Lewis, *Salem.*
Russell, Walter, *West Cambridge.*
Runey, John, *Somerville.*

Sampson, G. R., *Brookline.*
Sanford, O. S., *Cordaville.*
Sargent, Ignatius, *Brookline.*
*Seaver, Nathaniel, *Roxbury.*
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*Shaw, Robert G., *Boston.*
Sheafe, Ch. C., "
Shimmin, Charles F., *Boston.*
*Silsby, Enoch, *Bradford.*
Smith, Ch. A., *Boston.*
*Smith, Stephen H., *Providence.*
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Stone, Phineas J., *Charlestown.*
*Stone, James W., *Dorchester.*
Story, E. A., *Brighton.*
Story, F. H., *Salem.*
*Story, Joseph, *Cambridge.*
*Sturgis, William, *Woburn.*
Swain, Ch. D., *Roxbury.*

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Thorndike, John H., "
*Towle, Lyman, "
*Tremlett, Thomas, *Dorchester.*
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Upton, George B., *Boston.*

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Wainwright, William L., *Braintree.*
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*Walker, Samuel, "
Walker, Samuel A., *Brookline.*
Walker, T. W., *Waltham.*
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Webber, A. D., *Wellesley.*
Webster, Joshua, *Lynn.*
Webster, Nathan, *Haverhill.*
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Weld, M. W., *Boston.*
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*West, Thomas, *Haverhill.*
Whitcomb, Levi, *Boston.*
White, B. C., "
Whitmore, C. O., "
Whiting, Nathaniel, *Brookline.*
Whytal, Thomas G., *W. Roxbury.*
Wight, Eben., *Dedham.*
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Wilder, Marshall P., *Dorchester.*
Williams, Aaron D., *Roxbury.*
*Williams, Aaron D., Jr., "
Williams, Moses B., *Brookline.*
Winship, Franklin, *Brighton.*
Winship, F. Lyman, "
Wolcott, Edward, *Pawtucket.*
*Worthington, William, *Dorchester.*

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

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Adams, Isaac, *South Boston.*
Allen, Abbott, *West Cambridge.*
Allen, Andrew F., " "
Allen, Calvin, *Roxbury.*
Ames, R. W., "
Andrews, Alfred A., *Boston.*
Andrews, Joseph, *Waltham.*
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Appleton, Edward, *Reading.*
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Bachelder, Samuel, *Cambridge.*
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Bailey, Kendall, *Charlestown.*
Baker, W. P., *Quincy.*
Barnes, Parker, *Dorchester.*
Bartlett, Levi, *Boston.*
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Boot, William, *Boston.*
Bowditch, Azell, *Roxbury.*
Bowditch, W. I., *Brookline.*
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Brown, Frederick, *Boston.*
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Brown, Jonathan, *Somerville.*
Brown, Simon, *Concord.*
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Buswell, E. W., *Malden.*

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Ford, Elisha B., *Boston.*
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French, W. E., *Boston.*
Frost, Rufus S., *Chelsea.*

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Gilbert, Samuel, Jr., "
Goddard, Thomas, "
Goodrich, Daniel O., "
Gordon, John, *Brighton.*

Gould, Augustus A., *Boston.*
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Grant, E. B., *Belmont.*
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Gray, William, Jr., *Dorchester.*
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Griggs, Charles, *Boston.*
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Haley, Jesse, *Cambridgeport.*
Harding, Newell, *Somerville.*
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Howe, Joseph N., *East Cambridge.*
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Lee, Francis H., *Salem.*
Lee, Thomas, *Brookline.*
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Livermore, Isaac, *Cambridgeport.*
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Squires, J. P., *West Cambridge.*
Swan, Daniel, *Medford.*
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Thatcher, Thomas, Jr., *Roxbury.*
Ticknor, W. D., "
Tolman, James, *Boston.*
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Torrey, Augustus, *Beverly.*
Trautman, Martin, *Roxbury.*
Tucker, James, Jr., *Dorchester.*
Tudor, Frederic, *Boston.*
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Turner, R. W., *South Malden.*
Tuttle, Hugh H., *Boston.*

Underwood, William, *Boston.*
Underwood, Wm. J., *Belmont.*

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Vila, James, *Boston.*

Wales, William, *Dorchester.*
Walker, Joseph T., *Roxbury.*
Walsh, George, *Charlestown.*
Walsh, James, *Cambridge.*
Ward, Edward A., *Cambridge.*
Warren, Ira, *Boston.*
Warren, Samuel D., *Waltham.*
Wallis, William, *Boston.*
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Washburn, Allen J., *Dorchester.*
Weightman, W. S., *Boston.*
Weld, Aaron D., *West Roxbury.*
Weld, Stephen M., "
Weld, Franklin, "
Wellington, Joseph V., *Cambridge.*
Wells, Benjamin T., *Boston.*
Westgate, J. E., *Somerville.*
Wetherell, John G., *Dorchester.*
Wetherell, Leander, *Boston.*
Wetherell, Charles M., *Malden.*
Wheeler, Lewis, *Cambridge.*
Wheildon, Wm. W., *Concord.*
Whiting, William, *Dedham.*
Whitney, Joel, *Winchester.*
Whitney, William F., *Boston.*
Whittemore, J. F., *West Cambridge.*
Williams, J. Otis, *Winchester.*
Williams, Stephen, *Roxbury.*
Wilson, George W., *Malden.*
Wilson, B. O., *Watertown.*
Wolcott, J. W., *Roxbury.*
Worcester, Joseph E., *Cambridge.*
Wood, Edmund W., *Boston.*

Young, William, *Fall River.*

Zirngiebel, D., *Cambridge.*

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

FOR

THE YEAR 1864.

BOSTON:
HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, PRINTERS,
90 AND 92 WASHINGTON STREET.
1865.

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REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE COM. ON ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,

For the Year 1864.

BY W. R. AUSTIN, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. President:—

Being Chairman of the Garden Committee, I suppose I am required to make some kind of a report, but I really have very little to say, our Committee not having received a single application for a visit during the whole summer. It will be remembered, that year before last, the appropriation for this Committee was withheld by vote of the Society, and thus, without the means of giving premiums or gratuities, we could hardly expect applications for visits. Last year, however, the usual appropriation was resumed again.

It has been said, Sir, (and I fear with some truth), that this Committee degenerated into an eating and drinking Committee, but if so, the public were perhaps more to blame than the Committee, for if gentlemen would *insist* upon spreading the liberal board, it would be uncivil to *decline* the generous hospitality, or refuse to give due acknowledgments; however this may be, Sir, it gradually became the custom, and order of the day, to *feast* the Committee, and any gentleman desiring an official visit, had to take into account the cost of a collation, or dinner; this was not so *very* expensive at *old* prices, before the war, but would be a great tax now, and probably is one of the causes preventing applications. Another reason is, the Committee have gone the rounds over and over, and visited all places of note, and it has become an old story. There can be no doubt of the increased emulation, among gardeners and amateurs, caused by the official visits of this Committee, and a wonderful improvement was seen in the neatness, and thrift of places;—it must be acknowledged also, there was much enjoyment in these visits, and which seemed mutual, as our departed friends, Tudor, Bates, and others, would say, if they could speak, and hosts of living friends can testify; yet, it may be, Sir, that this Committee has done all the good it can at present, and with the erroneous idea on the part of the public, that the Committee *crave*, or *expect* refreshments, it may be best, after this year's trial, to alter our By-Laws, and abolish the Committee altogether, or suspend it, to be created again if thought expedient after a lapse of years, and at a more favorable, auspicious time than the present.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

W. R. AUSTIN, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS,

For the Year 1864.

BY E. AUGUSTUS STORY, CHAIRMAN.

The past season was unfavorable to the growth and blooming of plants, and consequently to the weekly displays. The Roses were fine, as they always are, but were too soon over. One or two growers, through deep trenching and high manuring, managed to make very good displays throughout the season, but this was the exception, not the rule.

The Gladiolus was the great feature of the weekly exhibitions, the most attractive and the most admired of all. The little trouble necessary to their cultivation, the ease with which they adapt themselves to almost any soil or situation, and above all their brilliant and striking appearance, render them the most effective of all bulbous plants for garden decoration, and will ultimately be grown by the masses as plentiful as the Aster, the Gilly-flower, or the Verbena. The high prices charged by European raisers seemed enormous, and entirely prevented their cultivation, except by a few of our wealthiest citizens and nurserymen, and even then on a very limited scale. But, thanks to the skill and energy of some of our florists and amateurs, we hope to see them soon within the reach of all.

On the last Saturday in August, the day fixed for awarding the prizes, every class was well represented, but unfortunately for the exhibitors in class 1,—20 varieties,—they, either through carelessness or mistake, failed to comply with the rules, having two of a kind, wrongly named, or more or less than the specified number. The Committee were reluctantly obliged to withhold all the prizes in this class, the rules of the Society being imperative. If exhibitors will not look after their own interests by having the proper number, distinctly and correctly named, the Committee has no alternative but to withhold the prizes, however deserving in other respects.

For the best specimen bloom, the first prize was awarded to Geo. Craft for Madame de Vatry. The second to E. S. Rand, Jr., for the same. The third to James McTear for Compte de Morney.

There was a fine display of seedlings, many of which were very fine—equal, if not superior to our best imported varieties. The principal exhibitors in this class were W. C. Strong, E. S. Rand, Jr., G. Craft, F. Parkman, and J. McTear. Geo. Craft was awarded the Silver Medal for a fine white variety, apparently a seedling from Madame de Vatry. The same gentleman was also awarded the second prize,—Bronze Medal—for a pink variety. Fine displays of seedlings were exhibited at the weekly exhibitions until the end of the season.

On Saturday, Sept. 10, in W. C. Strong's collection was a remarkably fine flower, a sort of cherry crimson, shaded with violet, and clear white centre; it looked to be a seedling from Compte de Morney, and of the same form and

habit of that fine variety. This was considered the finest flower of the season, and received a first-class certificate.

The following includes a few of the best named varieties, as exhibited the past season:—Achille, red mottled; Berthe Rabourdin, light; Calypso, rose and carnation; Canari, light yellow; Eldorado, fine yellow; Hebe, rose carmine; Le Poussin, rose, red and white; La Quintine, light orange; Compte de Morney, dark rosy red, shading to white; Madame de Vatry, white; Salmonia, fine salmon; Osiris, dwarf purple; Brenchleyensis, fine scarlet; Rembrandt, deep crimson; Vulcain, scarlet, shaded with purple; Reine Victoria, fine white; Princess Mathilde, rose striped; Princess Chlotilde, salmon rose; Vesta, white, marked with carmine; Sulphurens, sulphur colored.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

From James McTear: Epacris Princess Royal, a fine specimen, being a shade lighter in color than grandiflora; Epacris hyacinthiflora candidissima, a full spike of fine white; Erica versicolor; Rosa America, a Noisette climber, color white, fine bloom.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

From E. W. Buswell: Lachenalia luteo purpureo-cœrulea, new, from the Cape of Good Hope.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

From E. W. Buswell: Albuca filifolia, curious green colored flowers, more odd than pretty; Ornithogalum conicum, a compact spike of large, white, persistent flowers, with yellow and brown centre. The above bid fair to be a valuable acquisition to our collection of Cape bulbs.

From C. M. Atkinson, Belmont: A new Azalea, Grand Duchesse Helene, a very light rose, shading out to white, fine, evenly variegated foliage, compact habit and good; Azalea amæna lateritiæ, (a hybrid between the two), very dark rosy pink, very dense habit, and free bloomer; Azalea cineraria, a seedling, white, edged with mazarine, good; two Erica caffra densa, ten months old, studded with bloom from bottom to top.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

From James McTear: Hypoxis stellata, a bulb from the Cape of Good Hope, flowers white, with a dark azure centre, shading out to black.

From C. M. Atkinson: Azalea Madame Perin, white, *sporting* scarlet; do. Mars, rosy salmon; Duchesse of Nassau, semi-double, dark rose, shading purple; Quentin Durward, semi-double, mild rose; Magnet, rosy salmon; Souvenir de l'Exposition, rosy pink, free flowerer; Kinghornii, fine bright rosy crimson; Lorley, white, sporting purple; A seedling, white, petals large, and good form; Virgin Queen, (English), white, star-shaped, good; Teutonia, crimson, tinged with violet; Camellia America.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

From Edward Roberts, Hyde Park: Azalea Iveryana, white, with red stripes, good; plant in profuse bloom.

From C. J. Power: Three plants of Helichrysum bracteatum, very brilliant, dark red flowers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

From Hovey & Co.: Camellia flowers, with foliage of the following kinds: Floyii, Reticulata, Sarah Frost, Candidissima, Eximia, Donckelaerii, Harrisonii, Imbricata, Myrtifolia, Feastii, Prince Albert, Grahamii, and four seedlings, as yet unnamed, showing three very distinct varieties of color from the same plant, of excellent form and habit; sporting so as to present a fine show.

From James Nugent: Camellia eximia, color brilliant red, imbricated.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

From James Comley: A seedling Azalea, between Decora and Exquisita, color rosy salmon, good form and substance, worthy of cultivation.

From C. J. Power: Mimulus maculosus, a new Hybrid, bright, clear colored finely, blotch.

From Hovey & Co.: Camellia flowers, with foliage, viz., Floyii, Reticulata, Grahamii, Lowii, Double White, Wilderi, Candidissima, Myrtifolia, Florida, and five seedlings.

From C. M. Atkinson: Camellia flowers, with foliage, viz.: Rotunda, Myrtifolia, America, Queen Victoria, Mazzinii, Lady Hume's blush, Wilderi, Fisherii, Saccoi Magnificent, Double White, Marchioness of Exeter, Duke of Wellington.

From J. W. Foster: Verbena seedling, color white, with pink centre.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

From Hovey & Co.: Camellia seedling, a rosy pink, flesh centre, flower large and fine.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

From E. W. Buswell: Lachenalia cœrulea var., flowers light purple, calyx cerulean blue, stalk spotted, very showy.

From Hovey & Co.: A fine collection of four seedling Camellias, with foliage, viz.:—

Annie Maria Hovey—flowers medium sized, regularly imbricated to the centre, with a perfect petal, rounded at the end, without the least notch or indenture, of a clean, waxy substance: color varied, some of the flowers clear carmine; others, white, lightly striped with carmine; some, soft, deep blush; others, blush, striped with carmine, and some, half white and half carmine: flowers freely, habit upright, vigorous, with a medium sized, handsome foliage.

C. M. Hovey—flowers very large, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter, imbricated to the centre, of great depth, with a large, bold, fine petal, entire on the edge: color bright crimson scarlet, flowers freely; foliage, large, sharply pointed, very deep shining green, growth strong.

Glory of America—flowers large, 4 inches in diameter, imbricated to the centre, with a perfect rounded petal: color rich deep violet, or maroon and

crimson, entirely new in color; foliage large, broad, deep green; growth vigorous; flowers freely.

Gem—flowers large, 4 inches in diameter, cupped, and imbricated to the centre: color rosy pink, edged or bordered with white, and pale in the centre, very distinct; foliage large, broad, and fine; growth strong, and vigorous; flowers freely.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

From Martin Trautman: Lilium pancratium, very fine; flowers white, fragrant, with green stripes; and three seedling Carnations, well marked.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

From R. M'Cleary Copeland: Hyacinths, viz., Charles Dickens, very good, single dark blue; Voltaire, single white, splendid; Robert Steyger, single red, rich, good; Grand Triumphant, single, rosy white, good; Lord Nelson, single, dark blue, good; Orondatus, single, light blue, good; Lord Wellington, double, dark blue, good; Prince Frederick, double, light blue, good; Anna Maria, double, rosy white, pink eye, pretty good; Herstelde verede, single, red, edged with pink; also, seven spikes of unnamed Hyacinths, most of which were good.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

From R. M'Cleary Copeland: Hyacinths, viz., Queen Victoria, single, pure white, very good; Porcelain Spectre, very good; Blocksbury, double, porcelain blue, very good; Bride of Lammermoor, double, dark blue, passable; Czar Nicholas, double, rose, good; Duchess of Bedford, double, pure white, good; Herman Lange, blush white, purple centre, good; Heroine, yellow, tipped with green, curious; Bouquet Tendre, red, good; Eclipse, dark red, very good; also, ten extra spikes without any names.

From John Woolbridge, Lynn: A fine collection of seedling Calceolarias.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

From John A. Kenrick: A display of Magnolia Soulangeana, from a tree producing over one thousand flowers.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

From Hovey & Co.: Alyssum saxatile, and one spike of Hyacinth, Von Speyk, new, a very large and full spike, the pips being quite large and double, color purple, and cerulean.

From James McTear: Ornithogalum arabicum nigrum, a rare bulb from Cape of Good Hope; color white, with black centre.

OPENING OF THE HALL, SATURDAY, MAY 28.

From John A. Kenrick: Lonicera reticulata aurea, from Japan, the leaves are blotched with gold spots; curious.

From Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: The following spring Herbaceous plants: Anemone vernalis, Alyssum saxatile, Aquilegia vulgaris, double pink; canadensis, Iberis, white; Dodecatheon media alba; Dielytra spectabilis, Ranunculus, white and purple; Phlox subulata, nivalis, Trollius Europœus, Statice armeria, Valeriana rubra, Convallaria Stellata, majalis, Lychnis

floscuculi flore pleno, Geranium maculatum, Trillium purpureum, pendulum; also, Pansies, Narcissus, double and single; Tulips, Violets, Shrubs, Lilac, white and purple Persian, Chinese; Hawthorn, white and red; Tartarian Honeysuckle, Wistaria sinensis. Spiræas and Pæonies.

From Dennis Murray, Roxbury: Sixty-three specimens of native Plants and Shrubs, viz., Achillea millefolium, Aralia nudicaulis, Andromeda ligustrina, Antennaria plantaginifolium, Aquilegia canadensis, Anemone nemorosa, Alopecurus pratensis, Barbarea vulgaris, Berberis vulgaris, Caltha palustris, Cardamine rhomboidea, Capsella Bursa-pastoris, Cornus florida, canadensis, Comandra umbellata, Comptonia asplenifolia, Calla palustris, Cypripedium acaule, Chelidonium majus, Dicksonia punctilobula, Fragaria vesca, Equisetum arvensis, sylvaticum, Eirophorum polystachyon, Euphorbia cyparissias, Geranium maculatum, Glechoma hederacea, Leucanthemum vulgare, Luzula campestris, Medeola virginica, Medicago lupulina, Myrica cerifera, Nasturtium officinale, Onoclea sensibillis, (Fern), Osmunda regallis, cinnamomea, (Ferns), Polygonatum biflorum, Polytrichum commune, (Moss), Pyrus arbutifolia, Ranunculus bulbosa, Salix rostrata, Prunus virginiana, Sarracenia purpurea, Saxifraga virginiensis, Smilacina bifolia, Senecio aureus, Trillium erectum, Trientalis Americana, Thalictrum anemonoides, Taraxacum dens leonis, Uvalaria sessilifolia, Viola lanceolata, cucullata, sagittata, pedata, Vaccinium pennsylvanicum, vaccillans, corymbosum, Bæomyces roseus, (Lichen), Cenomyce coccifera, (Lichen), Clavaria Mucida, (Fungi), silene inflata, Leucothoe lacemosa.

From James McTear: Epiphyllium speciosum, Amaryllis formosa grandiflora, Erica Aitonia Turnbullii, Gasteria verrucosa.

From John A. Kenrick: Lonicera reticulata aurea; A new Japan twining Honeysuckle, with gold blotched leaves.

From F. Parkman: A dish of Rhododendron flowers.

From J. L. D'Wolf: Some fine cut Pansies.

From Hovey & Co.: Verbena mountana, (new), from Iowa. Herbaceous, Myosotis alpestris cœrulea, do. alba, in pots, and a fine stand of Cut Flowers; also, a stand of forty-four distinct Spring Herbaceous Plants, viz., Iberis saxatilis, Ranunculus aconitifolius flore pleno, Papaver coccineum, Caltha palustris flore pleno, Azuga pyramidalis, Arabis folia variegata, Phlox divaricata reptans, Auricula, Anemone pulsatila, Narcissiflora, Viola variegata, Lamium maculatum, do. album, Mililla diphylla, Betonica alba, Saxifraga crassifolia, Iris speciosa, Vinca minor, do. alba, do. fol. variegata aureis, do. purpurea pleno, Trillium grandiflorum, cernum, Cerastium tomentosum, Trollius Europæus, intermedius, Pulmonaria virginica, Dodecatheon alba, Convalaria majalis, do. fol. variegata, racemosa, Dielytra spectabilis, formosa, Lychnis Priestii, Centaurea montana, Alyssum saxatile, Doronicum austriacum, caucasicum, Aquilegia siberica, Erysimum variegatum, Polemonium reptans, Verbascum phœniceum.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

From F. Parkman: Spring Herbaceous plants, viz., Aurum var. Aquilegia

formosa violacea flore pleno, stellata, Alpina, Durandii, and others; Veronica pulchella, Aconitum napellus, Lupinus polyphylus, do. do. albus cœlestina Verbascum phœniceum, aurantiacum, Anemone Pennsylvanica, Geranium Lancastriense, Andrewsii, Ranunculus repens fl. pl., acris, fl. pl., Podophyllum peltatum, Cerastium tomentosum, Polygonum bistorta, Dianthus Flonii, Lychnis viscaria plena, Spiræa Ulmaria folus variegata, Uvallaria racemosa, Clematis Laphia, azurea grandiflora, Dodecatheon elegans, Veronica gentianoides, Anchusa sempervirens, Doronicum Caucasicum, Pyrethrum seedlings Tom Pouce, Salvia Tenorii, Cypripedium calceolus, parviflora, Baptisia minor, Hieracium aurantiacum, Iberis corrœfolia, Erysimum variegatum, Papaver orientale, Primula polyanthus, Bromus brizæformis, Chelidonium majus; also, a general display of Hardy, Flowering, and other ornamental Plants; eight varieties of Maple; four Weigelia, Pansies, Iris siberica.

From John A. Kenrick: Hardy Azaleas, in variety; Hawthorns, do.; Aristolochia sipho, Wistaria sinensis; fine clusters of Scotch Laburnum, Honeysuckles, &c.

From Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: Spring Herbaceous plants, not exhibited May 28, viz.: Valeriana phu, Phlox alba, Tradescantia virginica, var. major, Lupinus polyphylus, Spiræa japonica, Lychnis chalcedonica, Verbascum phœniceum, vicia cracca, Symphytum officinale, Erysinum variegatum, Veronica gentianoides, Meconopsis cambrica, Geranium angulatum, Lamium rugosum; also, Iris florentina, sambucina, cristata, germanica, gracilis, albida, flavescens, Spiræa reevesii, trilobata hypericifolia, Lonicera tartarica, sempervirens, album, Calycanthus floridas, Deutzia gracilis; Pæonies of kinds.

From Charles J. Power: Lobelia Paxtoniana, Helipterum sanfordii; a collection of twenty-five named Verbenas; also, a Monthly Carnation, Beauty of Brookline, fine; it sports.

From Joseph Breck: A fine display of unnamed shrubby Pæonies, Iris Susiana, very fine variety, color pepper and salt; this plant has not flowered but once in seven years.

From James McTear: Herbaceous plants, and cut flowers in variety.

From Marshall P. Wilder: A fine show of seventeen varieties of shrubby Pæonies.

From Hovey & Co.: Twenty-one varieties Herbaceous plants, among which were Symphytum bohemicum, Hemerocallis flava, Ranunculus bulbosa, acris, Iris gracilis, Trollius alba, Doronicum species, Armeria spectabilis, Anchusa sempervirens, Erysimum variegatum, Lupinus polyphyllus, Pentstemon repens, Aquilegia anemoniflora, speciosa, Iberis Tenoreana purpurea, do. Alba, Bromus brizæformis, Geranium Lancastriense, Chelidonium majus; and a stand of cut flowers.

From Samuel Sweetser: Flowers of Wistaria chinensis.

From H. H. Hunnewell: A fine display of nineteen trusses hardy Rhododendrons.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

From William Chruickshank: Twelve pots of German stocks, Giant Emperor, finely grown.

From Dennis Murray: A collection of native flowers.

From F. Parkman: Deutzia gracilis variegata; spring Herbaceous plants, twenty-eight varieties; Geraniums, in variety; Achillea aurea, (tomentosa), Dianthus cruentus, Hispanicus, Viola, tricolor varieties, Pentstemon ovatum, Anchusa stenophila, Italica, Anthericum liliastrum, Aquilegia tristis, formosa alba pleno, Sedum hybridum, Papaver bracteatum, Gillenia trifoliata; also, a general display of hardy plants.

From Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: Baptisia minor, Orobus niger, Polemonium cœruleum, Clematis virticella, Dictamnus fraxinella, Vinca minor alba, Papaver bracteatum, Spiræa filipendula, filipendula flore pleno, Veronica spicata, Iris pallida, variegata, pseudacorus, cœlestina, purpurea; and hardy flowering shrubs in variety.

From Joseph Breck: Thirty Herbaceous plants, viz., Geranium Lancastriense, pratense macrorrhizum, Iberis Tenoreana, Phlox subulata, variegata purpurea, Lychnis floscuculi alba, floscuculi, viscaria pleno, Anchusa Italica, Pyrethrum astrosanguinea, roseum, Spiræa filipendula pleno, Trollius Europœus, Tradiscantia variegata alba, Fumaria formosa, Aquilegia vulgaris, rosa superba, canadensis, siberica, Arenaria vulgaris, Dictamnus fraxinella, Dielytra spectabilis, Hesperis matronalis, albicans, var. purpurea, matronalis pleno, Lupinus polphyllus, Aconitum napellus, Iris siberica, Hemerocallis flava.

From Hovey & Co.: Forty varieties Herbaceous plants, among which were, Trillium erectum, Anemone pennsylvanica, Iris superba; also, a new Iris from Japan, very fine; eighteen varieties Rhododendrons.

From H. H. Hunnewell: Thirty-one named varieties of Hardy Rhododendrons.

From James McTear: Fine collection of spring Herbaceous plants.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

From Eliphalet Stone: A fine collection of Hardy June Roses.

From W. C. Strong: A large collection of hardy, ornamental, variegated foliage of trees and plants; also, a fine show of Hardy June and Perpetual Roses, and ten named Pæonies.

From Jonathan French: Six pots of Gloxinias.

From John A. Kenrick: Azaleas, Roses, Pæonies, Honeysuckles in variety; Kalmia latifolia, Chionanthus virginica, Liriodendron tulipifera.

From Dennis Murray: Seventy-six varieties of native plants.

From Hovey & Co.: Magnolia Thompsoniana; forty-three varieties Herbaceous plants, among which were, Anthiricum liliago, Veronica dentata.

From F. Parkman: Forty-eight Herbaceous plants, viz.: Achillea tomentosa, Gypsophilla prostrata, Pentstemon, grandiflora, pubescens, Digitallis ochroleuca, Ambigua ochroleuca, purpurea, Aquilega formosa violacea, Veronica

amethystina, Sedum Kamschatkense, Dianthus deltoides, Heddewigii, Silene saxifraga, Spirœa aruncus, filependula, var. fl. pleno, Verboscum luteum, Astragalus Canariensis, Baptisia australis, Hemerocallis flava, Symphytum asperiimum, Valeriana phu, Allium moly, Helianthemum appenninum, Campanula nobilis, Linum perenne, Centaurea Phrygia, Delphiniums varieties, Adiantum pendatum. A collection of Seedling Pyrethrums, general display of Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Pansies, and other hardy ornamental plants, and six varieties of Dianthus barbatus, and others before named.

From Joseph Breck: Thirty-seven varieties of Spring Herbaceous Plants, among which were Orobus niger, Valeriana phu, Hesperis matronalis var. plena, Anchusa rubra, Coreopsis lanceolata, Pentstemon grandiflora, Lychnis viscaria plena, Spiræa filipendula, var. plena, aruncus, Japonica, Dictamnus fraxinella var alba, Clematis Hendersoni, cylindrica integrifolia, Papaver orientalis, bracteatum, Campanula nobilis, persicafolia albo, Verbena, new and hardy, from Iowa; Pyrethrum in variety.

Collections of Herbaceous plants were exhibited by Mrs. Benjamin Bruce and James McTear.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

From Hovey & Co.: Forty-one varieties of Herbaceous plants, among which were Tradescantia pilosus, Funkia variegatum, Coreopsis auriculata, and a display of cut flowers.

From James Comley: Roupella grata, a native of South Africa, known as the cream fruit; Meyenia erecta alba.

From Eliphalet Stone: A splendid display of Roses, filling one of the Society's round stands and one hundred and fifty bottles of a side stand.

From James McTear: Sweet Williams in variety, fifteen varieties of tender Roses, ten varieties hardy perpetual Roses, Pinks in variety, Cut Flowers filling one hundred and fifty bottles, also a collection of Spring Herbaceous plants.

From F. Parkman: Fifty-five varieties Herbaceous plants, Dianthus hybridus corymbosus, barbatus vitchii, Henderson's Perfection, Auricula flowered, Dunettii, hortensis, deltoides albus, do. rubra, Campanula macrantha, persicafolia cærulea, nobilis (punctata), glomerata, persicafolia, alba, do. fl. pl., medium, Lysimachia nummularia, Silene compacta, Agrostemma alba, Lychnis Haageana incarnata, (seedling), Betonica grandiflora, Stenactis speciosa, Pentstemon glabrum, digitalis, pubescens, Lychnis dioica fl. pl., Haageana gigantea, Clematis erecta, Hendersoni, integrifolia, Aconitum ochroleucum, Erigeron grandiflora, Spiræa venusta alba, Japonica, Achillea milifolia rubra, Malva moschata, Salvia argentea, Delphinium varieties, Pæonias, Sweet Williams and Foxgloves in varieties; twenty-one varieties of Moss, and twenty hardy perpetual Roses.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

From Eliphalet Stone: A display of Prairie and hardy June Roses; a fine cluster of Rose Sedonia.

From James Comley: A fine plant of Pelargonium Duke de Malakoff.

From F. Parkman: Sixty-six varieties of Herbaceous plants; Delphinium formosum, and other varieties, Digitalis cantua, Coreopsis auriculata, tenuifolia, Rudbeckia fulgida, Anchusa capensis, Achillea milifolia variegata, tomentosa, (aurea), rubra, Aconitum tenuifolium, Linum perenne, album, Lythrum roseum superbum, Agrostemma kermesina, bicolor, Ænothera glaucescens, Lychnis, Sieboldii, dioica fl. pl. albo, Coronilla varia, Pentstemon argutum, pubescens, glaber, Polemonium cœruleum, Sedum denticulatum, Veronica waldsteiniana, Mentha variegata, Phlox fruticosa varieties, &c. A display of Roses, Foxgloves, Delphiniums, Sweet Williams and other hardy plants.

From Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: Exhibited forty-seven varieties of Summer Herbaceous Plants.

From Joseph Breck: Exhibited fifty-two varieties of Summer Herbaceous plants, among which were Achillea aurea, Campanula speciosa, persicafolia, var. plena, latifolia, Clematis alpina, viticella rubra, Coreopsis tenuifolia, Delphinium elatum, grandiflora, magnificum, Hendersoni, Funkea Japonica, Lythrum roseum superbum, Ænothera Macrocarpa, Fraseri, Spirœa lobata, Valeriana phu, veronica elegans, Pentstemon digitatis, Dianthus nine varieties, Phloxes five, Agrostemma two, Potentilla three, and Digitalis several varieties.

From Hovey & Co.: Japan Iris, No. 1, color white, veined with bluish purple, centre purple, large and fine; No. 3, royal purple, with yellow spot in centre; also, a fine plant of Carnation Souvenier de la Malmaison. Fifty-three varieties of Herbaceous plants, among which were Achillea aurea, agrostemma bicolor, Pyrethrum rubrum, Salvia argentia, Spirœa filipendula fl. pleno.

From James McTear: A variety of Summer Herbaceous plants.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

From F. Parkman: Summer Herbaceous plants, forty-seven varieties, with several seedlings of Delphiniums, Potentilla, &c., Dianthus sinensis, hybridus corymbosus, Silene orientalis, Delphinium sinense album, sinense azureum, Œnothera glaucescens, Platycodon grandiflora, Chelone barbata, Campanula Carpatica alba, lamiifolia, Lychnis dioica fl. pl. alba, Centaurea purpurea, lutea, Funkia sieboldi variegata, Sedum monstrosum, roseum, Statice tatarica saryra, Calystegia pubescens, Spirœa ulmaria variegata, Phlox decussata varieties.

From Joseph Breck: Nine varieties of Phlox, twelve of Dianthus, two each of Campanulas, Coreopsis, Hemerocallis, six each of Potentilla, Delphiniums, and eight other species of hardy Herbaceous plants, and a stand of cut flowers.

From James McTear: Amaryllis Prince of Orange, color orange scarlet, (new). A collection of fifty varieties Summer Herbaceous plants, also a stand of cut flowers in variety.

From J. F. C. Hyde: A Carnation seedling, color purplish crimson, self, good.

From James Comley: A collection of Verbena Seedlings.

From Mrs Benjamin Bruce: Forty varieties of Herbaceous plants, Japan and White Lilies, Double Pomegranate, &c.

From Hovey & Co.: Forty-eight varieties Herbaceous plants, among which were Vinca fol. argentia var, (new), Veronica repens, elegans, rosea, Rudbeckia hirta, Digitalis cantua.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

From Dennis Murray: Ninety-five varieties of Native plants, some of which were very rare.

From F. Parkman: Sixty-four var. Herbaceous plants, viz: Achillea ptarmica fl. p., Aconitum virsicolor, Actæa rubra, (fruit,) Antirrhinum majus, Asclepias phytolaccoides, Campanula alliarifolia, rapunculoides, trachelium, Catananche bicolor, Delphinium varieties, Coreopsis verticillata, Dianthus superbus, collinus, caryophyllus, Digitalis feruginea, Eryngium amethystinum, Gentiana macrophylla, Liatris pumila, Lychnis chalcedonicus, plena, sieboldii, Funkia ovata, Gallardia grandiflora, do. maxima, Monarda didyma, Œnothera fruticosa, Pentstemon Richardsoni, Platycodon grandiflora alba, do. azurea, Potentilla seedlings, Spiræa venusta, Euphorbia, corollata, Dracocephalum, virginicum, Stipa pennata, Melissa fol. variegata. A display of hardy plants, including Yucca filamentosa from seed.

From James Comley: A fine plant of Mussaenda frondosa, foliage white and green, flowers orange.

From Hovey & Co.: Spigelia Marylandica, sixty-one varieties of Herbaceous plants, among which were Dianthus, cruntus Digitalis lutea.

From J. F. C. Hyde: Seedling Picotees.

From Samuel Sweetser: Fine Carnations.

Herbaceous plants by Mrs. Benjamin Bruce and James McTear.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

From F. Parkman: Eighty-three varieties and species of Summer Herbaceous plants, Aconitum pyreniacum, Asclepias tuberosa, quadrifolia, Campanula Carpatica bicolor, Coreopsis grandiflora, lanceolata, Delphinium elatum cœlestinum, Digitalis ambigua, Echinops Bannaticus, Geranium ranunculifolia, Gypsophila paniculata, Lychnis Sieboldii, Ænothera Missouriensis, Rudbeckia intermedia, pupurea, Sedum album, Verbena montana, Veronica repens; also, five Lilium auratum.

From Joseph Breck: A fine display of double Portulaccas and seedling Petunias.

From Samuel Sweetser: Carnations and Picotees.

From James Comley: Twelve seedling Verbenas, all of which were very good.

From James McTear: A display of thirty-two varieties hardy Herbaceous plants.

From Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: A display of twenty-eight varieties of hardy Herbaceous plants.

From Hovey & Co.: Lilium longiflorum, in full bloom, in a pot; sixty Herbaceous plants, among which were Clematis crispa, Pentstemon murrayanus, (new), Stipa pinata.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

From F. Parkman: Hardy Herbaceous plants, seventy-one varieties, among which were Aconitum anthora, Adiantum pedatum, Asclepias quadrangularis, Astragalus leucophœus, Campanula Carpatica, Delphinium hybridum, Gallardia maxima, Lepachys pinnata, Pentstemon gentianoides, Phlox fruticosa and decussata varieties; Cassia Marylandica, Sida Napea, Silene stylosa, Chelidonium diphylla, Potentilla varieties.

From James McTear: Fifty-five varieties of Herbaceous plants.

From James Comley: Aristolochia Sieboldii, a very curious spotted Pipe vine.

From Joseph Breck: A new Solanum, double Portulacas.

From Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: A collection of Herbaceous plants.

From J. W. Foster; Seedling Petunias.

From Hovey & Co.: Lilium auratum, in a pot; ninety-six varieties of Herbaceous plants, among which were Lythrum roseum superbum, Lotus corniculatus pleno, Lychnis floscuculi alba pleno, chalcedonica rubra pleno.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

From Joseph Clark, gardener to Mrs. T. W. Ward, Canton: Allamanda Scholtii, Tabernæmontana coronaria pleno and Gloxinia flowers.

From Jonathan French: Fine Petunias.

From Mrs. E. A. Story: Cut Flowers and two large dishes double Hollyhocks.

From James McTear: A seedling Gladiolus, color sulphur, good; also, a collection of Herbaceous plants.

From F. Parkman: Sixty-two varieties of Herbaceous plants, among which were, Antirrhinum majus varieties, Chrysostemma tripteris, Pentstemon Richardsonii, Sedum telephium, Statice Gmelini, limonium, a stand of hardy Perpetual Roses, a new seedling Phlox, believed to be larger than any other in its class of color, and not surpassed in perfection of form, the purity of the white ground and the distinctness of the markings, pink centre, very fine.

From Hovey & Co.: Ninety-five varieties of Herbaceous plants, among whicb were Lychnis chalcedonica alba pleno, Œnothera macrocarpa, Platycodon grandiflorum, do. album, Pentstemon Torreyanum, Dianthus barbatus auriculata.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

From F. Parkman: Ninety-one varieties of hardy Herbaceous plants, among which were Coreopsis delphinifolia, Delphinium sinense cœlestinum, Dianthus Dunettii, Dracocephalum argunense, Linum grandiflorum, Pardanthus sinensis, Pentstemon gentianoides splendens, Potentilla atrosanguinea, Salvia glutinosa, Statice elata, Smithii, Vinca major elegantissima, minor foliis aureis,

Molina coerulea, a collection of seedling Phlox, two seedling Gladiolus, three seedling Delphiniums, a fine display of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

From James Comley: Seedling Verbenas, all fine.

From James McTear: Phlox, Madame Moisson, do. Suer, do. Marceau, do. Henrique, Evening Star, Comte de Montalembert, Julie Raussel, Wilhelm Schule, Comptere de Friedan, Ruba superba, which took the first prize; Herbaceous plants in variety.

From Washburn & Co.: Phlox, Madame Moisson, do. Pescatore, do. Guidensch, do. Lierval, do. Rendatler, Maria Bubertier, Minerva, Napoleon, Maximilian, Mons. le Docteur Lacroix, which took the second prize.

From Joseph Breck: Phlox Madame Marsaut, do. Comtesse de Bresson, Fontaine, Lord Byron, Sallier, Madamselle Meria Lacroix, Mons. Dardan, Mons. le Docteur Lacroix, which took the third prize.

From James McTear: Herbaceous plants in variety.

From Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: Herbaceous plants in variety,

From Hovey & Co.: Eighty-five varieties of Herbaceous plants, among which were Funckia liliastrum, Galium molugo, Helianthus atropurpureum, Lepachys pinnata, Rudbeckia lasciniata, Chelone barbata, Chrysanthemum speciosum, (new).

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

From James McTear: Thirty varieties named Petunias, forty varieties hardy Herbaceous plants, seedling Gladiolus, Jeanie Deans, color white marked with crimson purple; cut flowers in variety.

From Mrs. T. W. Ward, Canton: Cut flowers, including fine varieties of Gloxinias, Alamandia Scholtii, Tabernaemontana coronaria pleno, Stephanotis floribunda, Rondeletia speciosa, Roses.

From John Galvin: A fine specimen of double red stock Gilliflower, Dianthus Heddewigii.

From Mrs. C. B. Chase, Medford: A fine Wreath of Flowers, well arranged.

From W. D. Frazer: Fifteen varieties of named Petunias.

From F. Parkman: Seventy-two varieties of herbaceous plants, among which were Calimeris incisa, Coreopsis delphinifolia, Funkia liliastrum variegata, Helianthus multiflorus, Hibiscus alba, Lychnis fulgens, Pentstemon gentianoides splendens, Statice elata, sareptana, Smithii, Tritoma grandiflora, Vernonia Novaboracensis, Veronica virginica, Helianthus Novanglus, Eupatorium Fraseri; also, Lilium cruentum, a new variety of lancifolium, very large and vivid in color, five seedling Delphiniums, seedling Gladiolus, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and others, seedling Phloxes, Lady Macbeth, deep purplish crimson, Mad. Pauline, white, clean purple eye, Miss Dwight, very large, white, deep crimson eye, Miss Russell, vivid cherry. Three flowers of Lilium auratum, a collection of several Phlox, including the best varieties.

From Mrs. Benjamin Bruce: A display of Gladiolus.

From George Craft: A fine display of thirty-one named varieties Gladiolus and seedlings.

From Hovey & Co.: Eighty-one Herbaceous plants, among which were Catananche cærulea, alba, Helianthus multiflorus pleno, Silene orientalis superba, Statice caspica, Aconitum pyramidalis, pyrenaicum.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

From George Craft: Gladiolus, twenty-eight varieties seedlings, nine bunches of four spikes in each. viz., Triumph d'Enghien, Hebe, Galathee, Don Juan, Adonis, Achile, Penelope, Archimede, Ninon de l'Enclos; single spikes, Solfatare, Calendulaceous, Countess de Bresson, Imperatrice, Neptune, Aristote, Eldorado, Pellonia, Pluton, MacMahon, Brenchleyensis, Calypso, Rembrandt, Madam Vilmorin, Daphne, Edith, Ceres, M'lle Sostheute Desjardins. The seedling marked (M) Elenora, which took the Society's silver medal, is erect form, flower pure white, sometimes faintly flaked with violet, centre petal feathered with maroon on delicate lemon ground; bold spike, large flowers, neat and compact face, vigorous habit. (WW) Col. Wilder Dwight, which took the Society's bronze medal, reversed flowered form carnation, marbled, and mottled with carmine, lower petals heavily marked and feathered with carminate purple; size, form and habit good.

From James McTear: Ten named varieties of Gladiolus, two do. for specimen spikes, two seedlings Salmonia and Exemplar, cut flowers in variety.

From F. Parkman: Fifty-six hardy Herbaceous plants, among which were Actæa American alba, Aster Novanglus, Campanula medium, Chelone Lyonis, Sedum atropurpureum, Veronica hybrida, speciosa, several seedling Delphiniums, nine seedling Gladiolus, and a collection of Japan Lilies and seedling Gladiolus, Delphinium formosum cœlestinum.

From Dennis Murray: One hundred varieties of native plants.

From Hovey & Co.: Sixty varieties of hardy Herbaceous plants, among which were Campanula coronata alba, Statice latifolia, Sedum denticulatum, Scabiosa ochroleucum.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

From Dennis Murray: Seventy varieties of native plants.

From Geo. Craft: A display of Gladiolus. One, No. 365, color bright rose carmine, promises well.

From W. C. Strong: Twenty-eight varieties of seedling Gladiolus, a fine collection, deserving further notice. One, whose color was white with red throat, promises well.

From James Nugent: Lilium lancifolium, in pot, fine.

From James McTear: Twenty named varieties of Verbenas; two seedling Gladiolus; a collection of hardy Herbaceous plants; cut flowers, in variety.

From Joseph Breck: A display of Verbenas, stocks, and cut flowers in variety.

From Jonathan French: Verbena seedlings, good.

From James Comley: A fine display of seedling Verbenas.

From F. Parkman: Forty-four varieties Herbaceous plants, among which were Aster Œil de Christ, Funkia japonica, Gypsophila acutifolia, Liatris scariosa, Sedum fabaria rubra, Statice tartarica, Tritoma uvaria, Veronica montana; seedling Gladiolus No. 3, color clear, pale buff, lower petals marked with three diverging, purple stripes; No. 4, orange and rose; No. 5, clear, transparent flesh; No. 6, deep, vivid scarlet, brighter than Brenchleyensis; No. 7, pale flesh, yellow centre, marked with purple stripes; No. 8, buff, and purple; seedling Delphinium, No. 3, transparent, sky blue, tinged in the centre with rose; double No. 4, deep sky blue, tinged with purple, centre marked with black; display of Lilies.

From Hovey & Co.: Fifty Herbaceous plants, among which were Chelone glabra, rubra, Euphorbia corolata, Anthemis nobilis flore pleno, Campanula burgolii, (new), Sedum fabaria rubra, (new).

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

From F. Parkman: Forty-six varieties Herbaceous plants, not shown before: Chelone glabra, Sedum fabaria rubra, Tritoma serotina; a display of Lilies; five seedling Gladiolus, and two seedling Phlox, the one marked B is clear rose, with bright crimson eye, perfectly defined, remarkable for the size of the spike, and the profusion of flowers.

From James McTear: Eight varieties Gladiolus seedlings, display of cut flowers and Herbaceous plants.

From Geo. Craft: Ten seedling Gladiolus; a fine display of named Gladiolus, and other flowers.

From W. C. Strong: Fourteen seedling Gladiolus, among which were No. 132, brilliant cherry carmine, shaded with violet purple, lower divisions of the petals blotched with white, upper petal distinctly marked with a pure white line, one of the most distinct varieties in cultivation, resembling in color Cactus speciosissimus, for which the Committee awarded the First Class Certificate.

From Washburn & Co.: A fine display of Gladiolus, filling six vases; fifty-two spikes.

From Joseph Breck: Dwarf Bouquet Asters, Double Zinnias, Tagetes signata pumila. The Asters had been cut two weeks, and looked as fresh as if just taken from the plant, which makes the variety valuable for cut flowers.

From Hovey & Co.: Forty-two Herbaceous plants, among which were Eupatorium ageratoides, Astrantia major, Helianthus speciosa, Statice tomentosa, Stokesia cyanea.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

From Dennis Murray: Seventy-five varieties of native plants.

From James Barrett, Bradford: Sixty-five varieties of native plants.

From Hovey & Co.: Caladium pictum, Belleymi, Chantini, Argyrites, bicolor, Baraquinii: Ferns, Scolopendrium, Asplenium auritum, Adiantum cuneatum, Gonophlebium latipes, Pteris albo lineata, Polypodium aureum, variegated foliage; Pteris argentea, argyrea, Begonia Madame Allward,

Yucca filamentosa variegata, Hydrangea japonica variegata, Maranta zebrina, pulchella, Yucca aloifolia variegata, Centaurea maritima, Lonicera brachyfolia variegata, Yucca recurva, Agave variegata, Coleus Verschaffeltii, Dracæna terminalis, Cissus discolor, Pandanus variegata, Sago Palm, Fan Palm, Chamaerops humilis, Rhopala corcovadensis, Ampelopsis variegata, Dracæna elegans, Begonia Ricinifolia maculata, Colletia bictoniensis; sixty-two varieties Herbaceous plants, among which were, Anemone japonica hybrida, Eupatorium superbum, Aster novæ Anglæ rubra, Delphinium formosum cælestinum, (new), Aster Emperor, carnation striped, (new); also, a fine display of Double Zinnias, and cut flowers.

From James Comley: Begonias Rex, Riechenhiemii, Madame Wagner, Grandis, Madame Allward, Marshallii, Picturata, Silver Queen, Amabilis, Gandavensis, Duchesse de Brabant, Miranda, Caladium alba punctatissima, Argyrites, Bicolor splendens, Bicolor, Bicolor pictum, Pictum, Picturata, Chantini, pœcile, Verschaffeltii, Marmoratum, Violaceum, Baraquinii, Cissus discolor, porphyrophylla, Coleus Blumi Verschaffeltii, Croton Pictum, variegatum, Nobilis, Dracæna ferra, gracilis, terminalis, Ficus elastica, Gesneria zebrina, Aspidistra elatio variegata, Hoya bella variegata, Maranta pulchella eximia, regalis micans, Warscewiczii, zebrina, bicolor, vittata, Billbergia acaulis zebrina, Pavetta bourbonica, Annassa sativa variegata, Yucca variegata, Pandanus Javanicus variegata, Rhopala corcovadensis, orgamensis, Pittosporum variegatum, Vallota purpurea, Dioscorea discolor, zebrina, Euphorbia jacquinæflora, Chamaerops humilus, Adiantum cuneatum, Selaginella griffithi, Wallichi, Lycopodium, Wildenowii, crispa, Pteris argyrea, Phebalium aureum, Gymnogramme chrysophylla, Callipteris malabarica, Asplenium Belangerianum, Bifidum.

From W. C. Strong: A fine plant of Coleus Verschaffeltii. Four vase bouquets, and stand of cut flowers.

From Mrs. T. W. Ward of Canton, by Joseph Clark, Gardener: A fine show of Gloxinias, Allamandia Schottii, Tabernæmontana coronaria pleno, Stephanotis floribunda. Roses, Carnations, &c.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1.

From Hovey & Co.: Twenty-eight named varieties of Dahlias, the best that have been shown this season.

From C. J. Power: Twenty-six named varieties Dahlias, nine Dwarf do., all of which were very fine.

PREMIUMS AND GRATUITIES AWARDED FOR FLOWERS.

March 19.

Camellias.—For the best twelve named varieties with foliage, to Hovey & Co.,	$5 00
For the next best, to C. M. Atkinson,	3 00

May 7.

Hyacinths.—For best display, not less than ten named varieties, to R. M'Cleary Copeland,	4 00
For the next best, to R. M'Cleary Copeland,	2 00

May 28.

Tulips.—For the best display, not less than twelve named varieties, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00

Opening of the Hall.

Greenhouse Plants.—For the best display, of twelve varieties, regard to be had to new and rare varieties, and well-grown specimens of named plants, not awarded,	12 00
For the next best, not awarded,	10 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	6 00
Greenhouse Azaleas.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, to Hovey & Co.,	10 00
For the next best, not awarded	8 00
For the next best, do.	5 00
Pelargoniums.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, (not fancies), not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the best six named fancy varieties, in pots, not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
Heaths.—For the best named varieties, not less than six, in pots, to Hovey & Co.,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
Epacris.—For the best named varieties, not less than four, in pots, none exhibited,	5 00
For the next best, none exhibited,	4 00
Specimen Plant.—Regard being had to new and rare varieties.	
For the best specimen plant, of a kind for which no special prize is offered, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, do.	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
For the next best, to Jas. McTear, Petunia Gen. McClellan,	2 00

Cinerarias.—For the best six named varieties, none exhibited,	4 00
For the next best, none exhibited,	2 00
Calceolarias.—For the best six varieties, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
Begonias.—For the best six varieties, in pots, none exhibited,	3 00
For the next best, none exhibited,	2 00
Gloxinias.—For the best six, in pots, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
Pansies.—For the best twelve distinct varieties, in pots, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, to James Comley,	5 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sarah W. Story,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
For the next best, do.	1 00

June 4.

Shrubby Pæonies.—For the best six named varieties, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Marshall P. Wilder,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
Hardy Azaleas.—See Hunnewell Premiums.	
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Joseph Breck,	4 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman,	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	2 00
For the next best, to John A. Kenrick,	1 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Anna C. Kenrick,	2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sarah W. Story,	1 00

June 11.

Iris, (Tuberous varieties).—For the best twenty named varieties, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	2 00
Hardy Rhododendrons.—See Hunnewell Premiums.	
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Joseph Breck,	4 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman,	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss S. W. Story,	2 00
For the next best, to Miss S. C. Westgate, . . .	1 00

June 18.

Herbaceous Pæonies.—For the best ten named varieties, to Hovey & Co., ...	5 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	3 00
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to James Comley, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	3 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman, ...	2 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	1 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, ...	2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sarah W. Story, . . .	1 00

June 25.

Class I.

Hardy June Roses.—For the best twenty distinct named varieties, to Hovey & Co., ...	6 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	3 00

Class II.

For the best ten distinct named varieties, not awarded, . .	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	1 00

Class I.

Hardy Perpetual Roses.—For the best twenty distinct named varieties, to F. Parkman, ...	6 00
For the next best, to John C. Chaffin, ...	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	3 00

Class II.

For the best ten distinct named varieties, to Hovey & Co., .	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	2 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	1 00

Class III.

Moss Roses.—For the best display, of not less than ten named varieties, to F. Parkman, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00

Class IV.

Tender Roses.—For the best display, of not less than ten named varieties, to James Nugent, ...	4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00

Sweet Williams.—For the best display, to F. Parkman, . . 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
Pinks.—For the best display, of not less than thirty flowers, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to James Comley, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss A. C. Kenrick, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sarah W. Story, . . . 1 00

July 2.

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to F. Parkman, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Comley, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sarah W. Story, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss B. Duncklee, . . . 1 00

July 9.

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to James Comley, ... 4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss H. G. Duncklee, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Bessie Duncklee, . . . 1 00

July 16.

Summer Phloxes.—For the best eight distinct varieties, to Joseph Breck, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Carnations.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00
Picotees.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded, . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to James Comley, ... 4 00

For the next best, to F. Parkman, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss S. C. Westgate, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss A. C. Kenrick, ... 1 00

July 23.

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to James Comley, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss H. G. Duncklee, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Bessie Duncklee, ... 1 00

July 30.

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Joseph Breck, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Comley, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Bessie Duncklee, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss S. C. Westgate, ... 1 00

August 6.

Hollyhocks.—For the best twelve named varieties, not awarded, . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to James Comley, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ... 1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Bessie Duncklee, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss H. G. Duncklee, ... 1 00

August 13.

Phloxes.—For the best ten distinct named varieties, to James McTear, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Co., ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Joseph Breck, ... 4 00

For the next best, to James Comley, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss H. G. Duncklee, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, . . . 1 00

August 20.

Petunias.—For the best collection of named varieties, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

Balsams.—For the best twelve spikes, to Joseph Breck, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to James Comley, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ... 1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss H. G. Duncklee, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, . . . 1 00

August 27.

Gladiolus, Gandavensis and Floribundus varieties.

Class I.

For the best twenty named varieties, in spikes, not awarded, . 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, do. 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00

Class II.

For the best ten named varieties in spikes, not awarded, . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Washburn & Co. . . . 2 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 1 00

Class III.

For the best display of named varieties, in bunches of four spikes, of one variety in each, to W. C. Strong, . . . 8 00
For the next best, to George Craft, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the best single specimen spike, to W. C. Strong, for Madame de Vatry, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Edward S. Rand, Jr., for the same, . 2 00
For the next best, to James McTear, for Compte de Morney, . 1 00

For the best seedling, to George Craft, the Society's Silver Medal.
For the next best, to George Craft, the Society's Bronze Medal.

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to James Comley, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss H. G. Dunklee, . . . 1 00

September 3.

Class I.

Asters.—For the best thirty flowers, not less than ten varieties, to Joseph Breck, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Comley, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00

Class II.

For the best twenty flowers, not less than eight varieties, to Jonathan French, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

Class III.

Pompons.—For the best twenty flowers, not less than six varieties, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

Verbenas.—For the best named collection of twenty varieties, a single truss of each, to James McTear, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 3 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 2 00
For the best new seedling, with foliage, not awarded, Silver Medal.

Stocks.—For the best display, to James Comley, . . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do, ... 2 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to W. C. Strong, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James Comley, ... 2 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman, ... 1 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss H. C. Duncklee, . . . 1 00

September 10.

Double Zinnias.—For the best thirty flowers, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the best specimen bloom, do.	2 00
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Joseph Breck,	4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong,	3 00
For the next best, to James Comley,	2 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	1 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sarah W. Story,	2 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate,	1 00

Annual Exhibition.

Greenhouse Plants.—For the best 20 greenhouse and stove plants, to James Comley,	25 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	20 00
For the next best, not awarded,	15 00
For the next best, do.	10 00
Variegated Leaved Plants.—For the best ten varieties, to James Comley,	10 00
For the next best, not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, do.	6 00
For the next best, do.	4 00
Variegated Plant.—For the best single specimen, to James Comley, for Ananassa sativia variegata,	5 00
For the next best, to James Comley, for Cissus discolor,	3 00
Caladiums.—For the best six named varieties, to James Comley,	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	3 00
Specimen Plant.—For the best, a kind for which no special prize is offered, to Hovey & Co., for Rhopalia corcovadensis,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
For the next best, do.	2 00
Ferns, or Lycopods.—For the best six named varieties, to James Comley,	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	3 00
Fuchsias.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	6 00
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, and best kept during the Exhibition, to Joseph Breck,	15 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong,	12 00
For the next best, to George Craft,	10 00

For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ... 8 00
For the next best, to Elbridge Wason, . . . 6 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Dahlias.—Prizes to be awarded the first day of the Annual Exhibition:—
For the best twenty-four named varieties, to Hovey & Co., . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00
For the best twelve named varieties, to John Parker, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00
For the best specimen bloom, to Charles J. Power, . . 2 00

Dahlias.—Prizes to be awarded the last day of the Exhibition:—
For the best twenty-four named varieties, not awarded, . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00
For the best twelve named varieties, to John Parker, . . 3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00
For the best specimen bloom, to Charles J. Power, . . 2 00

Large Bouquets.—For the best pair, suitable for the Bradlee vases, to Hovey & Co., ... 15 00
For the best pair, suitable for the Jones vases, to James Nugent, . 15 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Miss Bessie Duncklee, . . . 2 00
For the next best, to Miss H. G. Duncklee, . . . 1 00

September 20.

Parlor Bouquets.—For the best pair, to Marshall P. Wilder, . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
Hand Bouquets.—For the best pair, to James McTear, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00

September 21.

Parlor Bouquets.—For the best pair, not awarded, . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
Hand Bouquets.—For the best pair, not awarded, . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

September 22.

Parlor Bouquets.—For the best pair, not awarded, . . 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
Hand Bouquets.—For the best pair, not awarded, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00

NOVEMBER 12.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Best six varieties, in pots, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the best six Pompons, in pots, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00

DURING THE SEASON.

LILIES.—For the best display of the season, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
DELPHINIUMS.—For the best display of the season, not awarded, Silver Medal.	
For the next best, not awarded, Bronze Medal.	
For the best seedling, do. Silver Medal.	
SPRING HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—For the largest and best display of named species and varieties, exhibited during the months of April, May, and June, to F. Parkman,	5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	4 00
For the next best, to Mrs. Benjamin Bruce,	3 00
SUMMER HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—For the largest and best display of named species and varieties, exhibited during the months of July, August, and September, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
For the next best, to F. Parkman,	4 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	3 00

HUNNEWELL PREMIUMS.

HARDY AZALEAS.—For the best display of named varieties, awarded June 4, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
HARDY RHODODENDRONS.—For the best display of named varieties, awarded June 11, to H. H. Hunnewell,	8 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.—For the best display during the season, not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00

The following Gratuities were awarded during the Season:—

FEBRUARY 20.

E. W. Buswell, for display of Cape bulbs,	1 00
Charles M. Atkinson, for display of Azaleas and Ericas,	1 00

FEBRUARY 27.

Charles M. Atkinson, for display of Azaleas in pots,	1 00

MARCH 5.

Charles J. Power, for 3 plants of Helichrysum bractiatum,	1 00
Edward Roberts, for Azalea Iveryana	1 00

March 12.

Hovey & Co., for display of Camellia flowers,	1 00

March 19.

James Comley, for Azalea Seedling,	1 00

May 7.

John Wooldridge, for display of Seedling Calceolarias,	1 00

May 14.

John A. Kenrick, for display of Magnolia Soulangeana flowers,	1 00

May 28.

Walker & Co., for display of Tulips,	3 00
Joseph Breck, for do. do.	1 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for do. do.,	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Pierce, for do. do.,	1 00
Miss E. M. Harris, for Floral design,	3 00
Dennis Murray, for display of 65 varieties Native plants,	3 00
James McTear, for display of plants,	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for display of cut flowers,	2 00
Elbridge Wason, for 12 pots of Pansies,	2 00
John De Wolf, for do. do. do.,	2 00

June 4.

Joseph Breck, for display of Shrubby Pæonias,	3 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, for Hardy Azaleas,	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for basket of flowers,	1 00
Charles J. Power, for Lobelia Paxtoniana,	1 00
do. do for Helipterum Sanfordii,	1 00

June 11.

Joseph Breck, for display of Iris,	2 00
Miss E. M. Harris, for cut flowers,	1 00
William Chruikshanks, for 12 pots German stocks,	2 00
James Nugent, for cut flowers,	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, do.	1 00
Dennis Murray, for Native plants,	3 00
John A. Kenrick, for cut flowers,	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Westgate, for basket of flowers,	1 00

June 18.

Dennis Murray, for Native plants,	3 00
James Comley, for Kalmias,	1 00
Misses B. & H. G. Duncklee, for cut flowers,	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, for do.	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Westgate, for basket of flowers,	1 00
W. C. Strong, for Hardy ornamental foliage,	3 00

W. C. Strong, for collection of Roses,	3 00
Eliphalet Stone, for display of Roses,	5 00
Jonathan French, for 6 pots Gloxinias,	3 00
June 25.	
Miss E. M. Harris, for cut flowers,	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for do.	1 00
J. E. Westgate, for do.	1 00
F. Parkman, for display of Roses,	5 00
Walker & Co., for cut flowers,	1 00
W. C. Strong, for display of Roses,	3 00
Dennis Murray, for Native plants,	3 00
John Galvin, for Rhynchospernum jasmonides,	3 00
James Comley, for Meyenia Erecta alba,	1 00
John A. Kenrick, for Magnolia macrophylla,	1 00
Mrs. E. T. Farrington, for display of Roses,	1 00
Eliphalet Stone, for display of Roses,	5 00
Joseph Breck, for displays of Spring Herbaceous plants,	3 00
James McTear, do do do do.	2 00
July 2.	
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
J. E. Westgate, do do.	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, do do.	1 00
Eliphalet Stone, for display of Roses,	3 00
Dennis Murray, for native plants,	1 00
July 9.	
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
Misses B. & H. G. Duncklee, for cut flowers,	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	1 00
James McTear, for Amaryllis Prince of Orange,	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, for basket of flowers,	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do do.	1 00
" Sara C. Westgate, do do.	1 00
" Ellen M. Harris, do do.	1 00
" Ann C. Wheeler, do do.	1 00
" Sarah A. Russell, do do.	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Westgate, do do.	1 00
July 16.	
Mrs. E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	1 00
James McTear, do do.	1 00
J. E. Westgate, do do.	1 00
Miss Bessie Duncklee, do do.	1 00
Dennis Murray, for 95 varieties native plants,	3 00
James Comley, for Mussænda frondosa,	1 00
Hovey & Co., for Spigelia Marylandica,	1 00

J. F. C. Hyde, for Seedling Picotees,	1 00
Samuel Sweetser, for Carnations,	1 00
July 23.	
Mrs. E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, for basket of flowers,	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do do.	1 00
" Sara C. Westgate, do do.	1 00
" Sarah A. Russell, do do.	1 00
Mrs. E. M. Gill, do do.	1 00
F. Parkman, for Lilium auratum,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for native plants,	2 00
July 30.	
George Leland, for cut flowers,	1 00
J. E. Westgate, do do.	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, do do.	1 00
" E. W. Smith, do do.	1 00
August 6.	
Mrs. C. B. Chase, for basket of flowers,	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, do do.	1 00
" Sara C. Westgate, do do.	1 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for cut flowers,	2 00
F. Parkman, for Roses,	1 00
Dennis Murray, for native plants,	3 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for cut flowers,	1 00
Miss Sarah A. Russell, for bouquet,	1 00
August 13.	
Dennis Murray, for native plants,	3 00
Mrs. E. W. Smith, for cut flowers,	1 00
George Leland, do do.	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, do do.	1 00
W. C. Strong, for display of Gladiolus,	1 00
F. Parkman, for Hardy Perpetual Roses,	4 00
August 20.	
Dennis Murray, for native plants,	2 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for display of Gloxinia, Roses, &c.	2 00
George Craft, for Gladiolus,	2 00
F. Parkman, for collection of Phloxes,	2 00
August 27.	
F. Parkman, for Gladiolus and Lilies,	2 00
September 3.	
Dennis Murray, for 70 varieties of native plants,	1 00
George Craft, for display of Gladiolus,	2 00
J. E. Westgate, for cut flowers,	1 00
James McTear, do do.	1 00

Hovey & Co., for display of Asters,	1 00
James Nugent, for Lilium lancifolium,	1 00
W. C. Strong, for Seedling Gladiolus,	1 00

SEPTEMBER 10.

Mrs. Benjamin Bruce, for display of summer Herbaceous plants,	2 00
Miss Sara C. Westgate, for basket of flowers,	1 00
" H. G. Duncklee, do do.	1 00
James McTear, for cut flowers,	1 00
W. C. Strong, for Seedling Gladiolus,	1 00
Washburn & Co., for display of Gladiolus,	2 00
George Craft, for display of Gladiolus,	3 00
F. Parkman, for display of Lilies,	3 00
Joseph Breck, for dwarf Bouquet Asters,	1 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. William Kenrick, for basket of flowers,	1 00
" J. E. Westgate, do do.	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, do do.	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do do.	1 00
" Ella Stedman, do do.	1 00
" Mary S. N. Kenrick, do do.	1 00
George W. Harding, for six Coxcombs,	1 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for cut flowers,	2 00
James Barrett, for 65 varieties of native plants,	3 00
Dennis Murray, for 75 do do.	3 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for floral design,	3 00
J. G. Chandler, for Lycopods and Japan Wax Plant,	2 00
John Patterson, for Stanhopea insignis,	3 00
Joseph Breck, for Tagetes signata pumila,	2 00
Miss Sara C. Westgate, for three designs,	1 00
Mrs. C. B. Chase, for wreath,	1 00
Misses B. & H. G. Duncklee, for three designs,	1 00
Miss Sarah A. Russell, for bouquet,	2 00
W. C. Strong, for a pair of vase bouquets,	5 00
Hovey & Co., for Double Zinnias,	1 00
John H. Adams, for cut flowers,	1 00
W. C. Strong, for Coleus Verschaffelti,	2 00

SEPTEMBER 23.

Mrs. William Kenrick, for design,	2 00
W. C. Strong, for two vase bouquets,	5 00
George L. Davis, North Andover, Dahlias,	2 00
Charles J. Power, for skeleton leaves,	2 00
Mrs. Charlotte Flinders, for preserved wreath,	2 00
Miss G. E. Frost, for pressed wreath of flowers,	1 00

The following extra Gratuities were awarded on the last day of the Annual Exhibition:—

To Dennis Murray, for continued application in collecting and arranging specimens of native plants for Exhibition, .	$25 00
To James Comley, for display of greenhouse, and other plants, at Annual Exhibition, ...	20 00
To Miss Sarah W. Story, for renewal of basket of flowers, . .	1 00
" " H. G. Duncklee, do do do. . .	1 00
" " Anna C. Kenrick, do do do. . .	1 00
" " Sara C. Westgate, do do do. . .	1 00
" " Bessie Duncklee, do do do. . .	1 00
" Mrs. E. A. Story, for renewal of floral design, . . .	1 00

NOVEMBER 25.

At a meeting of the Committee this day the following Gratuity was awarded:—

To Hovey & Co., for displays of cut flowers through the season, .	25 00

The Committee would earnestly call the attention of contributors to the *Rules and Regulations* for their guidance and that of the Committee, as laid down in our *Schedule of Prizes.* If they are not sufficiently explicit, then let us ask the proper authorities to make them so; but it is believed that they convey all the instruction necessary to enable contributors to so order their exhibitions as to insure the fair judgment of the Committee upon the *merits* of the Plants and Flowers offered in competition. The occasional recurrence of carelessness or inattention on the part of those offering flowers for premiums, during the past season, impels the Committee to this appeal. It would hardly seem necessary to particularize, yet we mention a few of the difficulties which have laid in the way of a fair and satisfactory award, according to merit.

First, too many or too few flowers in the stand where a specified number is named. This is undoubtedly the result, in many cases, of haste incident to *lateness on the ground*, and this brings us to another, which is more in character, a trespass upon the time and patience of the Committee, viz., Flowers are not always "in their stands at 11 o'clock." Again, where two or more classes are shown, the same varieties are occasionally found in more than one class by the same contributor. And still another, where single flowers are intended, as in the Rose, Pæony, &c., while buds may accompany the flower, side blooms are inadmissible. In some cases, a partially developed flower and one nearly passed, on the same stem, have led the Committee to doubt which of the two was the one offered. These and a few other things which will readily suggest themselves to the minds of those interested, if carefully observed and acted upon, will materially aid the Committee in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them. We allude to this matter in no spirit of complaint or fault-finding—far from it. On the contrary, we would cheerfully bear testimony to the hearty good will and generous coöperation of the contributors, and their ready acquiescence in our decisions, but at the same time we would, as much as possible, be spared the necessity of deciding the *legality* of competition, and left to pronounce upon the merits of the contributions.

If the judgment of the Committee is worth anything, it is certainly worth the ability to show it by the "card," which we can not do when the best flowers are ruled out for some informality.

Some embarrassment was experienced by this Committee at our last Annual Exhibition, relative to the scope of its power in awarding premiums. While contributions of Plants and Flowers, alone, constitute the objects of competition, the duties of the Committee are clearly defined; but we may well question the extent to which our Society is willing from its funds to encourage display, or emulation in all the varied, fanciful devices, which, though they may please the curious eye, and assist somewhat in attracting public attention, have yet no affinity to Horticulture. Embroidery, pictures, penmanship, all commendable as specimens of art, or talent, are still foreign to the purposes of our Society; and although this Committee would not advocate the total exclu-

sion of such articles from our annual display, we are of opinion that such contributions have no claim to the fostering aid of the Society.

Doubtless in the early days of Massachusetts Horticulture, whatever could assist in eliciting public interest was eagerly sought, or encouraged by those who planned the stated exhibitions, but this Committee are fully impressed with the idea that this Society has now abundant resources at its command, peculiar to itself, and calculated to develop the most attractive objects which can possibly interest either the casual, or constant observer.

This Report would be incomplete did it not refer to the sudden decease of an esteemed contributor, which occurred at the opening of our last Annual Exhibition. Dennis Murray, whose zeal in collecting and exhibiting varieties of native Plants is so well known to our members, was overtaken by a fatal disease, while in the act of arranging his specimens, on the first day of the Exhibition. Even the severity of his attack did not prevent his visit to the Hall the following day; but a few hours more terminated his earthly career.

As a skilful Botanist, and industrious student of nature, he earned a somewhat wide reputation, and this Committee will, in common with other members of our Society, long deplore his loss.

E. AUGUSTUS STORY,
Chairman of Flower Committee.

Approved,
E. W. Buswell,
S. H. Gibbens,
J. C. Hovey,
James McTear,
C. H. B. Breck.
} *Committee on Flowers for* 1864.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,

For the Year 1864.

BY JAMES F. C. HYDE, CHAIRMAN.

Seed-time and harvest having passed, we are reminded that the year is drawing to a close, and the time has come for us to present a report of our doings. The season that has closed has been one of the most remarkable that we have had for many years. During all the summer months there was not a single long storm, nor scarcely a shower, causing vegetation to suffer exceedingly, and the wonder is how it could survive at all. The crop of fruit in this vicinity was very small, except perhaps that of pears, which was about an average one, judging from the show at our Annual Exhibition. The growth of trees has, on account of the extreme dry weather, been smaller than for many years; and the wood is consequently well ripened, and the trees better prepared to withstand the rigors of the winter and give us a crop next year. The size of the fruit was affected by the same cause, for so severe was the drouth in some localities, that grapes actually withered on the vines. In many places, the fields of strawberries were burned up before half the fruit had ripened, so that the crop was cut short perhaps a third or more throughout the State. On low, moist land, the yield was good. If the results have been less gratifying than desirable, it has not perhaps been the fault of the cultivator, who has no control over the weather. It is thought by some, to be an advantage to have a dry season occasionally, but, however that may be, we must accept it, and try to overcome by skill and industry that which we cannot wholly control. In all probability next year will be a very fruitful one, and fully compensate for any lack of the past year, in accordance with the great law of compensation running through all the works of nature.

But to speak more definitely in regard to the results of the closing year. On the 30th day of January there were some grapes of the variety known as the Lady Downes, from the place of H. H. Hunnewell, that were ripe the 20th of September previous, but had hung on the vines until the day of their exhibition, when they were in excellent condition. This experiment shows what may be done by care with this fruit. Mr. H. Vandine exhibited Josephine de Malines pears, on the 6th day of February, that were well preserved. Forced peaches and grapes were shown in abundance, by R. W. Turner, Joseph Breck, and C. S. Holbrook. On the 28th day of May, Mr. Holbrook exhibited the finest peaches of the Early Crawford variety, that have ever been seen on our tables; large, and well colored. This brings us to the Strawberries, of which, for reasons before given, there was a short crop; but yet there was some very fine fruit shown. Hovey & Co. exhibited many varieties, among which none was more admired for its large size, handsome appearance, and fine flavor, than the La Constante, of which they are

very successful growers. In order to fully appreciate this, and other varieties grown by these gentlemen, it will be necessary to visit their grounds in time of fruit, as some members of your Committee did, and witness their mode of cultivation, and the great crops of splendid fruit that they are able to produce. Nowhere have we seen better returns, as the result of good cultivation, both in quantity and size of fruit. We hope the hint may be taken by others, and more and better strawberries may be grown by the members of our Society. Mrs. T. W. Ward placed on the tables a very fine basket of Hovey's Seedling strawberries, of remarkable size and color; but she, not being a member, could not receive a premium. They were fully up to the Belmont fruit; another proof of what may be accomplished by proper cultivation. Strawberries were also shown by J. W. Foster, M. H. Simpson, G. Leland, W. C. Harding, and J. C. Park, but on the whole the show of this most admirable fruit was very meagre, and it is to be deplored that we do so little in this department of Horticulture, when we remember what our neighbors at Belmont are able to accomplish, with a new Society, and comparatively few members. The premiums offered are believed to be liberal, and it is to be hoped that a vigorous effort will be made by fruit growers, and all members of the Society, to make in future a more creditable display of this truly delicious fruit. The leading sorts for general cultivation and for market are Hovey's Seedling, which is really the best variety grown, Brighton Pine and Jenny Lind; some cultivators would include Triomphe de Gand, but we are not fully prepared to admit this, but think it may do well when cultivated in hills. For amateur cultivation may be added La Constante, Boston Pine, Admiral Dundas, Napoleon III, Sir Charles Napier, and others. Where a strong hautbois flavor is wanted, La Belle Bordelaise is perhaps the best, though it will only be grown in limited quantities. There is still room for improvement in the strawberry, for none of the varieties now cultivated combine all the good qualities that we yet hope to see, in some variety of this fruit.

The Cherry crop was very small about Boston the past season, and there were but three or four varieties shown. This fruit seems to be fast disappearing from our market, but we hope that the time may come when it will flourish as of yore. The varieties were May Duke, Elton, Napoleon Bigarreau. Downer, and Black Tartarian.

Of Raspberries, the show was quite limited, and the berries smaller than usual, owing to the dry weather. There were but three exhibitors, and only one lot was considered worthy of a premium.

The Currant crop was good, and fine specimens were brought forward. Dana's Transparent appeared finely, and will rank as the largest white currant cultivated in this vicinity. Mr. Dana brought out a new seedling white currant this year, which was smaller than the Transparent, more yellow, and less acid than any variety now cultivated, and it promises to be an acquisition for table use. La Versailles was prominent among those on the tables, and is

one of the best of the large red currants. White and Red Dutch are still favorite varieties for general cultivation. The exhibition in this department was confined to seven persons, and all the premiums were awarded. This fruit may be grown among pear and other trees without great expense, so that what is obtained for the fruit may be considered as nearly clear gain. But it should be grown for home use, let it cost what it will; for no fruit is more wholesome and palatable than the currant, during the dog-days, when one has little relish for food of any kind.

We can say but little for the exhibition of Gooseberries, for our American people do not cultivate them so much, or esteem them so highly, as do our English cousins across the water. It is doubtless true, that the gooseberry does not flourish here as there, for many of the best English varieties have either partially, or entirely failed here, nor have we many American sorts upon which to rely. The Houghton's Seedling and Mountain Seedling are cultivated more than any other, and are considered the most desirable, as they do not mildew. Some excellent gooseberries, of the best English sorts, were shown by Jonathan French of Roxbury. We do not remember to have ever seen better. It is very doubtful if the growing of the gooseberry for the market can be made profitable, until it is more fully appreciated for table use.

The Blackberry next claims our attention. The Dorchester is acknowledged by all to be the best variety for table use, though the Lawton may be the best for wine, because of its greater yield of juice. The cultivation of this fruit is confined to a few persons, who seem to have excellent success. Very superior specimens were shown by James Nugent, Galen Merriam, and J. W. Foster, to whom the prizes were awarded. It is believed that this crop can be made profitable if judiciously cultivated. It is certainly a fine fruit, and the wine made from it valuable for its medicinal properties. To grow this berry to perfection, it is necessary to have a strong soil in which to plant it; for experience has proved that it will not give a fair yield on light or sandy land. It is a great benefit to the blackberry bushes to lay them down in the autumn, as the raspberry is laid down.

Few Plums have been exhibited during the season. William Bacon and H. Vandine were the principal contributors. A. W. Paine, of Bangor, sent to the Committee a seedling plum, which was very handsome, of large size, long, yellow, with red cheek, heavy bloom, resembling Coe's Golden Drop about the stem, quality good; promising. The great and apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way of the successful cultivation of the plum, renders a new variety, however good it may be, of little value for this part of the country.

The Peach is a much more desirable fruit, and it is pleasant to see this fruit on the Society's tables in greater quantity and variety than in years past. Some believe, and with good reason, that we shall yet be able to raise peaches in abundance, "a consummation devoutly to be wished;" for this is one of the most luscious and healthful of all the fruits of the field, and we have mourned

the lack of it in time past. There is less evidence now of that disease among peach trees known as the yellows, than formerly, and we would advise all who can, to plant a few trees each year, even though they may get but one or two good crops of fruit during the life of the trees.

There are single trees in the vicinity that yielded the past season three or four bushels of good fruit. M. H. Simpson exhibited some George the Fourth and Early Crawford, of orchard-house culture, that were most remarkable for color, and of good flavor; much better than forced peaches, though not fully equal in this respect to the best peaches grown wholly in the open air. At the Annual Exhibition there was quite a display of this fruit by Hervey Davis, Asa Clement, and others. Francis Dana exhibited specimens of two seedling peaches of fine appearance, and good quality. Every lover of good fruit will rejoice to see that day when peaches shall be raised as plentifully in New England as in former times.

We now come to a subject which is of great interest to the public, that of Grapes. No fruit is attracting more attention than this, at the present time. throughout the country. New varieties are being introduced every year, as the result of the great efforts that are being made to improve this fruit. The past season has been a favorable one for grapes, except in very dry soils. Little or no mildew was seen. The season was long, so that even the Isabella and other late varieties ripened off finely. If we could be sure of one season in three equal to the past, grapes would be a profitable crop. It is true the fruit was not so large as in some seasons, but it all ripened. The show at the Annual Exhibition was especially fine in this department. W. C. Strong presented many varieties, twenty-five or more, making a very interesting and instructive exhibition. Prominent among these was the Allen's Hybrid, to which he has paid great attention; also, Delaware, Concord, and others. The several numbers of Rogers's Hybrids in his collection were not generally ripe at this time. E. A. Brackett showed some very fine specimens of the Crevelling, Iona, Delaware, and others. The first-named was the finest we have seen, and seems to justify all that has been said of it. J. W. Bailey sent some specimens of the new grape Adirondac, which were fully ripe, and seemed to have been so for some days; thus showing that they ripened this year by the middle of September. This new grape is one of decidedly high flavor, of fine appearance, being black, and of good size, both in berry and bunch. If it shall prove to be, as it is claimed, as early or earlier than the Hartford Prolific,—the earliest grape of respectable character that we now have,—with its superior quality, it will take a high place in the vineyards of those who grow grapes for market, as well as for home use. In wood and foliage it very closely resembles the Isabella. The Iona, shown by Mr. Brackett, is one of Dr. Grant's new seedlings, and has been in the market but one or two years. It is the color of the Delaware, oval shape, slightly mottled and striped, rather loose bunch, berries medium size, excellent quality, superior to

the Catawba. Though its color may not be in its favor, yet there can be no doubt of its being a valuable grape for a portion of the country, if not for Massachusetts. It has been raised in perfection by Mr. Brackett at Winchester, for the two past years. Those who like a good grape will at least try this new candidate for public favor. Dr. Grant, by his agent, also exhibited the Iona and the Israella. The latter was a black grape, of medium size, both in berry and bunch, but as the specimens were removed contrary to the rules, before the close of the Exhibition, your Committee had no opportunity to test them.

Of Allen's Hybrid we can speak more confidently than we have been able to heretofore. It ripened fully in open situations, and was sweet and good. This variety is a great favorite with those who have tested it, especially with those who admire a very sweet grape. It is of the best quality, high flavored, and scarcely second to any grown in-doors or out. If there is any question concerning this grape that remains unsolved, it is its hardiness, or ability to endure the winters unprotected. We propose to leave a vine fully exposed this winter for the purpose of testing it in this respect.

Several of Rogers's Hybrids have been seen on our tables, such as Nos. 1, 4, 15, 19, 43, and others, but your Committee do not feel disposed to give a decided opinion on the merits of any of these. It has already been said, that some of these varieties did not ripen early enough to be valuable; and it may be added, that as tested by us, they were found to have a hard pulp, and to be of inferior quality, except No. 4, a black grape, of fair quality, which ripened well: but as the specimens we have tried have been mostly produced on young vines, it is unfair to fully decide upon their merits. It would be strange indeed, if, among so many, there were not some good ones. We would, however, advise the public to plant rather sparingly of all the numbers until they have been more fully proved. We regret that they should have been launched on the market with numbers instead of names, which will have the effect to produce great confusion in regard to them. The Framingham was on exhibition, but your Committee have little to add in regard to it. It is a fair grape, but, like the Hartford Prolific, drops off, which is a very serious objection to any grape. Francis Dana, who is the most successful of all men in producing new and valuable varieties of fruit, placed on our tables again this year, a seedling grape, which he has named the Dana, which attracted considerable attention. The best pomologist of our Society, after having carefully examined and tested it, said it was the Rose Chasselas,—high praise certainly. The bunch was of medium size, shouldered, rather compact, with a peculiar red stem, the berries of rather large size, nearly round, red, with a rich, heavy bloom, so that when fully ripe they appear almost black; as free from pulp as the Delaware; not so sweet, but more spirited and vinous, and yet not an acid grape. Ripe the 20th to the 25th of September, and that not under the most favorable circumstances. This fruit was shown again December 24th, in a fine state of preservation, retaining its flavor to a good degree, thus seeming to possess the long-keeping qualities of the Diana. We consider it a promising

variety. The same gentleman also exhibited another new seedling which he calls the Nonantum. This is a black grape, bunch rather small size as it appeared this year, shouldered, berries of good size, oval, similar in shape and appearance to the Isabella; entirely free from pulp, being quite remarkable in this respect; good flavor, promising; some preferred it to the former sort. Time of ripening about the same as the other. Some of your Committee had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Dana, and seeing these vines bearing their fruit, and we do not hesitate to say, that the specimens shown this year were grown under unfavorable circumstances, so far as relates to the situation of the vines; they growing thickly among other vines and trees, which leads us to believe that under more favorable circumstances even better results would be attained; yet the past season having been so favorable to the ripening of the grape, it is hardly wise to give a more decided opinion based upon the product of this single year. Other seedlings were shown, by the same gentleman, but none of them seem to be worthy of particular notice.

There were some ten or eleven seedling grapes sent us from Troy, N. Y., by H. W. Green, said to be seedlings raised by a Mr. Thompson. Though they were not all in the best condition, yet it seems to us that none of them can be of great value. No. 1, seemed to be the Sweetwater reproduced, and no improvement on that foreign sort, which cannot be successfully cultivated out of doors. No. 2, had the texture of an unripe Black Hamburg, with some mildew upon it, not of pleasing appearance, and from the specimens sent cannot say much in its favor. It seems to be a seedling from some foreign sort. No. 3, was like the Catawba in color, size, and shape; rather late. No. 4, seemed to be the Isabella reproduced, with no improvement, even if equalling the parent. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, were all similar to No. 4; so that no person could distinguish them by the fruit. These grapes reached us on the 29th of October, and most of them were fully ripe, but we cannot believe them to be of much value to the public. Parker Barnes exhibited a seedling grape for the first time, which was grown under unfavorable circumstances; bunch rather small, berry medium size, color black, early, and sweet; superior in quality to the Hartford, worthy a further trial on account of its earliness; ripe early in September.

There have been other seedling grapes shown, none of which seemed to be of much value. The older sorts, such as Catawba, Isabella, Diana, Concord, Delaware, Union Village, and Rebecca, were shown in great perfection by B. B. Davis, C. E. Grant, M. P. Kennard, F. Dana, K. Bailey, S. Weld, A. J. Dean, J. W. Manning, and J. F. C. Hyde. No one contributor has done so much as W. C. Strong, to whom our thanks are due for his efforts in introducing new grapes, and for the successful growing of the older varieties.

No subject is attracting more attention among Horticulturists than that of the grape. And it is believed by many, that the time will come, if it has not already arrived, when grapes may be grown as successfully as pears, or any

other fruit. It is certainly one of the most valuable, for it can be preserved with care for months, tending to promote health, and greatly adding to our enjoyment. Grape culture is rapidly extending throughout the country, and the time is not far distant when all the wines that we need will be produced in our own country, and when grapes will be within the reach of all.

How cheaply they can be produced in this State and pay the producer, is a question yet undetermined, but it is in a fair way of being solved. Thus far, sheltered side hills with a southern exposure have been selected, and such a location without doubt is the best that can be found, provided it can be suitably prepared. It is said that any soil that will produce good corn will be suitable for grapes; however that may be, we find by experience that they prefer a warm and somewhat dry soil, rather than a cold and wet one. There is yet a great difference of opinion as to how the ground should be prepared to set a vineyard. In setting some five hundred vines in one lot we have made no other preparation than we should for corn, simply ploughing the land deeply, and manuring well with well-decomposed manure. That it will in the end be a good investment to trench the land well and put in drains, if the land is inclined to be too wet, we have no doubt. No one should plant a vineyard with the expectation that grapes can be produced as easily as they have been the past year, but that seasons will come when they will have mildew, rot, injurious insects in abundance, and many other things to contend with. The robin is a great pest to the grape grower, often destroying a large part of the crop. It is astonishing to see how they will congregate in and about a vineyard, all bent upon the destruction of the fruit. This will prove a serious drawback to the successful cultivation of the grape, unless the law protecting that bird is repealed, and the birds are killed off. Great improvement has been made in the varieties of grapes within a few years past, but there is still room for more. Some fortunate individual is yet to give us a grape much earlier, larger, of better quality, more hardy than any we now have.

The crop of Apples in this vicinity was small the past season, and there were but few exhibitors. Prominent among these were F. Clapp, A. Clement, James Eustis, A. D. Williams and J. W. Foster, who have been able to show some good fruit notwithstanding canker worms, caterpiliars, and other enemies of this indispensable fruit. So short was the crop, that in one instance, on a farm that has often yielded from eight hundred to a thousand barrels of this fruit, the owners were obliged to buy apples for the use of their own families. It is now considered more difficult to raise good apples, around Boston, than to raise pears. In fact, so difficult has it become, owing to the causes that have been enumerated above, and to the low price of apples in years of plenty, that some of the farmers are digging up their orchards, believing that the land will yield a better income from strawberries, or even field crops, than from the trees. It is very doubtful if this crop can be made a profitable one when the land is suitable for small fruits and vegetables, and is near a good

market. We shall be sorry, however, to see this standard fruit fall into neglect, even in Massachusetts, though we are aware that our New York neighbors stand ready to supply any deficiency that may at any time exist here.

Every cultivator should see to it that no vermin are allowed to multiply upon his premises, to destroy not only his own trees, but those of the whole neighborhood, thereby rendering almost useless the efforts of his more careful neighbor. Let us still cling to this fruit, in the belief that we may yet successfully fight all enemies and get good crops. Specimens of the St. Lawrence were shown to us, of which we have formed a favorable opinion; very handsome and of good quality. We are not enough acquainted with it to speak of its productiveness or value for general cultivation.

We pass from the apple to the Pear, a fruit that has engrossed the attention of horticulturists, for some years past, to a greater degree than any other. Perhaps it is not saying too much, when we express the opinion that, in no part of the United States can a better exhibition of pears be made than around Boston. The pear tree seems to flourish better here than further back in the country, and far better results are obtained; either because more pains are taken, or the soil and climate suit it better.

In many small gardens the pear tree is set to the entire exclusion of the apple. The crop of pears was fully up to an average one the past season, and though, in some localities, affected by the drouth, yet the deficiency was more than compensated for in the beauty and quality of the specimens produced. Hovey & Co. have taken the lead in quantity and variety, both through the season and at the annual exhibition. M. P. Wilder has also been a large contributor. W. R. Austin showed magnificent fruit, as he always does, both on the tables and in his model orchard at home. Josiah Stickney, Joseph Breck, H. Vandine, J. C. Chase, and a large number of others, have shown splendid specimens.* Pears have sold at a high price in the market, and must have been a remunerative crop. After the very elaborate and highly valuable report on this subject last year, written by the late Chairman of our Committee, it does not become necessary to do more than to give a brief notice of the new pears to which our attention has been called. S. A. Shurtleff favored us again with specimens of his new pear, Gen. Banks, which was of medium size, round, rather long stem, color yellow, with a red cheek, a little gritty at the core, melting, juicy, fine grained, and of fine flavor, promising, and worthy of a further trial. Another, called Gen. Grant, was tested on the first of October; large size, pyriform, nearly melting, sweet, fine grained, and seems worthy of a further trial.

On the 29th of the same month, Dr. Shurtleff sent in the Diman, of which we can only say it is small size, russety, with red cheek, sweet, but lacks

* D. T. Curtis placed on exhibition a Duchesse d'Angouleme pear, which he obtained of G. B. Jastram, grown by Charles Hova, of Los Angelos, California, weighing 4 lbs., circumference 17 3-4 inches, diameter 8 inches, being the largest pear of which the Society have any record. It was afterwards contributed to the Sailor's Fair, and sold for a large sum.

character; does not seem to be worthy of a place among the good pears. It was our privilege to visit the garden of Dr. Shurtleff and examine the thirty-five or forty seedling pears that he had in bearing at that time, which was about the 15th of September, and we confess we were both pleased and surprised to find so many large, fine looking pears raised from seed. There was hardly a very poor one among them all, and some promise well, as we have already observed. Any man should deem himself fortunate to be able to produce *one* new pear, out of a thousand seedlings, that shall be found worthy to take a place among the really good and desirable varieties. Dr. Shurtleff has certainly labored diligently and understandingly in this matter, and deserves the highest success. Time will decide the merits of his seedlings, but if some of them do not realize the expectations of their originator then we shall be disappointed. We shall watch them with a good degree of interest.

Mr. Whieldon placed on the tables, at the Annual Exhibition, his seedling pear called the "Wheildon." This pear has never been brought to the notice of the Committee in the regular manner, hence we have had no opportunity to test it properly. During the hurry and bustle of the Exhibition, we cannot form a correct estimate of the qualities of a pear from a single specimen, or even two, shared among the Committee in the exhibition room. We annex a description as found in the last Patent Office Report, with slight alterations: "Size medium to large; form, obtuse, obovate, pyriform, but variable in shape; color dull greenish yellow, with stripes, specks, and marblings of russet; irregular, uneven surface; stem long, largest at the end that joins the tree; cavity acute, furrowed; calyx large, with long segments, half closed; basin furrowed; flesh yellowish white, a little coarse-grained, and gritty around the core, tender, breaking, sweet, rather juicy, aromatic; core and capsules small; season last of September and October. Tree spreading, upright, healthy grower, productive."

A seedling shown by J. W. Foster, was tested: fair size, shape of Merriam; coarse, gritty, fair quality, not promising. Walker & Co. exhibited their new pear Mount Vernon again. It never appeared better, it being of large size and handsome appearance, attracting considerable attention; somewhat russety, with a red cheek; stout stem, with a very strong cinnamon flavor; a good pear, but we fear it will not keep well As it has only been grown in one location, we cannot predict what it would do under different circumstances, but think it will be grown to some extent on account of its distinct and peculiar flavor. It is not a pear of the very highest character as regards quality. Another seedling was shown at the Annual Exhibition called the Ellis pear, the specimens being brought from New Bedford by W. P. Jenny, to whom we acknowledge our obligations. An outline and description of it is given in the Magazine of Horticulture for October, page 371, a part of which we annex: "Size large, about four inches long, and two and three-quarters in diameter; form elongated or obtuse, pyriform, contracted near the middle, swollen on one side, rounding off to the crown, which is small and

obtuse at the stem; skin green, little rough, becoming of a dull yellow green when mature; considerably mottled, with russet around the stem and eye, and thickly dotted with large, round, conspicuous russet specks, with occasional greenish patches in the shade, and a slight bronzy tint in the sun; stem rather long, about one and a half inches in length, pretty stout, and obliquely inserted in a deep contracted cavity formed by ribbed or knotty projections; eye rather large, open, and but little depressed in a very shallow basin; segments of the calyx short, thick, stiff; flesh yellowish white, little coarse, very juicy and melting, with a brisk, sprightly, vinous flavor; core small; seeds medium size, rounded, plump, sharply pointed, light brown. Ripe October 1st, and does not rot easily." This variety has already been disseminated considerably. It is said to be a seedling from the Seckel, but it does not much resemble the parent. It is a good pear, and will find a place in many collections, though we doubt if it ever will rank high as a market fruit, for its color is not in its favor.

Another seedling of fine appearance was sent us by B. F. Nourse, said to have been raised by E. Goodale, of Saco, Me., from a seed of the McLaughlin. It was large size and very handsome, but lacking in flavor, being sweet without much character. It appears to be a pear that would keep well, which, added to its good color, it being yellow when ripe, with bright red on the sunny side, would perhaps render it valuable for market purposes. Another year's trial may enable us to give a more favorable opinion of it.

On the 5th of November, A. Wellington exhibited a seedling pear of large size, similar in shape to Beurre d'Anjou, but longer, with a very short stem set in a slight cavity; calyx small; color yellow when ripe; flesh melting, fine grained, with a peculiar "confectionary" flavor, unlike that of any other pear. This, with other seedlings, was imported from France about ten years ago, and has borne fruit two years. The time of its ripening, with its peculiar flavor, promises to render it valuable as a market fruit.

George Hyde, of Newton, sent in the fruit of two seedlings, ripe in November, one keeping much later. The first a medium size Bergamot shape pear, sweet and pretty good; not large, nor good enough to rank with the best pears of its season. The other was larger, yellow, with red cheek, somewhat spotted, fine grained, melting, pleasant sub-acid, good; worthy a further trial.

The foregoing comprise all the new seedlings that have come under our observation this year, at the Society's rooms. It was a matter of regret to us that some of the finest stands of pears were disqualified at the Annual Exhibition, from a failure to comply with the schedule of prizes, which provides there shall be just *twelve* specimens of each variety shown, no more, no less. Nearly one-half of the best pears on exhibition at that time were thus prevented from competing for the premiums. We hope that, with the better

accommodations that we shall have next year in our new building, and the ample time that can be given to arranging the fruit, this evil will entirely disappear.

Having briefly reviewed the doings of the past year, and believing that we have now performed all the duties imposed on us, your Committee will close their Report by annexing the awards of premiums made by them.

JAMES F. C. HYDE, *Chairman.*

Boston, December 31, 1864.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR FRUITS DURING THE SEASON.

For the best and most interesting exhibition of Fruits during the season, the Lowell Plate, not awarded, valued at . . $15 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 10 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 8 00

Apples.—For the best twelve Summer Apples, of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, to F. Clapp, . . 5 00
For the next best, to E. H. Luke, ... 4 00
For the next best, to A. Clement, ... 3 00

For the best twelve Autumn Apples, of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in November, to F. Clapp, . . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Eustis, ... 3 00

For the best twelve Winter Apples, of one variety, on or before the first Saturday in December, to J. W. Foster, . . . 5 00
For the next best, to A. Clement, ... 4 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00

French Premiums.—For the best ten varieties of Apples, twelve specimens each, to be exhibited on the first Saturday of November, the French Plate, to F. Clapp, valued at . . 12 00
For the next best, the French Plate, to A. Clement, . . 9 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Baldwins, to A. Clement, 3 00
" " " " Hubbardston Nonsuch, not awarded, . . 3 00
" " " " Northern Spy, do., . 3 00

Apricots.—For the best twelve of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, to James A. Stetson, . . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Blackberries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of the same variety, to James Nugent, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Galen Merriam, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

Cherries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of the same variety, to G. B. Cordwell, ... 4 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 2 00

Currants.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of the same variety, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00
For the next best, to W. H. Barnes, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Jonathan French, ... 1 00

Figs.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to R. W. Turner,	3 00
For the next best, to Walker & Co.,	2 00
Gooseberries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of one variety, to Jonathan French,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded.	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00
Grapes.—For the best specimens grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not less than three varieties of two bunches of each variety, to M. H. Simpson,	8 00
For the next best, to R. W. Turner,	6 00
For the next best, to Mrs. F. B. Durfee,	4 00
For the best specimens grown under glass, subsequently to the third Saturday in July, three varieties of two bunches each, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, to R. W. Turner,	4 00
For the best specimens of four varieties of Native Grapes, not less than four bunches of each variety, to W. C. Strong,	6 00
For the next best, to J. F. C. Hyde,	5 00
For the next best, to E. A. Brackett,	4 00
For the best specimens of two varieties, not less than four bunches of each variety, to C. E. Grant,	4 00
For the next best, to K. Bailey,	3 00
Melons.—For the best Muskmelon grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not awarded,	3 00
For the best Muskmelon, open culture, on or before the third Saturday in September, to A. D. Webber,	2 00
For the best Watermelon, on or before the third Saturday in September, not awarded,	2 00
Nectarines.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to H. H. Hunnewell,	3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck,	2 00
Peaches.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, to C. S. Holbrook,	6 00
For the next best, to J. F. Allen,	5 00
For the next best, to R. W. Turner,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the best twelve specimens of one variety, grown in open culture, to P. R. L. Stone,	5 00
For the next best, to B. B. Davis,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00

PEARS.—For the best twelve Summer Pears of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, to J. B. Loomis,	5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	4 00
For the next best, to H. Vandine,	3 00
For the best twelve Autumn Pears of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in November, to S. M. Weld,	6 00
For the next best, to F. Dana,	5 00
For the next best, to J. F. Allen,	4 00
For the next best, to J. C. Chase,	3 00
For the best twelve Winter Pears of one variety, on or before the first Saturday in December, to J. C. Chase,	8 00
For the next best, to William Butterfield,	6 00
For the next best, to F. Dana,	5 00
For the next best, to A. J. Dean,	4 00
PLUMS.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to W. Bacon,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
QUINCES.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
RASPBERRIES.—For the best specimens, not less than three boxes of the same variety, to J. W. Foster,	4 00
For the next best, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
For the next best, not awarded,	1 00
STRAWBERRIES.—For the best display, during the season, to Hovey & Co.,	10 00
For the best collection shown at one time, not less than four varieties, not awarded,	6 00
For the best two boxes of Hovey's Seedling, not awarded,	4 00
For the best two boxes of Triomphe de Gand, to W. C. Harding,	4 00
For the best two boxes of La Constante, to Hovey & Co.,	4 00
For the best two boxes of Jenny Lind, to George Leland,	4 00
For the best two boxes of Boston Pine, not awarded,	4 00
For the best two boxes of Brighton Pine, not awarded,	4 00
For the best two boxes of any other sort, to J. W. Foster,	4 00
Special Premium offered by Wm. Gray, Jr.—For the best four varieties, in baskets of two quarts each, to Hovey & Co.,	25 00
Special Premium offered by the President, C. M. Hovey.—For the second best four varieties, in baskets of two quarts each, not awarded,	15 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

Mrs. T. W. Ward, for Hovey's Seedling Strawberries, Burr's "Field and Garden."

J. F. Allen, for collections of fruit, Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation."

H. Vandine, for same, Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation."

D. T. Curtis, for large Pear,	3 00
G. W. Peirce, for Melons,	2 00
Walter Russell, for do.,	2 00
D. C. Murray, for do,	2 00
Stephen M. Weld, for Grapes,	2 00
H. Brown, for Grapes,	1 00
W. P. Jenny, for Pears,	1 00

PRIZES FOR FRUITS, AWARDED DURING THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

APPLES.—For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, the Lyman Plate, to F. Clapp, valued at	20 00
For the next best, to A. Clement,	15 00
For the next best, to A. D. Williams,	12 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded,	12 00
For the next best, to James Eustis,	10 00
For the next best, not awarded,	8 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, to J. W. Foster,	8 00
For the next best, to Benjamin Bruce,	6 00
For the next best, to Josiah Newhall,	5 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, to W. W. Wheildon,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the best dish of Apples, twelve specimens of one variety, to F. Clapp,	5 00
For the next best, to S. W. Fowle,	4 00
For the next best, to B. Bruce,	3 00
For the next best, to J. Nugent,	2 00
PEARS.—For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, to J. C. Chase,	25 00
For the next best, to Walker & Co.,	20 00
For the next best, to A. D. Williams,	16 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Josiah Stickney,	15 00

For the next best to W. A. Crafts, ... 12 00
For the next best, to R. W. Ames, ... 10 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Jesse Haley, ... 10 00
For the next best, to A. Dickinson, ... 8 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett, ... 6 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to J. Eaton, 6 00
For the next best, to J. R. Poor, ... 5 00
For the next best, to J. De Wolf, ... 4 00

For the best dish of twelve specimens of Bartlett Pears, to Hiram Emerson, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Beurre Bosc Pears, to Josiah Stickney, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Seckel Pears, to C. E. Grant, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Swan's Orange Pears, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Louise Bonne Pears, to J. R. Poor, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Urbaniste Pears, to Hervey Davis, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Duchesse D'Angouleme Pears, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Beurre Diel Pears, to Jacob Eaton, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Beurre d'Anjou Pears, to J. R. Poor, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of any other sort, to W. R. Austin, ... 5 00

Special Premiums offered by C. O. Whitmore.—For the best twelve varieties of pears, of twelve specimens each, which in the opinion of the exhibitor are the best for general cultivation, to Hovey & Co., ... 25 00
For the second best, to Hervey Davis, ... 15 00

Peaches.—For the best collection, of not more than four varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Hervey Davis, ... 5 00
For the next best, to A. Clement, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Plums.—For the best collection of not more than four varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00

For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

GRAPES, FOREIGN.—For the best three bunches of Black Hamburg, to G. W. Harding, ... 5 00
For the next best, to R. W. Turner, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of any other black sort, to R. S. Rogers, 5 00
For the next best, to G. W. Harding, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of Muscat, to M. H. Simpson, . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of any other white sort, to R. W. Turner, ... 5 00
For the next best, to W. C. Harding, ... 4 00
Special Premium offered by Wm. Gray, Jr.—For the best six varieties, two bunches of each, to R. W. Turner, ... 25 00
Special Premium offered by the President, C. M. Hovey.—For the second best six varieties, two bunches of each, to R. S. Rogers, 10 00
For the best two varieties, two bunches each, to R. W. Turner, . 5 00
For the next best, to E. H. Luke, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the best collection, not less than six varieties, of two bunches of each, to Mrs. F. B. Durfee, ... 10 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00

NATIVE.—For the best six bunches of Delaware, to E. A. Brackett, 4 00
For the best six bunches of Diana, to B. B. Davis, . . 4 00
For the best six bunches of Isabella, to J. V. Wellington, . 4 00
For the best six bunches of Concord, to W. C. Strong, . . 4 00
For the best six bunches of Hartford Prolific, to W. C. Strong, . 4 00
For the best six bunches of Rebecca, to C. E. Grant, . . 4 00
For the best six bunches of Crevelling, to E. A. Brackett, . 4 00
For the best six bunches of Allen's Hybrid, to W. C. Strong, . 4 00
For the best six bunches of any other sort, to E. A. Brackett, . 4 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To Hovey & Co.,	for collection of pears,	. . .	$20 00
" M. P. Wilder,	do do.,	. . . .	15 00
" Henry Vandine,	do do.,	. . . .	7 00
" Francis Skinner,	do do.,	. . . .	5 00
" William Bacon,	do do.,	. . . .	5 00
" Alexander Beal,	do do.,	. . . .	5 00
" Alfred C. Thacher,	do do.,	. . . .	3 00
" N. R. Childs,	do do.,	. . . .	3 00

To R. W. Turner,	for collection of pears,	. . .	3 00
" John Savage, Jr.,	do do.,	. . . .	3 00
" J. E. M. Gilley,	do do.,	. . . .	3 00
" Geo. W. Ireland,	do do.,	. . . .	3 00
" Samuel Sweetser,	do do.,	. . . .	3 00
" E. O. Holmes,	do do.,	. . . .	3 00
" Hiram Emerson,	do do.,	. . . .	3 00
" M. P. Kennard,	do do.,	. . . .	2 00
" Horace Partridge,	do do.,	. . . .	2 00
" Joseph Breck,	do do.,	. . . .	2 00
" Jonathan French,	do do.,	. . . .	2 00
" Mrs. C. D. Hancock,	do do.,	. . . .	2 00
" " J. M. McIntosh,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" J. A. Kenrick,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" A. J. Dean,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" Josiah Newhall,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" C. E. Grant,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" Alexander Foster,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" John Livermore,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" E. C. Emerson,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" J. Sargent,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" W. W. Wheildon,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" Mrs. Annie H. Ellis,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" James A. Stetson,	do do.,	. . . .	1 00
" James A. Stetson,	for collection of apples,	. . .	3 00
" John Gilbert,	do do	. . . .	2 00
" Mrs. T. W. Ward,	for collection of foreign grapes,	. .	4 00
" State Reform School,	for collection of native grapes,	. .	3 00
" M. P. Kennard,	do do do.,	. . .	3 00
" Francis Dana,	do do do.,	. . .	3 00
" W. C. Strong,	do do do.,	. . .	6 00
" G. B. Cutter,	do do do.,	. . .	2 00
" J. A. Whitney,	do do do.,	. . .	1 00
" C. F. Gay,	do do do.,	. . .	1 00
" L. C. Ricker,	do do do.,	. . .	1 00
" J. W. Bailey,	for Adirondac grapes,	. . . .	4 00

Amount of Premiums offered at Exhibitions during the Season,	$360 00
" " " " at Annual Exhibition, . .	454 00
Special Premiums offered by individuals, ...	115 00
Reserved for Gratuities, ...	186 00
	$1115 00

Amount brought forward, ...			$1115 00
Amount awarded at Weekly Exhibitions in premiums, . .	$253 00		
" of Special Premiums awarded, .	25 00		
" awarded in Gratuities, . .	13 00		
	———	291 00	
" " at Annual Exhibition in premiums, . .	$368 00		
" " of Special Premiums, .	75 00		
" " in Gratuities, . .	139 00		
	———	582 00	
Whole amount of awards, ...			873 00
Amount of appropriation unexpended, ...			$242 00

The awards in money, amounting to $873 00, have been made to the following persons:—

Hovey & Co., . .	$88 00	G. W. Harding, . .	9 00
R. W. Turner, . .	59 00	B. B. Davis, . . .	8 00
F. Clapp, . . .	47 00	E. H. Luke, . .	8 00
A. Clement, . .	38 00	S. M. Weld, . .	8 00
J. C. Chase, . .	36 00	Hiram Emerson, . .	8 00
J. W. Foster, . .	31 00	Alexander Dickinson, .	8 00
A. D. Williams, . .	28 00	W. C. Harding, . .	8 00
Hervey Davis, . .	25 00	James A. Stetson, . .	7 00
W. C. Strong, . .	24 00	W. W. Wheildon, . .	6 00
Walker & Co., . .	22 00	Josiah Newhall, . .	6 00
Josiah Stickney, . .	20 00	James Nugent, . .	6 00
C. E. Grant, . .	17 00	Jonathan French, . .	6 00
E. A. Brackett, . .	16 00	Wm. Butterfield, . .	6 00
J. R. Poor, . .	15 00	C. S. Holbrook, . .	6 00
R. S. Rogers, . .	15 00	P. R. L. Stone, . .	5 00
M. P. Wilder, . .	15 00	J. B. Loomis, . .	5 00
Mrs. F. B. Durfee, .	14 00	J. F. C. Hyde, . .	5 00
James Eustis, . .	13 00	A. J. Dean, . .	5 00
M. H. Simpson, . .	13 00	M. P. Kennard, . .	5 00
Francis Dana, . .	13 00	Wm. R. Austin, . .	5 00
W. A. Crafts, . .	12 00	Alexander Beal, . .	5 00
Jacob Eaton, . .	11 00	Francis Skinner, . .	5 00
R. W. Ames, . .	10 00	John DeWolf, . .	4 00
Jesse Haley, . .	10 00	J. V. Wellington, . .	4 00
H. Vandine, . .	10 00	G. B. Cordwell, . .	4 00
J. F. Allen, . .	9 00	Mrs. T. W. Ward, .	4 00
William Bacon, . .	9 00	J. W. Bailey, . .	4 00
Benjamin Bruce, . .	9 00	George Leland, . .	4 00

Joseph Breck,	4 00	G. B. Cutter,	2 00
S. W. Fowle,	4 00	D. C. Murray,	2 00
Galen Merriam,	3 00	Walter Russell,	2 00
H. H. Hunnewell,	3 00	G. W. Peirce,	2 00
Alfred C. Thacher,	3 00	W. H. Barnes,	2 00
N. R. Childs,	3 00	Mrs. M. J. McIntosh,	1 00
State Reform School,	3 00	J. A. Kenrick,	1 00
John Savage, Jr.,	3 00	Alexander Foster,	1 00
John E. M. Gilley,	3 00	John Livermore,	1 00
Kendall Bailey,	3 00	E. C. Emerson,	1 00
Geo. W. Ireland,	3 00	John Sargent,	1 00
Samuel Sweetser,	3 00	H. Brown,	1 00
D. T. Curtis,	3 00	Mrs. A. H. Ellis,	1 00
E. O. Holmes,	3 00	J. A. Whitney,	1 00
Horace Partridge,	2 00	C. F. Gay,	1 00
Mrs. C. D. Hancock,	2 00	L. C. Ricker,	1 00
A. D. Webber,	2 00	W. P. Jenny,	1 00
John Gilbert,	2 00		

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES,

For the Year 1864.

BY ABNER PIERCE, CHAIRMAN.

In fulfilling their duties in accordance to the By-Laws of the Society, your Committee are not unmindful of the trust committed to their care to lay before the public a statement of the varieties of vegetables contributed during the past season, and submit the following:

With a few exceptions, the early drought in June had a tendency to check some kinds of vegetables, for instance, early celery, flat turnips, early potatoes, and cabbage to some extent. But the following rains in July, brought forward the growth rapidly, and the farmer and market gardener, in the abundance of their crops, were well remunerated for their toil.

Although but few new varieties have been introduced at the weekly exhibitions, the Society feel grateful to the contributors for their attention in placing upon the tables the choicest productions the soil produces.

Great attention has been paid to growing the tomato for the past few years. This year a new variety was introduced from Philadelphia by C. N. Brackett, of Newton, "Cooke Favorite." In flavor, size and appearance it equals any we have among us, and is by some pronounced superior to any we have; but that remains to be proved, as it has only been grown one year, and needs further cultivation to establish it.

During the past year many new members have been added to their list, more than in any three years since the formation of the Society, and with much pleasure is noted among this number quite a number of amateur scientific gardeners from our neighboring villages, from whom the Society may expect many choice and valuable collections of vegetables.

Although they may find the old veterans in West Cambridge, Belmont, Malden, Saugus, Salem, and other adjoining towns, whom I take the liberty to name, Crosby, Allen, Russell, Hill, Frost, Pierce, Hatch, Merrill, and many others, hard to beat, still, with the very liberal inducements offered by the Society, they hope to see the tables well filled, the coming year, with the choicest productions of the season at the weekly exhibition.

The annual show in September last, under all circumstances was pronounced as good, if not superior, to any since the formation of the Society, for which they are under obligation, and embrace this opportunity of thanking all for their liberal and valuable collections of vegetables. Were they to attempt to particularize, it would make their report quite too tedious, but will make the following remarks:

James H. Smith, gardener to Francis Skinner, Esq., Newton: Six varieties of Potatoes; two from London. Two new varieties of Watermelons.

The Yokohama, a new Squash from Japan, was shown by several contributors. The past season has been favorable to its culture. There is a question among cultivators, of our New England summers being long enough to mature it. Its size is against it for profit for general cultivation.

A new variety of Potato, Holland's Early, by D. T. Curtiss, grown by A. H. Atherton, of Claremont, N. H. Also, a new variety raised by the Chairman, very early and productive, from Detroit, Michigan, and is believed to be a valuable kind of early, if not the earliest, we have as being suited for market cultivation. This part remains to be proved by more general cultivation in both cases.

Quite an attraction on one of the tables was one hundred and two named varieties of beans, cultivated by Lucy H. Brewer, of Hingham, a little girl ten years of age. S. A. Merrill, of Salem, had the largest collection: thirty-four named varieties of vegetables, and generally of the choicest kinds. Bowen Harrington, of Lexington, headed one table with a mammoth Squash, weighing one hundred and thirty-three pounds, for which he received the Society's silver medal. And all other contributors did themselves credit by their liberal contributions at the annual exhibition, for which the Society feel very grateful.

ABNER PIERCE, *Chairman.*

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

Asparagus.—For the best, to Walter Russell,	$4 00
For the next best, to J. B. Moore,	3 00
Beets.—For the best, to Walter Russell, for Turnip Rooted,	4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, for do.	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, for do.	2 00
Beans.—For the best, to C. H. Laughton, for String,	4 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Leland, for Large Lima,	3 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce, for Small Lima,	2 00
Cabbages.—For the best, to Walter Russell, for Ox Heart,	3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, for Winstead,	2 00
For the best Savoy, to Abner Pierce, for Green Globe,	3 00
Carrots.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Early Horn,	3 00
Cauliflowers.—For the best Early, to Elbridge Wason,	4 00
For the best Late, to Geo. W. Peirce,	4 00
Celery.—For the best, to Bowen Harrington,	3 00
Corn.—For the best Sweet, to Josiah Crosby,	4 00
For the next best, to Jonathan French,	3 00
Cucumbers.—For the best, grown under glass, to E. A. Brackett,	4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby,	3 00
For the best, open culture, to Bowen Harrington,	3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell,	2 00
Egg Plants.—For the best, to Jonathan French, for Large Round Purple,	3 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett, for Large Round Purple,	2 00
Lettuce.—For the best, to Bowen Harrington, for Tennis-Ball and Cape,	4 00
For the best, to Walter Russell, for Tennis-Ball and Cape,	3 00
Onions.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby,	3 00
Potatoes.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby,	4 00
For the next best, to J. P. Bush,	3 00
Peas.—For the best, to James Nugent, for Daniel O'Rourke, (level peck, 8 lbs.,)	4 00
For the best, to Geo. W. Leland, for Daniel O'Rourke, (level peck, 8 lbs.,)	3 00
For the next best, to C. H. Laughton, (for three varieties),	2 00
For the best Late, to Bowen Harrington,	3 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce,	2 00
Rhubarb.—For the best Early, to Saml. Sweetser, for Victoria, (12 stalks, 17 lbs.),	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, for Victoria, (12 stalks, 15½ lbs.),	3 00

For the next best, to R. W. Turner, for Victoria, (12 stalks, 13 lbs.), ... 2 00

SQUASHES.—For the best Summer, to Walter Russell, . . 3 00

For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, . . . 2 00

For the best Winter or Crookneck, to Abner Pierce, . . 3 00

TOMATOES.—For the earliest and best, to C. J. Power, . . 4 00

For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ... 3 00

For the next best, to C. N. Brackett, ... 2 00

GRATUITIES PREVIOUS TO OPENING THE HALL.

To Walter Russell, for Tennis-Ball Lettuce, . . . 2 00

" Josiah Crosby, for do do. 2 00

" Anthony Hatch, for do do. 2 00

" R. W. Turner, for Cucumbers, (Manchester Prize), . . 1 00

" E. A. Brackett, for do do do. . . . 2 00

" D. & G. F. Stone, for Tennis-Ball and Prince Head Lettuce, . 2 00

" Bowen Harrington, for Asparagus, ... 2 00

GRATUITIES FOR THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

To Walter Russell, for Radishes, . "Burr's Field and Garden Vegetables."

" Geo. W. Peirce, for Rhubarb, ... 1 00

" W. J. Buckminster, for Rhubarb, Prince Imperial, . . 1 00

" Geo. Dorr, for Lettuce, ... 1 00

" C. H. Laughton, for Beets and Onions, ... 2 00

" " " for Display during the Season, "Burr's Field and Garden Vegetables."

" Bowen Harrington, for Display during the Season, . . 12 00

" Patrick Ryan, for Marrow Squashes, ... 1 00

" Benj. Bruce, for Corn, ... 1 00

" T. Phelps, for Tomatoes, ... 1 00

" H. Abbott, for Beans, ... 1 00

" F. Cummings, for Beans, ... 1 00

" Geo. W. Harding, for Egg Plants and Tomatoes, . . 1 00

" F. Traubant, for curled Endive, ... 1 00

" J. B. Moore, for Tomatoes, ... 1 00

" J. F. C. Hyde, for Potatoes, ... 1 00

" Josiah Crosby, for Display during the Season, "Burr's Field and Garden Vegetables.'

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

BEETS.—For the best, to Walter Russell, for Turnip Rooted, . 4 00

For the next best, to Anthony Hatch, for do. . . 3 00

For the next best, to Abner Pierce, for do. . . 2 00

For the best, to Walter Russell, for Long Blood, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Peirce, for Long Blood, . . 3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for do. . . 2 00
Carrots.—For the best, to Geo. W. Peirce, for Short Horn, . 4 00
For the next best, to G. W. Harding, for do. . . 3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, for do. . . 2 00
For the best, to Josiah Crosby, for Long Orange, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Peirce, for Long Orange, . 3 00
For the next best, to Andrew F. Allen, for do. . . 2 00
Corn.—For the best, to J. J. H. Gregory, for Burr's Improved, . 4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, for Crosby's Boston Market, 3 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce, for do do. . 2 00
For the best, Yellow or Field, to F. T. Bush. for Adams and Warren, 4 00
Muskmelons.—For the best, to Walter Russell, for Green Flesh, . 4 00
For the next best, to D. C. Murray, for Green Flesh, . . 3 00
For the next best, to A. F. Allen, for do. . . 2 00
Watermelons.—For the best, to D. C. Murray, for Mountain Sweet, 4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Harding, for Black Spanish, . 3 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith, for do. . . 2 00
Parsnips.—For the best, to Geo. W. Peirce, for Long Dutch, . 4 00
For the next best, to Andrew F. Allen, for do. . . 3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, for do. . . 2 00
Potatoes.—For the best, to James H. Smith, for Harpin's Kemps, Harpin's Flukes, Dovers, Jackson White, Bengal, Whalley's Dalmobay, ... 5 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrrill, for eight varieties, . 4 00
Squashes.—For the best, to Geo. Hill, for Marrow, . . 4 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, for do. . . . 3 00
For the next best, to A. F. Allen, for do. . . . 2 00
For the best, to Seth W. Hathaway, for Hubbard, . . 4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for do. . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Jonas Gammell, for do. . . . 2 00
For the best, to Bowen Harrington, for Canada or Crookneck, . 4 00
For the next best, to Jonas Gammell, for do. . . 3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, for do. . . 2 00
For the best Mammoth, to B. Harrington, 133 lbs., Society's Silver Medal.
Turnips.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Jonas Gammell, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. H. Smith, ... 2 00
Tomatoes.—For the best, to Charles J. Power, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, ... 2 00
Cauliflowers.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, . . . 4 00

CABBAGES.—For the best, to S. A. Merrill, for Drumhead,	4 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith, for do.	3 00
For the next best, to J. L. DeWolf, for do.	2 00
For the best single specimen, to S. A. Merrill, 44 lbs.,	2 00
EGG PLANTS.—For the best, to G. W. Harding, for Large Purple,	4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill, for Large Purple,	3 00
For the next best, to G. W. Peirce, for do.	2 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To Walter Russell, for display,	$5 00
" Josiah Crosby, for do.	3 00
" S. A. Merrill, for Mammoth squashes,	3 00
" R. W. Ames, for do.	3 00
" George Dorr, for display,	5 00
" Charles J. Power, for Mammoth squash,	2 00
" Abner Pierce, for new variety of early potatoes, Detroit,	3 00
" Josiah Newhall, for Mammoth squash,	3 00
" Jonas Gammell, for collection,	3 00
" Hovey & Co., for Yokohama squashes and tree tomatoes,	2 00
" R. W. Turner, for Scarlet egg plants,	1 00
" W. C. Harding, for squashes,	1 00
" Elbridge Wason, for collection,	5 00
" Andrew F. Allen, for do.	2 00
" Charles J. Power, for do.	3 00
" S. A. Merrill, for do.	10 00
" Bowen Harrington, for do.	3 00
" H. Abbott, for corn,	2 00
" R. W. Reed, for potatoes,	2 00
" F. T. Bush, for corn and barley,	3 00
" Bowen Harrington, for tobacco plants,	3 00
" James H. Smith, for collection,	2 00
" J. J. H. Gregory, for do.	2 00
" J. Davis, for potatoes,	2 00
" A. B. Atherton, for Early Holland potatoes,	2 00
" O. M. Winship, for onions,	2 00
" E. Lawrence, for collection,	3 00
" O. M. Winship, for Mammoth squashes,	5 00
" James Comley, for collection,	3 00
" Moses Hunt, for Mammoth squash,	2 00
" William Adams, for cauliflowers,	3 00
" William Winslow, for cranberries,	3 00
" Francis Marsh, for watermelons, Jewett's Early,	2 00
" J. L. DeWolf, for collection,	4 00
" Chas. H. Laughton, for do.	2 00

To	A. Rice, for peas,	1 00
"	John A. Kenrick, for onions,	2 00
"	Jonathan French, for collection,	2 00
"	Seth W. Hathaway, for do.	3 00
"	Anthony Hatch, for do.	2 00
"	G. W. Harding, for do.	3 00
"	Daniel C. Murray, for do.	3 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,

For the Year 1864.

BY F. PARKMAN, CHAIRMAN.

High rates of exchange and consequent high prices have somewhat checked the growth of the library, by preventing foreign purchases, except those of absolute necessity. Additions of value have, however, been made by purchases within the country, both of rare and costly works, thrown from time to time on the market, and of others more popular in character. We have continued to receive French and English periodicals regularly, and without payment of duties.

There has been a marked increase in the use of the library, the number of books taken out being more than one-third greater than during the last year. They have been well used, and punctually returned.

The Committee regret to state that the June numbers of the Floral Magazine, Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and the Florist and Pomologist, were stolen from the table on one of the days of exhibition. Means have been taken to replace them.

The library of the Society is of unusual value when compared to its extent, consisting in great measure of choice illustrated works. Many of these comprise numerous volumes, the loss of any one of which would greatly diminish the value of all the others, while in some cases such loss could not possibly be replaced. The Committee, therefore, are of opinion, that no book of this character should be allowed to leave the rooms except by special permission applied for in writing.

It is to be hoped that, in our new building, our illustrated books will be objects of inspection, not only to members of the Society, but to visitors of the city and others interested in horticulture. The plates, often of high value as objects of art, offer temptations which, as the experience of other libraries has shown, are not always resisted. The Committee, therefore, propose to adopt the measure of precaution commonly used in libraries, and stamp each plate with the impress of the Society. A stamp, suited to the purpose, can be made at the price of six dollars, and this can be paid out of the balance of the library appropriation still undrawn.

The total of expenditure for books, periodicals, and binding, for the year 1864, is $410.66. Although the importation of foreign books has been found, for the present, inexpedient, lists have been made of those which have appeared, with a view to purchase at a more favorable time.

The following are the acquisitions, by purchase, of the past year:—

Brookshaw's Pomona Brittanica, 1 vol. fol.

Thornton's Sexual System and Temple of Flora, 1 vol. fol.
Maund and Henslow's Botanist, 2 vols., 4to.
Blackwell's Herbal, 2 vols. fol.
Hooker's Icones Plantarum, 4 vols., 8 vo.
Downing on Landscape Gardening, Sargent, 1 vol., 8vo.
Fuller on the Grape, 1 vol., 12mo.
Darlington's Flora Cestrica, 1 vol., 12mo.
Holly's Country Seats, 1 vol., 4to.
Downing & Vaux's Villas and Cottages, 1 vol., 8vo.
Copeland's Country Life, 1 vol., 8vo.
Downing's Rural Essays, 1 vol., 8vo.
Rural Affairs, 3 vols., 12mo.
Smith's Landscape Gardening, 1 vol., 12mo.
Klippart's Land Drainage, " "
Blinkarn's British Timber Trees, " "
Allen's Rural Architecture, " "
Phin's Grape Culture, " "
My Farm of Edgewood, " "
Cobbett's American Gardener, " "
Wax Flowers, " "
Munn's Land Drainer, " "
Pardee on the Strawberry, " "
Darlington's American Weeds, " "
Reemlin's Vine Dresser's Manual " "
Waring's Agriculture, " "
Bridgeman's Fruit Manual, " "
Hogg on the Carnation, " "
Johnson's Lady's Flower Gardener, 1 vol., 12mo.
Parrish's Phantom Bouquet, 1 vol., 12mo.
Hogg's Fruit Manual, " "
Meehan's Ornamental Trees, " "
Schenk's Gardener's Text Book, 1 vol., 12mo.

The list of periodicals taken is the same with that reported for 1863, with the exception of the New England Farmer, the Farmer & Gardener, and the Phytologist, of which the publication has ceased.

The following are donations:—

Flint's Agriculture of Massachusetts.

The Orchard House, by Rev. T. C. Bréhaut, with a Supplement by C. M. Hovey, President of the Society.

Transactions of the State Horticultural Society of Illinois, for 1861-2-3.

California Farmer.

Though the Committee are distinctly of opinion, that, at present high rates, any considerable importation of books from abroad would not be expedient, they trust that the usual appropriation will be continued, since opportunity may occur of using it with advantage.

For the Committee,

F. PARKMAN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee report that they have examined the accompanying account of the Treasurer, and find it correctly stated and vouched.

The income for the year from ordinary sources, has been .	$15,102 71
The ordinary expenses, ...	7,265 49
Leaving a balance on the year's operations, in favor of the Society, of	$7,837 22

The payments on account of the new building have been as follows:—

To the contractors, ...	$53,100 00
Taxes and insurance, ...	1,733 94
Expenses laying corner-stone, ...	489 78
Interest on mortgage, ...	5,500 00
	$60,823 72
Less amount received for rent of Montgomery House, . .	2,669 17
Balance paid on the new building, . . .	$58,154 55

The other items in the Treasurer's account relate to sales and investments of the Society's funds. There will be about $7,500 to receive from Mount Auburn, $2,000 to pay for premiums, and $600 for the Treasurer's salary for the past year, leaving $55,604.54 available for the new building.

In accordance with a vote of the Society, the Committee (with the concurrence of the President) recommend that the Treasurer be paid for his services the past year, the sum of $600, his labor and responsibility having been increased by the changes made in the Society's property.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSIAH STICKNEY,
C. O. WHITMORE, } *Finance Committee.*

Receipts.

By cash in the treasury, December 31, 1863, .	$1,193 53	
Dividends from stocks, . .	1,184 00	
Assessments and Admissions, . .	1,974 20	
Receipts from Mount Auburn, . .	6,897 44	
Interest from H. D. Parker, . .	3,600 00	
Rents collected, . . .	2,669 17	
Receipts from Annual Exhibition, .	968 00	
Cash donations for special prizes, .	175 00	
Miscellaneous Receipts, . .	303 57	
		$18,964 91
By cash from sale of stocks, ...		27,486 46
Sales 4 Certificates Coupons, 6, (1,000 ea.,) with int., .		4,381 60
Rec'd payment $6,000 Loan to Old Col. R. R., do., .		6,181 00
do. 4,000 do. do. do. do., .		4,204 00
do. from H. D. Parker, on his note, .		38,000 00
		$99,217 97

Payments.

Disbursements		
To cash paid premiums and gratuities, .	$2,042 00	
Salaries, $700; Chairman's, $175,	875 00	
Rents collected, . .	1,550 00	
Expenses Annual Exhibition, .	1,618 76	
Library Books, . .	410 66	
Taxes, $1,197; Insurance, $536.94,	1,733 94	
Printing and Advertising, .	116 75	
L. Farnum in full, for History, .	100 00	
Laying corner-stone, including platform, . . .	489 78	
Interest on $100,000 mortgage notes, 5 1-2c., . .	5,500 00	
Engravings, testimonials, mechanics and miscell'ous bills,	552 32	
		14,989 21
Temporary investments.		
To cash paid for Old Colony Railroad Note at 6 per cent., .		6,000 00
do. do. do. 6 do. .		4,000 00
16 Certificates indebtedness, 1,000 each, due in March, (cost)		15,978 65
on new building, (see Construction Account,) .		53,100 00
for preferring 97 shares Con. & Pas. R. R., donation from Dr. Walker, and now made into		

preferred stock by payment of $50 per share, and back interest, ...		4,920 57
Cash in the treasury, December 31, 1864, . .		229 54
		$99,217 97

PROPERTY OF THE SOCIETY.

Funds in Mass. Hos. Life In. Co., same as last year,	$4,000 00	
16 Certificates indebtedness 1,000 ea., due in March,	16,000 00	
2 do. Coupon 6s, 1,000 ea., donation Mr. H.	2,000 00	
Cash expended on new building, (see Construct'n ac.)	53,100 00	
Real Estate, cost, see balance Real Estate account,	105,132 34	
Due from H. D. Parker, on his note, . .	22,000 00	
97 shares preferred stock Con. & Pas. R. Railroad,*	7,275 00	
By Cash on hand, December 31, 1864,	229 54	
Library, 2,500; Furniture and Glass, $2,500,	5,000 00	
		$214,736 88

SOCIETY OWES.

Six notes (for Real Estate,) payable in 20 years, at 5 1-2c. .		100,000 00
		$114,736 88

BOSTON, December 31, 1864. E. E.

WM. R. AUSTIN, TREASURER.

* Valued at $75, being the market price; will probably be worth par soon.

Dr.	Real Estate.		Cr.	
1863.			1863.	
	To notes given in payment of Montgomery estate,	$100,000 00	Oct. By 1 month's rent from Gleason,	$500 00
	To cash paid for stamps, &c.,	50 00	Nov. 1. " " " "	500 00
	" " Jackson,	1,000 00	Dec. 1. " " " "	500 00
	" " Stamps for Leases, &c.,	3 50	1864.	
Oct. 26.	" " Insurance, &c.,	31 25	Jan. 1. " " " "	500 00
	" " E. S. Rand,	500 00	Feb. 1. " " " "	500 00
	" " proportion taxes 1863,	850 59	Mar. 1. " " " "	500 00
	" " interest on purchase notes, April and October,	5,500 00	Apr. 1. " " " "	500 00
	" " Tax bill 1864,	1,197 00	May 1. " " " "	500 00
			Balance Real Estate account, Dec. 31, 1864,	105,132 34
		$109,132 34		$109,132 34

E. E. WM. R. AUSTIN, Treasurer.

December 31, 1864.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES M. HOVEY, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting, January 7, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:—

Once more we have come together at the incoming of the new year, to renew our fidelity to the cause of Horticultural Science, and give the assurance of our deep interest in everything that concerns the present usefulness and future prosperity of the Society.

Notwithstanding a somewhat unfavorable season, dry almost beyond recollection, and the partial or almost entire failure of some kinds of fruit, the Exhibitions of the Society have been well kept up, the interest in them unabated, and the specimens of fruits and flowers, as well as vegetables—all good—have, in some instances, excelled those of former years. The apple crop, as the Chairman of the Fruit Committee has informed you in his most excellent report, read at the last meeting, was almost an entire failure in this part of the country, and he indulged in some forebodings, that, owing to the many enemies of this valuable fruit, its culture was likely to diminish from the uncertainty of the product. I trust and hope that his fears are unfounded, and that we shall yet see large and thriving orchards taking the place of the worn out and decrepid trees, which, it must be admitted, now disfigure the fair landscape in our own immediate neighborhood.

Though I am no advocate of the theory of the wearing out of varieties, I have no hesitation in saying that the trees themselves will eventually go to decay; and no orchardist, who has any knowledge of the subject, will fail to take early measures to provide young and healthy plantations to supply the place of old and enfeebled trees. Because they once flourished well, and yielded profitable crops, it must not be supposed that the yield will be perpetual. Yet this is the general expectation, and when, from a combination of causes, such as neglect of cultivation—want of manure—judicious pruning—cleanliness of the trees—insects, &c.,—they fail to give the supply of earlier days, orchards are pronounced valueless, and the loss of the crop laid to innumerable evils, wholly under the control of the cultivator. We shall regret to see any less attention given to apple culture in any part of our State.

The pear, fortunately, has proved a most valuable and reliable fruit, and few who have attempted its culture have failed to reap a fair return. It is not

subject to the attack of that pest, the canker worm, nor has it any enemies in this latitude unless we except the blight, so called, which has been so destructive to the trees of your late President, Mr. Breck, who has given you some account of his losses. Happily it has yet affected but few plantations, and it is hoped it will not become an epidemic, as it has in Western N. Y., where thousands of trees are yearly destroyed, even in the nursery rows.

This noble fruit has a very clean record with us, and the past year our markets have been well supplied with pears of very fine quality, and our Exhibition tables have been filled to overflowing with the choicest specimens of our amateur and professional cultivators. While a small space was sufficient for the generally inferior specimens of apples, the broad and lengthy tables at our Annual Exhibition were unable to accommodate the numerous pears; and, while we regret the loss of such a fine display of the former fruit, as in days past enriched our tables from the orchard of one who no longer holds concourse with us, we are proud to see the pear, so often pronounced, and still asserted to be, an uncertain fruit, fulfilling the expectations of the ardent cultivators who have devoted years to encourage, by the exhibition of superior specimens, and the introduction of the choicest varieties, the more extensive culture of such a delicious fruit. Your Fruit Committee, acting in concert with the views formerly expressed by me, have, by the alteration of their premiums, done much to bring out the real qualities of many favorite kinds; and I am glad to learn that now we have the prospect of abundant space, they propose to introduce, into their schedule of prizes the present year, some liberal premiums for the largest and best collections of the pear. Gladly do I announce this, and I look forward to another of those great displays, which once made our exhibition the attraction of Pomologists from all parts of the country, and gave us the high reputation, so well earned, of widely disseminating a knowledge of its excellencies.

How rich has been the display of Grapes! We no longer turn from the meagre show of native sorts, to gloat over the rich clusters of foreign varieties; but rather satisfy ourselves that the latter are well enough of their kind, while the former rivet our attention. Indeed what can be more interesting to the lover of good fruit, than the rich blue bloom of the noble Concords—the compact clusters of the rosy-tinted Delawares—the amber hue of the delicate Rebeccas—the transparency of the luscious Allen's Hybrid, or the pinkish berries of the spirited Iona? How great the change within the remembrance of the youngest member of our Society! and how vast that within the recollection of its pioneers! They did not dream of such progress. That our Society has been instrumental in bringing this about is a source of the highest gratification. Let it be an incentive to still further energies to make known the best grapes, and reward with liberal premiums those who are active in bringing forward new varieties of this delicious fruit.

I have been gratified, no doubt in common with every member who heard the report already alluded to, to hear the Chairman advocate more attention to

that healthy and valuable fruit, the strawberry. He has truly said that, though some splendid berries have been exhibited the past year, the show, on the whole, was meagre, and by no means what such an exhibition should be by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The premiums have been very liberal, yet the small association of a neighboring town has far excelled our metropolitan display. This should not be; and we trust the present year, and in future years, our new Hall will be made, during the beautiful month of June, redolent with roses, and fragrant with the odor of huge strawberries, now more to be compared with plums and peaches than with the smaller fruits.

It is gratifying to see the peach once more upon our tables in greater abundance, and I hope the interest now increasing, in regard to orchard houses, will make this luscious fruit more prominent hereafter. The liberal premiums offered for the best peaches and grapes from pot-culture, by Wm. Gray, Jr., Esq., are to be awarded this year, and this alone should bring out many superior specimens. When these are seen, and it is understood how simple is the method of producing them, there will doubtless be hundreds of amateurs and gentlemen who will enter into the culture of the peach, now so uncertain in our variable and often severe climate.

Of the numerous flowers which have ornamented our tables it would be impossible to particularize in these brief remarks: but I ought to allude to the Gladiolus, as showing how much can be done to render us comparatively independent of foreign aid in our collections of plants and flowers. It is only within four years that any attention has been given to the raising of seedling Gladioli; yet the results have surpassed all that we have heretofore had from abroad; true, the French have given us the material to work with; and they had the same; but they have not come up to our standard. All this shows that the same efforts directed to the growth of the rose, the pæony, the rhododendron, the azalea, the lily, and other plants, will undoubtedly produce like results. With such direct and positive evidence of what has been accomplished with the Gladiolus, should our cultivators rest contented with the laurels already won? The answer may be that the flowers we have named require, some of them, years before their merits can be known, while the Gladiolus gives a quick result. This, however, should be no bar to the attempt at success.

Time will not allow me to say all I could wish under this head. The future is enveloped in mystery, but we may indulge the hope, that, encouraged in their efforts, as we are sure all cultivators will be, by the aid of our Society, with the liberal assistance of our zealous amateurs, in bestowing generous premiums for meritorious specimens, our gardens and grounds will be enriched with magnificent objects, the result of intelligence and skill, directed to the improvement of the Creator's works.

From this slight review of what the season has developed, I turn more immediately to the condition and prospects of the Society.

Prosperity has attended all our efforts during the past year. Since January last 142 new members have joined the Society; these, with 52 the previous year, make a total of 195 members in two years; nearly one-half have become life members. Deducting withdrawals, which have been few, and deceased members, the present total number is 704.

Numbers alone often add but little to the real usefulness of a Society, though in an association like ours, it is gratifying to have the sympathy and countenance of all; and it is pleasant to be able to state that a large part of the increase of last year, embraces real lovers of Rural art, and many of them amateurs or professional cultivators, who will take pleasure in being contributors to our exhibitions, and have a laudable pride in excelling in the products of their skill.

The finances of the Society exhibit a condition which will be cheering and satisfactory to every member. Our total wealth on the 1st of January, 1864, was $198,160.35, with $102,500 available for the erection of a new building. Of this, $53,100 have been already expended in the construction of the edifice; and adding our present resources, the Treasurer informs me that the total means of the Society, for the erection of the building on the 1st of January, 1865, were $104,604.54, showing a gain, notwithstanding large taxes. insurance, &c., of $2,100.

Mount Auburn gives us, for the last year, the handsome sum of $7,500, the largest amount we have ever received from this source. As the committee upon the purchase of the Montgomery House estate did not estimate the average above $5,000, this is a gain upon their estimate.

The erection of the new Hall has progressed most favorably. The cornerstone was laid on the 18th of August, and the building is already roofed-in and ready for interior finishing. The summer has been dry and favorable for building, and it is believed a more substantial structure has not been erected in our city. The exterior design needs no comment from me, and the interior accommodations are already apparent to every member who may choose to examine them. It is the general impression that the two halls will be ample to afford all the space the Society now needs, or will ever require, and the proportions are such as to greatly enhance the effect of our exhibitions.

As regards the financial bearing of our enterprise, it is the confident belief that it will enable the Society to obtain all its own accommodations free of expense. The corner store on Bromfield street has been leased, and there are several applications for the corner store on Montgomery place, as well as for those on Bromfield street, and from the present increased value of rents I think I may safely say the gain will considerably exceed what was considered at one time the rather enthusiastic ideas of some of your Committee.

We are informed by Mr. Bryant, the architect, that we can without doubt have the building completed by July 1st next, perhaps before that period, but not in time to be available for our spring or opening exhibition. We entertain the hope it will be ready in June, when its dedication can take place in

connection with the rose show. It would be highly gratifying, it appears to me, to have that occasion occur when the most beautiful flowers of the garden, and especially the "Queen" of Flowers, as well as we hope the Flowers of Rhetoric, may delight and quicken our perceptions of Nature's loveliest works. It will be for you, gentlemen, to take such early action in the matter as will render the event creditable to us all, and memorable in our history.

Other illustrations of our prosperity are the high appreciation of our labors by those who are ever ready to aid and sustain institutions devoted to the general welfare and happiness of the people. We have had cheering evidences of this aid, to which I alluded in my last address. It is a source of the highest gratification to announce the continued kindness of those who have already encouraged us in our career, and who have again made us the recipients of their bounty. The second donation of H. Hollis Hunnewell, Esq., of $2,000, to promote the art of landscape gardening, is received with most grateful acknowledgments, and the objects to be encouraged those that are nearest to our wishes and wants.

The recent liberal donation of ninety-seven shares of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, from Dr. William J. Walker, of Newport, Rhode Island, is renewed evidence that we are not idle in our labors, in the promotion of Horticultural science. This liberal sum is given us to awaken renewed efforts at improvement in all the various branches of gardening, and more particularly the introduction of superior culinary vegetables. Our deepest thanks are due to one who, already known as a public benefactor, by the bestowal of his wealth upon kindred associations, has not forgotten our own. We wish to record our public acknowledgment of this noble act.

A donation from Wm. Thomas, Esq., has been received for the general objects of the Society, and his kind aid and sympathy has our highest consideration.

While we are participants of the overflowing wealth of those on whom fortune has smiled, we doubly welcome these acts as renewed evidences of a refined and cultivated taste, and a just appreciation of art devoted to the improvement of our homes and the sanitary comforts of the people. Let it be our duty as well as our aim to develop still further this latent and increasing love of rural art.

Little remains for me to add. The liberal premiums offered by the Society have created a laudable competition and desire to excel, and the more we can give in this direction the more shall we stimulate to greater exertion. As speedily as we can augment the appropriations for prizes, with a due regard to other expenditures, let it be done. As the Society progresses in material wealth, so should our encouragement of every species of culture be enlarged, that the standard of excellence may be more and more elevated.

During the past year, several of our members have been called from their earthly labors, and we shall no more enjoy their companionship and aid. Of these none have been more lamented than the late Dennis Murray, whose

humble life has not been without its reward. Without the advantages of early culture, by diligent study and industry, he attained a proficiency in botanical science rarely equalled by one in his position. Struck down while contributing to the interest of our last Annual Exhibition, by his usual display of indigenous plants and flowers, we shall long miss the place he so honorably filled.

One word in reference to the coming Annual Exhibition and I shall not detain you longer. Whatever course you may think desirable in regard to the dedication or opening of the New Hall remains for you to decide. But I wish to impress upon every member, who feels any pride in the possession of our new home,—who takes any interest in these exhibitions, or places any estimate upon them as indicating our horticultural progress,—the duty of making early and continued preparations for a grand display. Let our cultivators of flowers and plants begin at once, and labor diligently, to bring out their rarest and choicest specimens, reared by the aid of all their skill, and make the exhibition worthy of the ample Halls, and beautiful architecture of the building.

Let our fruit growers renew their zeal, and bring forward the largest and best specimens that their art can produce—such as no previous display has ever equalled: and let our market gardeners and amateur cultivators present such an array of superior vegetables of all kinds, as will maintain the reputation for excellence they have so well earned. Lastly, let our Committee of Arrangements decide to begin in season with their work, and spare no exertions to develop all the taste at their command, in order that all these varied products of the greenhouse, the orchard and the garden, may be arranged to form an effective, harmonious and magnificent display, equalling any similar exhibition abroad.

Gentlemen of the Society: Wishing you each and all, individually and collectively, a happy New Year, and continued health and prosperity, I have only to say I shall be ready to coöperate with you in whatever will promote the welfare and renown of our association.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A * DENOTES THE MEMBER AS DECEASED.

MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

*Adams, Daniel, *Newbury.*
Adams, George E., *Medford.*
Allen, John Fisk, *Salem.*
Amory, Charles, *Boston.*
Amory, James S., "
Ames, P. A., "
Andrews, Charles L., *Swampscot.*
Andrews, Frank W., *Boston.*
Andrews, W. T., "
Andros, Milton, *Brookline.*
Appleton, Edward, *Reading.*
*Appleton, Nathan, *Boston.*
*Armstrong, Samuel T., "
Aspinwall, Augustus, *Brookline.*
Atkins, Elisha, *Belmont.*
Austin, William R., *Dorchester.*

*Babbitt, Isaac, *Boston.*
Bailey, Edwin C., "
Bailey, John P., "
Bailey, Kendall, *Charlestown.*
Barnard, James M., *Boston.*
Barnard, Rev. C. F., "
Barnes, William H., *Roxbury.*
*Bartlett, E., *Newburyport.*
Barrows, Thomas, *Dedham.*
Barrett, James, *South Framingham.*
*Bates, John D., *Boston.*
Bancroft, E. P., *Newton.*
Beal, Alexander, *Dorchester.*
Beebe, James M., *Boston.*
Bell, Joseph H., *Malden.*
Bemis, Emery, *Cambridge.*
Billings, Joseph H., *West Roxbury.*
Black, J. W. *Boston.*
Blagg, Samuel, *Waltham.*
Blake, George B., *Brookline.*
Blaney, Henry, *Brookline.*
*Blodgett, J. W., *Boston.*
Bond, George W., *Roxbury.*
Bouvé, Theodore T., *Boston.*
Bowditch, A. C., *Cambridgeport.*
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll, *Roxbury.*
Brackett, C. N., *Newton.*
Bradford, Samuel D., *W. Roxbury.*
Bradlee, J. B., *Boston.*
*Bradlee, Joseph P., "
*Bradlee, Josiah, "
Breed, Andrew, *Lynn.*
Breed, Henry A., "
*Brewer, Eliab Stone, *Roxbury.*
Brewer, Gardner, *Boston.*
Brewer, John Reed, "
Brewer, Otis, *Roxbury.*
*Brewer, Thomas, *Boston.*
Bright, Jona. B., *Waltham.*
Bright, William E., "
Brown, Ebenezer, *Lynn.*
Brooks, J. W., *Milton.*
Brooks, Peter C., *Boston.*

Buckminster, W. J., *Malden.*
Burr, Fearing, Jr., *Hingham.*
Burr, M. H., "
Burnett, Joseph, *Southborough.*
Butterfield, William P., *Cambridge.*

Cadness, John, *New York.*
Carruth, Charles, *Boston.*
Carruth, Nathan, *Dorchester.*
Chandler, J. G., *Roxbury.*
*Chapman, Jonathan, *Boston.*
Chase, Daniel E., *Watertown.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *Lynn.*
Chase, William M., *Worcester.*
Cheney, B. P., *Boston.*
Childs, N. R., *Dorchester.*
Cruickshank, James, *Malden.*
Clapp, Frederick, *Dorchester.*
Clapp, Lemuel, 2d, "
*Clapp, Thaddeus, "
*Clark, B. C., *Boston.*
Clark, W. L., *Neponset.*
Clement, Asa, *Dracut.*
Cleveland, Ira, *Dedham.*
*Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Coffin, G. Winthrop, *West Roxbury.*
*Collamore, G. W., *Boston.*
Comer, G. N., *Newton.*
Comerais, Henry, *Dedham.*
Copeland, R. M'Cleary, *Boston.*
Copeland, R. Morris, *Lexington.*
Courtis, William, *Marblehead.*
*Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
Crocker, Uriel, *Boston.*
*Crowninshield, Geo. C., *Boston.*
Cummings, John Jr., "
Cushing, J. G., *Belmont.*
Cushing, R. M., "
Cushing, Thomas T., *Boston.*

Daggett, H. L., *Boston.*
Dale, Ebenezer, "
Dana, Charles B., *Brookline.*
Dana, Nathaniel, "
Davis, Hervey, *Cambridgeport.*
*Decker, Louis, *Boston.*
Denny, Daniel, *Dorchester.*
*Denny, George, *Westborough.*
Denny, R. S., *Dorchester.*
Dexter, G. M., *Boston.*
Dickinson, Alexander, *Cambridgeport.*
Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Duncklee, John, *Brighton.*
Durant, H. F., *Boston.*
Durant, William, "
Durfee, Mrs. F. B., *Fall River.*
*Durfee, George B., "
Durfee, Nathan, "

*Edwards, Elisha, *Springfield.*
Eldridge, E. H., *Boston.*
*Eliot, Samuel A., "
Ellicott, J. P., *Jamaica Plain.*
Everett, Otis, *Boston.*

*Fairbanks, H. P., *Charlestown.*
Fairbanks, Stephen, *Boston.*
Farlow, John S., *Newton.*
Fearing, Albert, *Hingham.*
Fenno, J. B., *Boston.*
*Fenno, John, *Chelsea.*
Fisher, Daniel Simmons, *Roxbury.*
Fisher, Warren, "
*Fiske, Oliver, *Worcester.*
Flint, Charles L., *Boston.*
Foster, John H., "
Foster, J. W., *Dorchester.*
*French, Benj. V., "
French, Jonathan, *Roxbury.*
Freeland, Charles Wm., *Boston.*
Frothingham, Samuel, "
Fuller, Henry Weld, *Roxbury.*

*Gaffield, James, *Gloucester.*
Gage, Addison, *West Cambridge.*
Gardner, Henry N., *Belmont.*
Gardner, W. F., *Salem.*
Galvin, John, *West Roxbury.*

*Gibson, Kimball, *Boston.*
*Gilmore, Addison, "
Gilley, J. E. M., *Chelsea.*
Glover, Joseph B., *Boston.*
Gould, Samuel, "
Greig, George, *Newton.*
Grinnell, Joseph, *New Bedford.*
Groom, Thomas, *Dorchester.*
Grundell, H., "

*Hall, Adin, *Boston.*
Hall, George R., "
Hall, George H., *North Chelsea.*
Hall, Stephen A., "
Hammond, Gardner Green, *Boston.*
Harding, C. L., *Cambridge.*
Harding, G. W., *Dorchester.*
Harding, W. C., *Roxbury.*
*Harris, William T., *Cambridge.*
*Hastings, Edmund T., *Boston.*
Hathaway, Seth W., *Marblehead.*
Hatch, Anthony, *Saugus.*
Hayden, A. W., *Portsmouth.*
Hazeltine, H., *Boston.*
*Hedge, Isaac L., *Plymouth.*
Hill, George, *West Cambridge.*
Holbrook, C. S., *E. Randolph.*
Hollis, J. W., *Brighton.*
Hooper, John, Jr., *Marblehead.*
Hooper, Robert C., *Boston.*
Hovey, C. M., *Cambridge.*
Hovey, John C , *Cambridgeport.*
Hovey, P. B., "
*How, Hall J., *South Boston.*
Howe, George, *Roxbury.*
Howe, Jabez C., *South Boston.*
Howe, John, *Brookline.*
*Howland, Henry, *Malden.*
Howland, John, Jr., *New Bedford.*
Hubbard, G. G., *Cambridge.*
*Hubbard, W. J., *Boston.*
Huckins, James W., *Roxbury.*
Humphrey, F. J., *Dorchester.*
Hunnewell, H. H., *Wellesley.*
Hunt, Moses, *Boston.*
Hyde, J. F. C., *Newton.*

Jackson, Abraham, *Boston.*
Jeffries, John, Jr., "
*Jones, C. F., *Roxbury.*
*Jones, Thomas, *Boston.*
Johnson, Otis, *Lynn.*

Kendall, D. S., *Boston.*
Kenney, John M., *Wareham.*
Kidder, H. P., *Boston.*
Kimball, A. P., "
King, Edward, *Dorchester.*
King, Franklin, "
King, William S., *Roxbury.*
Kingman, A. A., *South Boston.*
Kingsbury, Wm. B., *Roxbury.*
Kinsley, Lyman, *Cambridgeport.*
Kittredge, E. A., *Boston.*

Lamb, Thomas, *Boston.*
Lawrence, James, "
Lawrence, Edward, *Charlestown.*
Lawson, Peter, *Lowell.*
Leavins, S. Davis, *Boston.*
*Lee, George, *Watertown.*
Leland, George, *Waltham.*
Leuchars, R. B., *Quincy.*
Lewis, A. S., *Framingham.*
Lewis, Wm. G., "
Lincoln, George, Jr., *Hingham.*
Lincoln, Levi, *Worcester.*
*Lincoln, William, "
Lincoln. D. Waldo, "
*Lloyd, James, *Boston.*
Lodge, Giles H., "
*Lombard, I., "
Loomis, J. B., *Chelsea.*
Lothrop, Edward W., "
Lovett, G. A., *Beverly.*
Low, Ariel, *Roxbury.*
Lowder, John, *Watertown.*
Lowell, Augustus, *Boston.*

Luke, Elijah H., *Cambridgeport.*
Lyon, Henry, *Charlestown.*

Mann, Jonathan, *Cambridge.*
*Manning, Joseph, *Medford.*
Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
Mansfield, H. S., *Blackstone.*
Matthews, Nathan, *Boston.*
Marland, A., *Andover.*
*March, Andrew S., *Roxbury.*
Marsh, Francis, *Dedham.*
Martin, J. S., *Boston.*
*Martin, Richard T., "
May, Samuel, "
Merriam, Charles, *West Newton.*
Merrifield, W. T., *Worcester.*
Mills, Charles H., *Boston.*
Miller, E. D., *Dorchester.*
Milton, W. H., *Roxbury.*
Minott, Charles, *Somerville.*
Mixter, Charles, *Boston.*
Morse, S. B., "
*Morse, Samuel F., "
Morrill, Joseph, Jr., *Roxbury.*
Motley, Thomas, Jr., *W.* "
Mudge, E. R., *Lynn.*
Mudge, George W., "
Mudge, George A., *Boston.*

Newhall, Cheever, *Dorchester.*
Newhall, George, "
Newhall, John M., "
Newhall, Josiah, *Lynnfield.*
*Newman, Henry, *Roxbury.*
Nichols, Henry, *South Boston.*
Nourse, B. F., *Boston.*
*Nuttall, Thomas, *of England.*

Osgood, James Ripley, *Boston.*

Page, Thomas, *Iowa.*
Paige, James W., *Boston.*
Paine, Robert T., "
Palmer, J. P., "
Parker, Augustus, *Roxbury.*
*Parker, Daniel P., *Boston.*
Parker, James, "
Parker, William A., "
*Parkman, Rev. Francis, *Boston.*
Parkman, Francis, *Jamaica Plain.*
*Parsons, Gorham, *Brighton.*
*Parsons, William, *Boston.*
Partridge, Henry, "
Peirce, S. A., *Dorchester.*
Penniman, A. P., *Waltham.*
Perkins, Edward N., *Brookline.*
Perkins, William P., "
*Perry, John, *Sherborn.*
Philbrick, William D., *Brookline.*
Pierce, George W., *Malden.*
Poole, Benjamin C., *Chelsea.*
Poor, John R., *Somerville.*
Pope, Alexander, *Dorchester.*
Pratt, George W., *Boston.*
Prescott, C. H., *Cornwallis, N. S.*
Prescott, W. G., *Boston.*
Preston, John, *Dorchester.*

Rand, E. S., *Boston.*
Rand, E. S., Jr., *Dedham.*
Reed, George W., *Kingston.*
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*Rotch, William, *New Bedford.*
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Russell, John Lewis, *Salem.*
Russell, Walter, *West Cambridge.*
Runey, John, *Somerville.*

Sampson, G. R., *Brookline.*
Sanford, O. S., *Cordaville.*
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Stetson, Nahum, *Bridgewater.*
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Story, F. H., *Salem.*
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Winship, F. Lyman, "
Winship, Herman, "
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Murray, James, *Roxbury.*

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Smith, Edmund, *Brighton.*
Smith, J. M., *Boston.*
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Stearns, George L., *Medford.*
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Squires, J. P., *West Cambridge.*
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Turner, R. W., *Newton.*
Tuttle, Hugh H., *Boston.*

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Walsh, James, *Cambridge.*
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Washburn, Allen J., *Dorchester.*
Washburn, Nehemiah, *Brookline.*
Washburn, G. W. C., *Roxbury.*
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Weightman, W. S., *Boston.*
Weld, Aaron D., *West Roxbury.*
Weld, Stephen M., "
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Wellington, Joseph V., *Cambridge.*
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Westgate, Miss S. E., *Malden.*
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Wheeler, S. L., *Newton Centre.*
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Whiting, William, "
Whitney, Joel, *Winchester.*
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Williams, Stephen, *Roxbury.*
Wilson, George W., *Malden.*
Wilson, B. O., *Watertown.*
Winship, Oliver M., *Lexington.*
Woodman, G. F., *West Roxbury.*
Wolcott, J. W., " "
Worcester, Joseph E., *Cambridge.*
Wood, Edmund W., *Boston.*

Young, William, *Fall River.*

Zirngiebel, D., *Needham.*

PROCEEDINGS

ON THE OCCASION OF

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

OF THE

NEW HALL

OF THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

AUGUST 18, 1864.

BOSTON:
HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, PRINTERS,
90 AND 92 WASHINGTON STREET.
1864.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

At an adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held at their rooms, Saturday, September 3, the following votes were unanimously passed:

That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the President, for his very interesting and felicitous address delivered at the laying of the Corner-Stone, and that a copy be requested for publication.

That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, for his services at the ceremony of laying the Corner-Stone.

That the Committee of Publication be authorized to publish, for distribution among the members, the address delivered by the President, C. M. Hovey, at the laying of the Corner-Stone of Horticultural Hall, on the 18th of August last, together with a detailed account of the ceremonies on that occasion.

C. M. HOVEY, President.

F. LYMAN WINSHIP, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Corner-Stone of the New Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was laid on the 18th of August, 1864.

At a Special Meeting of the Society, called on the 13th day of August, at the Rooms in Amory Hall, the President stated that the work of building the new Hall had so far progressed as to be in readiness for laying the Corner-Stone.

He remarked that the magnitude of the building was such, that it was deemed proper to observe the occasion in a manner commensurate with the importance of the work; and, although it was not the desire of the Building Committee, or he presumed of the Society, to make any ostentatious display, yet it was thought some notice should be taken of such an event, and that the Corner-Stone should be laid with such ceremonies as were deemed appropriate. It remained for the Society to take such measures as would render the occasion interesting to the members and creditable to the association.

On motion of G. W. Pratt, Esq., it was voted that a Committee of ten be appointed by the President, with full power to make all necessary arrangements thought proper for the occasion, and the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:

Geo. W. Pratt,
S. H. Gibbens,
W. H. Spooner, Jr.,
William Gray, Jr.,
C. H. B. Breck,
F. Lyman Winship,
J. C. Hovey,
D. T. Curtis,
E. W. Buswell,
R. McCleary Copeland.

Agreeably to the arrangements made by the Committee, the members of the Society, with His Honor Mayor LINCOLN, the members of various kindred societies, and other invited guests assembled at the Rooms of the Society, in Amory Hall, at the corner of West and Washington Streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 18th of August. The meeting was opened by the President, who stated its objects and requested those present to form in procession in the Hall, and thence under the marshalship of SAMUEL HATCH, Esq., proceed to the site of the building, at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets. The Order of Procession was as follows:

Detachment of Police.
Chief Marshal.
Brigade Band.
Committee of Arrangements.
President of the Society and Chaplain.
His Honor the Mayor, and Members of the City Government.
Building Committee.
Stewards bearing the Boxes and Documents for deposit beneath the Stone.
Architects of the Building.
Past Officers of the Society.
Invited Guests.
Members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association.
Members of the Natural History Society.
Trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery.
Members of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
Members of the Institute of Technology.
Trustees of the Public Library.
Members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.
Members of the Boston Numismatic Society.
Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Procession proceeded up West Street, through Tremont Street Mall and Tremont Street, to the site of the new building,

and formed upon the platform, a raised dais being erected for the President, Chaplain, and invited guests. After Music by the Band, the following Address was delivered by the President of the Society.

ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BY C. M. HOVEY, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:

We are assembled here to-day, agreeably to your direction, to take the first formal step towards the erection of a building for the use of the Society, to more effectually carry out its purposes of "encouraging and improving the science and practice of Horticulture, promoting the amelioration of the various species of trees, fruits, plants, and vegetables, and the introduction of new species and varieties."

Such were the original objects of the Society, as named in the act of incorporation, and such, I am happy to say, they have always been, and I doubt not, ever will be, as long as this beautiful edifice you are about to erect shall endure.

This is the second time that you have, in the course of your organization, erected a building for the Society. It will be just twenty years, on the 14th of September next, since the Corner-Stone of Horticultural Hall in School Street, erected on the site of the old Latin school-house, was laid by your late President, the Hon. MARSHALL P.

Wilder, now prevented from uniting in these ceremonies by long continued illness. It was the only important act of the Society since its foundation in which I have not been present or taken a part; but absence abroad prevented me from witnessing the services on that interesting occasion; and I esteem it a source of the highest gratification that, through your continued kindness and great confidence, I have now the honor not only to be present with you, but to take so prominent a part in laying the corner-stone of another and more magnificent structure, which will undoubtedly be the home of the Society long after we and many succeeding generations have passed away.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organized February 24th and incorporated June 12th, 1829, and it is highly gratifying to me, and I doubt not to every member, to recognize among those who are assembled here to-day, gentlemen whose names are borne upon the charter, and many others who were prominent and active members the first year of its organization. Though thirty-five years have glided away, and age may have lessened their active labors, it has not checked their enthusiasm, diminished their zeal, or lessened their devotion to the interests of a pursuit which, in their younger days, was a source of instructive occupation and pleasure, and which now amuses and solaces their declining years.

It would scarcely be possible, should I make the attempt, in these brief remarks, to recount the progress of

the Society, from its small beginning in State Street, up to that period when the old hall in School Street was erected, since which time its history is more familiar; but I should be recreant to duty did I not, standing on these solid foundations, refer to one who did more than all others to place the society in its present flourishing condition, and enable it now to undertake the building of an edifice of such magnitude and architectural beauty. Need I say I refer to the late General DEARBORN? Without detracting in the least from the labors of a band of intelligent and distinguished men, who were pioneers in the enterprise, it is not too much to say that to him are we indebted for that "sacred garden of the dead," Mount Auburn Cemetery, and the consequent results from his plan of an experimental garden. His enlarged knowledge, liberal views, accomplished mind, practical skill, and elevated character, alone carried the project through. His pen was never idle in gathering facts and writing reports to show the undertaking a safe one, and the objects to be attained worthy the consideration of the whole community. By the happy combination of an experimental garden and cemetery, horticulture was to be recognized as an art and science, and the dead removed to secluded and shady groves, away from the busy marts of crowded cities; and though a combination of circumstances changed a part of his favorite scheme, it is undoubtedly owing to its failure that we are indebted for the means to erect this Temple, no less calculated "to foster and extend a taste for the pleasant, useful,

and refined art of gardening." We love and revere the name of such a noble man: we shall never forget his unselfish labors, and, when our edifice is completed, it will, I am sure, be the hope that his statue may have a prominent place within it. But whether statue or bust shall ever grace our hall, this building will be the enduring memorial of his genius and services, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance by a thousand generations.

But it is since the completion of the former hall that the progress of the Society has been more rapid, and its influence felt throughout the entire country. New life and fresh vitality were infused into the Society. It had the sympathy, as it had the substantial aid, of the public. It was appreciated as its founders intended it should be. Its objects seemed all at once to become apparent. It encouraged and promoted the science and practice of horticulture;—it stimulated the production and introduction of new flowers, fruits, trees, and plants;—it rewarded the cultivator for the best specimens of his skill;—it gathered together, for the use of the members, a library of the most celebrated English and French works on gardening;—it made known through its weekly and annual exhibitions all the choicer productions of the garden, the orchard, and the greenhouse;—it awakened a taste for ornamental and landscape art, and it disseminated through its annual reports a vast fund of information upon every branch of horticulture.

Who does not see, in whatever direction he may turn, the results of the influence which has gone out from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society? Beautiful villas enrich and embellish all parts of the country; suburban gardens of greater or less extent give a cheerful and picturesque aspect to our towns and villages; and even the little gardens and city lots denote some unseen influence which has changed these weedy and neglected places into verdant and fertile spots. Who will compare the rural aspect of the country thirty-five years ago with its present appearance, and say the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has wasted the resources with which a liberal public have in part endowed it, for objects so beneficent, and for purposes which confer both individual comfort and happiness upon the people.

Thanks to the generous men of Boston, that after they had witnessed our good stewardship, they reposed every confidence in us, and came forward liberally with their aid, determined that no loss should come from an enterprise then deemed hazardous for our means. Yes, gentlemen, we were the owners of a new hall, but beyond that we had but little to accomplish the great objects in view, namely, to create a laudable competition by the offer and distribution of liberal prizes, and thus attract the people to see the superior specimens which the skill of our cultivators could produce. We had not, fortunately, any occasion to wait; and I deem this a most fitting opportunity to allude to their liberal acts. Few of the large number of mem-

bers, who have recently joined us, know by what means we have reached our present prosperity, and, if they did, we should be ungrateful were we to forget those among the dead, or those among the living, to whom we are indebted for aid to more effectually carry forward the great objects of our association.

This building, it is true, is erected by the funds of the Society principally received from our interest in Mount Auburn Cemetery. This beautiful location, however, was only secured by the most persevering efforts of the committee appointed for that purpose, who believed it possessed all the facilities the Society required, and was just within the means of the Society to purchase. Two years have your committee assiduously labored to bring the work to its present state. We hope and believe the Society will never have cause to regret what they have done.

And we have established funds, the income of which is distributed yearly in premiums. This has been the life of the Society; and, the larger the amount at our disposal, the more rapidly will the art of Horticulture be promoted, and a genuine taste for gardening be encouraged.

And now let me name, because first, and just at the right time, just as we had expended our funds in the building of the old hall, came the liberal donation of the venerable merchant, Samuel Appleton, whose many benefactions to various public institutions will render his name honorable, and cause his memory ever to be cherished.

Next, we have the same generous gift from the public spirited and well-known gentleman, the son of one who presided at the first formal call to organize the Society, and whose name is intimately associated with everything connected with the early improvements in horticulture around Boston. Need I name JOHN A. LOWELL? "Not being able," as he says in his letter to the Society, "to actively coöperate with you, but wishing to contribute in a moderate way, I send you one thousand dollars." May he long be spared to witness the good results of his timely aid.

And now, standing conspicuously in the group of our many benefactors, we have another name, not only associated with horticulture and agriculture, but with the finer art of landscape gardening. Who does not remember the once and yet elegant demesne at Waltham, where, years gone by, the beautiful deer might be seen bounding o'er the lawn, or gently reposing beneath some graceful elm? Need I name THEODORE LYMAN, JR.? who bequeathed to us the munificent sum of $10,000, having during his life made the same generous gift as those already named. His memory will be ever dear to us and our successors.

And yet we have the aid of that kind-hearted and liberal merchant, JOSIAH BRADLEE, whose aim it was to see the effects of his liberality during his own life. Not only was his donation of one thousand dollars most gratefully received, but his many acts of friendship towards the Society, in its time of need, are indelibly recorded in our memory.

Then we have the legacy of one who was among the earliest friends of the Society, always an active and honorable member, and for many years one of its Vice Presidents; whose special and successful culture of one of our most valuable fruits has been of great service to pomological progress. The appropriation of the income of the French fund to the encouragement of one particular fruit, has already been highly beneficial, and the yearly exhibition of superior specimens of apples will always remind us of his early and later participations in the prominent acts of the Society.

Others among those who have gone from us, and whose ashes repose beneath the fragrant turf, or lie beneath the shady groves of Mount Auburn, have made us participators of their bounty. Each and all will be remembered by every member of our association.

But, gentlemen, there is one at least among the living who has given us recently and so liberally,—encouraging us by his sympathy and devotion to our interests,—that I think I shall not be transgressing the bounds of friendship to mention. I refer to H. Hollis Hunnewell, whose beautiful country residence at Wellesley so many of you have seen and admired, and which displays so much taste in its arrangement and keeping. His generous gift of $2500, just now that we wish to increase rather than curtail our premiums, is most opportune. Mr. Hunnewell is now absent in Europe; and from these foundations we

waft across the broad Atlantic our best wishes for his health and prosperity, and a safe return to his home.

Of other donors it would be a pleasure to speak, but I am not permitted to do so.

But the most colossal edifice which associated wealth could erect, though it might be a perpetual monument of architectural taste and skill, would be of little avail without the aid of a zealous and coöperative association; and while we recount with pride these many benefactions, we ought not to forget that to a host of intelligent amateurs and cultivators—to Cook, Downer, Lowell, Manning, Kenrick, Winship, Perkins, Prince, Phinney, Cushing, Vose, Walker, Lovett, Harris, Teschemacher, Haggerston, Williams, and many others—not to enumerate the living—are we indebted for the invaluable services and unflagging zeal which have given to the Society a renown second to no other horticultural association in the world.

And now, gentlemen, as we are to place beneath this granite block the records of what we have already accomplished, with the object of transmitting them to distant generations, let us hope that, whenever, at some very remote day, when these walls may crumble and decay,—for decay, though slow, is the destiny of all earthly things,—and these memorials shall come to light, they will at least serve to show that the objects of the Society were solely to promote all those pursuits which bring pleasure and happiness to the social and domestic life; to enrich and embellish our homes and country; to create a refined taste, and to

open new and exhaustless sources of instruction and wealth.

With the increased means with which the liberality of the public have in part endowed us,—the resources from the investment now believed to be so judiciously made,—and the greater facilities afforded by this edifice, we shall be called upon for fresh exertion, greater activity, and the same persistent zeal which have thus far given us a name and reputation at home and abroad.

We feel the responsibility of the task, but an appreciating and enlightened public will cheer us on; and as those who have been so prominent in our councils are soon to pass away, and the "places which know them shall know them no more," may our successors, animated with their zeal, stimulated by their example, roused by their energy, and enlightened by their knowledge, not only preserve the Society in its present flourishing state, but extend its usefulness, increase its popularity, and give it an imperishable renown.

At the close of the Address, the Corner-Stone was laid by the President, who was presented with an elegantly burnished steel trowel for the occasion.

An appropriate prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Chaplain.

The whole audience then joined in singing Old Hundred, after which, the ceremonies were concluded with a Benediction.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOX, PLATE, AND OTHER ARTICLES, DEPOSITED UNDER THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW HALL.

The box is made of zinc, and twelve inches long, ten wide, and four deep. In the box the annexed list of articles are enclosed:

1. A Silver Plate, measuring eight inches long and six wide, upon which the following is engraved:

THIS EDIFICE IS ERECTED

BY THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

For the purpose of encouraging and improving the Science and Practice of Horticulture,

And this Corner-Stone laid, August 18, 1864,

BY THE PRESIDENT,

CHARLES M. HOVEY.

Building Committee:

C. M. Hovey,
Josiah Stickney,
M. P. Wilder,
C. O. Whitmore,
W. R. Austin,
H. H. Hunnewell,
Joseph S. Cabot,
J. F. C. Hyde,
L. Wetherell.

Architects:

Gridley J. F. Bryant and Arthur Gilman.

To this Society the community are indebted for the foundation and consecration of Mount Auburn Cemetery.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Incorporated the 12 day of June, A. D. 1829.
Present number of members, six hundred eighty.

President,
CHARLES M. HOVEY.

Vice Presidents,
J. F. C. HYDE, C. O. WHITMORE,
H. HOLLIS HUNNEWELL, W. C. STRONG.

Treasurer,
WILLIAM R. AUSTIN.

Corresponding Secretary,
EBEN. WIGHT.

Recording Secretary,
F. LYMAN WINSHIP.

2. Proceedings of the Society, from 1843 to 1864.

3. Publications of the Society, containing its History, &c., by Gen. Dearborn.

4. Boston Almanac for 1864.

5. Catalogue of Proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery.

6. Copies of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture for 1864, containing Reports of Building Committee.

7. Copy of Fruits of America.

8. Boston newspapers of August 18.

9. Silver Medal of the Society.

10. Bronze Medal.

11. Appleton Bronze Medal.

12. Coins of the United States, dollar, half dollar, and smaller, of the date of 1864.

Beneath the box was placed the box, with its contents entire, which was taken from beneath the Corner-Stone of the old Hall in School Street.

Both boxes were placed in a cavity in the first vermiculated stone, at the north-west corner of the building, on Tremont Street and Montgomery Place.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

At a quarterly meeting of the Society, held January 2, 1864, on motion of C. O. Whitmore, a Committee of Nine, of which the President should be Chairman, was appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a building on the Montgomery House estate, and report the probable cost of the same.

The President,
Josiah Stickney,
C. O. Whitmore,
M. P. Wilder,
J. S. Cabot,
W. R. Austin,
H. H. Hunnewell,
J. F. C. Hyde, and
L. Wetherell,

were nominated and unanimously chosen.

At the meeting of the Society, February 6th, the Building Committee made the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the expediency of erecting a building on the Montgomery House estate, recently purchased by the Society, and the probable expense of the same, have attended to that duty, and submit the following Report:

Your Committee consider the subject referred to them of very great importance to the Society, and they have endeavored to give it the thorough deliberation and investigation its importance demands. A portion of the Committee having previously examined the subject and made a general report, they were desirous that other gentlemen, fresh from the Society, should coöperate with them, and carefully examine the whole question of building, and give such an opinion as would enable every member to cast a satisfactory vote when brought before the Society.

Your Committee believe it is for the permanent interest of the Society to proceed with the erection of a building, if it can be done within its means, or with safety as an investment of its funds. The question of time is one which they have given much attention, and looking at it in all its aspects, they feel assured, with such a plan as they have had prepared, should it meet the wishes and approval of the Society, a building can be erected at a reasonably enhanced price, without detriment to its present interests or future welfare, afford a good income upon the outlay, and, what is of most importance, place the Society in the possession of a hall of its own, where it can accommodate all the exhibitions, weekly or annual—a building that shall be an ornament to our city, "a fitting testimonial of our liberality"—and one which will enable us to carry forward the great objects of its founders, viz.: "Encouraging and improving the science of horticulture."

At an early stage of the action of the Society, a committee of five was chosen to purchase a suitable site within certain limits; and that committee, desirous of serving the interests and forwarding the objects of the Society, which they believed to be to secure a handsome and appropriate building, selected the Montgomery House estate, and had plans and estimates prepared by G. J. F. Bryant, Esq., placed before them and the Society. This plan has been taken as the basis of another, now about to be submitted for your consideration. No vote was taken upon it by the old Committee, and its internal arrangements were not especially criticised or debated, as the time had not then arrived for such action. It was simply an idea of the style of building, in its architectural proportions and general beauty. Estimates were, however, made, showing that it could have been erected in 1862 for $85,000.

This plan has been materially and essentially altered in its interior arrangements, while its exterior character has been preserved, and, it is confidently hoped, its architectural proportions improved, its fitness augmented, and its beauty of design much enhanced. It is now presented, with the full belief that, after much study, it comes as near as possible to the wants and

requirements of the Society, both as regards its own uses and that equally important one of income. It has had the long attention and deliberation of some of the Committee, and is offered with the hope and expectation that it will be satisfactory to all.

The plan herewith presented contains a larger and smaller hall; the former suited to the Opening, Rose, and Annual Exhibitions, or any exhibitions the Society may wish to make; and the latter admirably adapted to its weekly and ordinary shows. On the second floor, the meeting room, library room, and committee rooms connect with the smaller hall, with a rear entrance from Montgomery Place for exhibitors, and a convenient room for preparing plants and fruits for exhibition. The large hall occupies the third floor, and the space of the entire building, accessible by two broad flights of stairs, from the rotunda, and also a rear entrance from Montgomery Place, and the same accommodations for exhibitors as the hall beneath. It will be a lofty and magnificent hall, with a gallery at one end and a stage at the other, and will be lighted from the sides and top. Its area will be about 4000 feet. The street floor contains two large stores on Tremont Street and four on Bromfield Street, with three basement stores beneath.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to enter into any particular description of the exterior design of the building. The various drawings of the front and side façades, as well as the perspective view, now placed before you for your inspection and approval, relieve them of that duty. The style is that now generally adopted in modern Europe, for most of the public edifices of this character, and from its graceful proportions, harmonious expression, and adaptability to general use, appears best suited to the requirements of the Society, while it affords the best evidence of our appreciation of architectural beauty.

The material selected by your Committee is the Concord white granite, which, for its tone of color and durability, preeminently fit it for the style and purpose of such a structure. The best example of this material, of recent erection, is the new City Hall, and one of much earlier date, the house of David

Sears, Esq., on Beacon Street, the latter best illustrating its wear and appearance after the lapse of nearly half a century.

The entire cost of the erection of the building, according to the estimates of Mr. Bryant, made to your Committee and procured from responsible parties, and since revised, will not exceed $102,500, and when the offers are open to competition he believes it will be reduced. When your Committee take into consideration the greatly enhanced value of its stocks, over that of 1862, this excess over the estimates of the first plan is far more favorable than they were led to anticipate.

The income of the building, according to the best judgment of your Committee, and obtained by careful enquiry of the income of property in the immediate vicinity, will be fully equal to six per centum per annum on the entire cost of the investment.

To meet the cost of the erection of the building, your Committee herewith annex a statement of the assets of the Society available for that purpose, very carefully and accurately prepared by your Treasurer, and believed to be correct, amounting to $100,054 on the 23d January last.

To meet the payment of the mortgages upon the estate, payable in twenty years from September 1, 1863, it is proposed by your Committee to recommend to the Society, immediately upon the completion of the building, the creation of a sinking fund, which shall meet its liabilities in 1883. This proposition is to lay aside every year $3500 from the income of Mount Auburn, which will, with interest, amount in sixteen years to $98,745.

The deep interest which will be created by the erection of a new building, it is believed by your Committee, will greatly increase the number of members; and the income from this source and its exhibitions will probably be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Society; and should this hope be realized, a larger sum can be added to the sinking fund, should the Society so direct, which will enable it, should the opportunity offer, which it is thought possible it may, to pay off some of the mortgages (being made to six parties) before the period of their

expiration, or leave to the Society a much larger sum to encourage the objects to which it is especially devoted.

Your Committee cannot here omit to contrast the present condition of the Society with its condition in 1843, when it decided to purchase the old Latin Schoolhouse in School Street, for the sum of $18,000. With only $15,000 of available funds for the purpose, it then almost unanimously voted to erect a building upon the site, which, with the land, would cost about $40,000. If the attempt to build now can be termed a hazardous enterprise, with its increased means, much larger number of members, and the far greater general public taste for horticulture and rural art, what must the action of the Society have been deemed in 1843? Its prospective income could not then be considered, at the outside, at more than $2500, and the income from the building less than five per centum; and to carry forward the work it was necessary to execute a mortgage for $15,000, besides the use of all the income from Mt. Auburn for four years. Yet it went on prosperously, meeting all its liabilities promptly, distributing very liberally of its means for the encouragement of Horticulture and Pomological Science, and, thanks to those who labored so faithfully, we are now receiving the benefits of the sound judgment and foresight, united with the zeal and energy of those who laid the foundation of our success, and gave to the Society extended influence and the means of far greater usefulness.

In conclusion, your Committee would advise the immediate erection of a building worthy of that art and science which is henceforth to be its home, and spread therefrom its benign influence throughout the land.

Who that treads the shady paths and winding avenues, or reclines beneath the sacred groves of that garden of graves, the inception of the founders of the Society—or surveys the broad expanse of cultivated country now reaching to the Pacific, teeming with rich fruits and beautiful flowers, would wish, with the means at our command, and the known public spirit, to erect a lesser monument to the triumphs of civilization.

How consoling the reflection that, when we have finished our earthly work, and our ashes repose beneath the green turf and leafy bowers of Mt. Auburn, this elegant building shall be the enduring memento of the intelligence and wisdom which formed that sacred garden of the dead, away from the busy haunts of the living. In this temple, dedicated to the elegant art of horticulture we shall transmit to our successors a record of our earnest labors to accomplish the two-fold task of decorating and beautifying our homes while living, and of adorning and consecrating our homes in death.

Entertaining these views your Committee would recommend the passage of the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the present Committee be constituted a Building Committee, and that they be, and are hereby authorized and directed to proceed with the erection of a building on the Montgomery House estate, recently purchased by the Society, according to the plans, specifications, and estimates, prepared by Gridley J. F. Bryant, Esq., approved by the Committee, and now submitted to the Society, and that they have full power to enter into and make all contracts and agreements, in the name of the Society, necessary for the erection and completion of said building.

Resolved, That the Committee now having in charge the Montgomery House estate be authorized and directed to terminate the present lease on the first of May next.

C. M. Hovey,
Josiah Stickney,
Marshall P. Wilder,
C. O. Whitmore,
Wm. R. Austin,
H. H. Hunnewell,
James F. C. Hyde,
Leander Wetherell,
Joseph S. Cabot,
Committee on Building.

Boston, Feb. 6th, 1864.

Mr. N. Matthews moved as a substitute, in the place of the Committee's resolutions, the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That the whole matter of erecting a building be referred to the Committee, with full power to make such alterations in the plans and specifications as may suggest themselves, under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. G. J. F. Bryant, and at a cost not exceeding the sum of $105,000.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The new Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society occupies a central and commanding position on Tremont Street, between Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place. A cellar story, partially finished into apartments as a basement, covers the whole area of the estate, and includes also, all the area beneath the sidewalks, in front of the several façades of the building. This story is sub-divided into six apartments, two of which are cellars beneath, and connected with the two front stores on Tremont Street. Three others are designed for stores or mechanical workshops, while the sixth apartment is appropriated as an engine and boiler room for the heating apparatus, and with ample accommodations for the necessary fuel. An easy staircase in the north-east corner of this story, communicates with the stories above, as well as with the entrance doorway on that side, from Montgomery Place. Beneath the sidewalk pavement, on this side, are located the lavatories, water closets, and urinals, for the use of the occupants of the basement, and of the stores above. All the apartments of the basement are entered from the Bromfield Street front, by flights of steps, and all are amply lighted by upright windows in the external walls, and by Hyatt lights, to be located in the sidewalks of all the streets.

The first, or street story, is sub-divided into the same number of compartments as those above described in the basement, and consists entirely of shops or stores, two of which front on Tremont Street, with light on the front, and on one side of each store, while the remaining four all entered from Bromfield Street, and are lighted both in front and rear of each. The staircase, commenced in the basement, is continued up through this story, and is accessible from the Montgomery Place side of the building. The front or main staircase, 10 feet in width, is carried up between the two stores on Tremont Street.

The second story contains one of the Exhibition Halls, spanning the width of the estate, and lighted by three large windows in each of its two sides. Besides this hall, there are four apartments to the west of it, receiving light from the three sides of the building, and communicating with each other, and with a square lobby, containing three noble flights of stairs. One of these flights leads up from the principal front entrance on Tremont Street, and the two others are for connection with the third story, which contains the principal hall of the building. Of the four apartments on the front of this story, the two which extend across the whole of the Tremont Street front, are for the purposes of a Library, and of Superintendent's and Treasurer's office, and are connected by wide folding doors, so as to be thrown into one, when necessary. Connected with these two front rooms, are the two smaller rooms, located between the front rooms and the Hall, and occupying all the remaining space of this floor not devoted to lobby and staircases. From one of these smaller rooms, opens a water-closet and lavatory, intended for the use of the officers of the Society. To the east of the Hall on this second story, and placed between it and the extreme east wall of the estate, on the Bromfield Street side, there is an apartment of suitable size to be used as an ante-room, and corresponding in area with the staircase hall on the other side, through which runs up the continuation of the staircases of the two stories beneath, and accessible from Montgomery Place. Between these two is formed a recess for the stage or platform at the upper end of the hall, and a passageway in the rear of

this recess connects the ante-room with the private staircase just described. All the apartments on this story are abundantly lighted, in the three exterior walls, by windows of liberal dimensions and pleasing proportion.

The third or upper story is mainly devoted to a principal Exhibition Hall, extending over nearly its whole area, inasmuch as it not only spans the whole width of the estate, but occupies, with its lobby entrances and stair landings, the whole length of the entire property—with the exception of an ante-room, private staircase, and passageway of communication in the rear, the same as those already described on the story underneath. On account of the greater height on this floor, this arrangement of stairway, passage and ante-room is also duplicated in a secondary or half story, introduced above the one just named; the two occupying together, only the height of the larger Hall. The lobby entrances and stair landings at the front or west end of the building, as well as that portion of the area of the large hall lying between these lobbies, are constructed so as to be ten feet in height, and over them all is a Gallery of the whole width of the Hall, and entered from one of the landings by a flight of Gallery stairs, placed in the south-west corner of the building.

Each of the two halls, in the second and third stories, contains a stage at its eastern end, accessible from the ante-rooms, and from the rear or private staircase at that end of the Hall.

The amount of interior area and accommodation afforded by the several floors of the building, will perhaps be better understood by the following schedule of the number, designation, and dimensions of the halls, apartments, &c., to wit:

BASEMENT STORY.

Store	No.	1	is	18.4	in width	by	50.0	in	length.
"	"	2	"	18.4	"	"	50.9	"	"
"	"	3	"	18.4	"	"	51.2	"	"
Cellar	"	1	"	25.0	"	"	41.3	"	"
"	"	2	"	25.0	"	"	44.0	"	"

Engine and Boiler Room 14.6 by 36.8.

These stores vary in height, conforming to the grade of Bromfield Street.

FIRST OR STREET STORY.

Store	No.	4	is	25.0	in width	by	41.9	in	length.
"	"	5	"	25.0	"	"	44.0	"	"
"	"	6	"	18.4	"	"	50.6	"	"
"	"	7	"	18.4	"	"	50.3	"	"
"	"	8	"	18.4	"	"	50.3	"	"

Room for Storage 15.0 by 36.9.

These stores also vary in height, from 14 feet, least, to 18½ feet, greatest height, according to the grade.

SECOND STORY.

Hall,	51	feet	by	57	feet.
Ante-Room,	12.0	"	"	13.9	"
Stage Recess,	9.9	"	"	23.9	"

Two Rooms for officers of the Association, 18.6 x 20.6 and 20.9 x 30.6, respectively.

The height of these rooms is 17 feet in the clear.

THIRD STORY.

Large Hall,	50.6	by	77.9,	height	26 feet.
Stage Recess,	9.9	"	23.9		
Lobby,	11.0	"	25.0		

Ante-room in rear of Hall, 12.0 x 13.9, with another room of corresponding dimensions in the half story above.

The interior of the two halls is of a style of finish and decoration which accords with the external character of the edifice in every respect. The lower or smaller hall is finished with pilasters of the Ionic order, sustaining beams on the ceiling, by which it is divided into panelled compartments,—the walls being decorated also with panelling, disposed in suitable divisions. The upper hall has a graceful coved ceiling, resting on a deep Ionic cornice with modillions,—the face of the pilasters carrying the same being enriched with Arabesque festoons, modelled in high relief. The walls are dadoed up as high as

the sills of the windows, and the doorways leading to anterooms and staircase are ornamented with rich architraves with pedimented heads. The panels between the cross-beams on the ceilings, are ornamented with bold mouldings, and with drops at the intersections. The effect of the whole when completed will be rich and attractive, and the hall will doubtless be greatly in request for concerts, lectures, and other public occasions requiring a central and convenient locality.

The external style and appearance of the building are of a dignified and monumental character, and well calculated for imposing effect. The front extends 55 feet, on Tremont Street, and is divided into three general divisions, or bays. The centre of these is decorated with an order of coupled columns, repeated in pilasters, behind, and carried through the three stories—Doric in the lowest, Ionic in the second, and Corinthian in the third or upper story. A rich composed cornice crowns the whole façade, surmounted by a central attic, as a pedestal for a superb figure of Ceres, cut in white granite, from the celebrated antique in the Vatican, as given in the *Museo Pio Clementino*, p. 27. The angles of the front are decorated with projecting piers, cut with rich, vermiculated quoins, and forming bases at the top of the entrance story for two other figures, one of Pomona, and one of Flora, the latter copied from the renowned *Flora Farnese* at Naples. These elegant works of art form, it is believed, the first examples of statuary of a high order of excellence ever placed in similar positions in this country.

The style displayed in this costly and elegant design is one which, it is believed, accords well with the character and requirements of such a structure. It will at once be recognized by all those conversant with such matters, as the prevailing method of modern Europe; a style, which the taste of the present Emperor of France, in particular, has so largely illustrated in most of the modern works of the French capital. From its great intrinsic beauty, not less than from its extreme readiness of adaptation to the wants and uses of the present day, it has attained, under the general title of the Renaissance,

universal popularity in Europe, and in the chief cities of our own country. Derived originally from Italian sources, and particularly from the later edifices of the Venetian Republic, it has now been so successfully naturalized elsewhere as to have become the prevailing manner for most of those important public edifices, which are destined to be regarded as the best architectural records of our time, by posterity. A situation so prominent as that of the Horticultural Hall, certainly demands a graceful and harmonious style of design, and it is hoped that the building now in process of erection will stand as a fair memorial of our present advancement in architectural knowledge and taste.

Messrs. G. J. F. Bryant and Arthur Gilman, architects, and superintendents of the erection of the building, are so well known, as gentlemen of experience and taste, that any commendation would be superfluous. They have made all the internal arrangements, agreeably to the views and requirements of the Committee, and the external character of the edifice will show their taste in harmony of details, beauty of proportion, and general expression of design.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

FOR

THE YEAR 1865.

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REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE COM. ON ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,

For the Year 1865.

BY W. R. AUSTIN, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. President:—

In behalf of the Garden Committee I have to report that but four gardens have been visited the past summer, by special invitation, the first being Doctor Kelley's, of Newburyport. This visit took place June 8th, on a warm but very pleasant day. We left the Eastern Depot about 12 o'clock, and at Salem were joined by our old friend, Mr. Cabot. We arrived at the Depot in Newburyport, about 2 o'clock, and found the Doctor in waiting, with carriages, and a short drive brought us to his residence, formerly known as the Lord Dexter place, but now called the "Evergreens."

Although it had been explained in advance to the Doctor, that we were not an "eating and drinking Committee," nevertheless, being about his dinner hour, and after so long a ride, he seemed to think the inner man needed attention, and as it was soon apparent a dinner had been *provided*, we could not do less than partake of the hospitality, and we sat down to a very choice family dinner, favored with the presence of the ladies, who always give a charm and grace to every such occasion. Having despatched our meal, with as much haste as etiquette and social converse would admit, we proceeded to a survey of the grounds.

The house, (a good old-fashioned one, with liberal proportions,) stands convenient to the road, some eighty feet back, sheltered by evergreens, ornamental and shade trees, with a convenient and unique driveway, bordered with neat hedges, the most beautiful of which, to our taste, was the silver-leaved hemlock; a nice looking fence in front arrested the attention, for, though of *wood*, it did not touch the ground, and we found it solid and substantial as well as neat, having *stone* posts, out of sight inside.

Winding our way, under the lead of the Doctor, we took first the circuit of the front and ornamental portion of the grounds, consisting of many varieties of evergreens, fancy and ornamental trees, and hedges, with sheltered walks, shrubs and flowers, and shaded bowers, and holly; all indicating a somewhat romantic taste. We were particularly struck with the neat training and pruning of the evergreen hedges, all trimmed by the Doctor's own hands, and also of the great beauty of single isolated trees, and clumps of trees.

We next passed down to the rear of the house, (taking a glance in passing at the strawberry beds, of Jenny Lind) to the farm proper, as it might almost be called, though seventeen acres comprise the whole extent; here we noted luxuriant grass and other signs of industry, thrift, and energy, for the Doctor had been out at four o'clock in the morning mowing. At the lower end quite a little pond had been excavated, giving a small sheet of water, bordered with shrubbery; and a small boat upon it, with pond lilies and decoy ducks, added a variety to the surroundings. With so much to praise and commend, and such evidences of industry and zeal, we must be excused for saying the Doctor's skill in pomology and pear growing was not so apparent; we must condemn growing pear trees in grass ground, and should recommend more attention to shortening in and pruning; want of time, might well be alleged, as the Doctor keeps but one man permanently, and having two glass houses, and now putting up a third of considerable size, we apprehend he will soon find his labor so increased as to demand more help, or else he must make a toil of pleasure, besides seeing something neglected.

Having passed a little over three hours very pleasantly, we returned home by the upper route, more satisfied than ever of the pleasure and satisfaction it gives to those who have labored in the garden with zeal, to have their premises inspected *officially;* and duly appreciated.

On the last day of August the Committee visited, by invitation, the Fruit garden and nursery of Mr. Hervey Davis of Cambridge, and also the garden of Mr. P. Brown Hovey, and the nurseries of Messrs. Hovey & Co. Mr. Davis has of late been a successful competitor for our prizes, and deserves much credit for his zeal and enterprise in pear culture, but like most amateurs (as well as veterans) will probably be disappointed in some of his sanguine hopes and aspirations. A visit to his acre patch in the rear of his store discloses a rich piece of soil, (where an old stable formerly stood), well stocked with very thrifty nursery trees, some of which (Diels,) had made a growth of over seven feet the present season on the centre leader; this rampant growth may answer for *sale* trees, but if designed for fruiting where they stand, it would be better to cut out the centre leader and give strength to the side limbs, and more spread to the tree. Further back were older trees in bearing, generally thrifty, but in some parts showing sadly the effects of the drought; among the larger sorts we noticed the "Doyenné Boussock," the "De Tongres" and "Beurré Clairgeau," all of large size and great beauty, and we could only regret the *quality* of these varieties did not correspond with their *good looks.* All around the sides of the acre patch, (except the south side) were trained neatly to trellises, about eight to ten feet high, grape vines of different varieties, of which a member of our Committee (Mr. Strong, who has made the grape somewhat a specialty) took the following notes. "*Mr. Davis has shown special interest* in grape culture. On the north and west line of his lot he has planted all the popular, new, and older varieties, training them upon an upright trellis, in front of his high protecting fence.

The borders being very rich, the vines have made great growth; their present appearance is very healthy and vigorous. Whether Mr. Davis will be able to continue the development of good fruiting buds near the base of the vines, is a matter of doubt to your Committee. We think he will certainly be obliged to remove one half of the number at least, and further to check the strong flow of sap towards the extremity of the vine, if he would secure a uniform crop on the whole length of the cane. The *Iona*, *Adriondac*, *Rebecca*, *Allen*, and *Union Village*, were all bearing their first crop of fruit, and were all good specimens of the respective varieties. Another season will give a good opportunity *to test the comparative qualities of each.*"

Being now near the Garden of Mr. P. Brown Hovey, his son John C. invited us to inspect his asters and flowers, which were well worth seeing, being neatly kept and in thrifty condition. Mr. Story, of the Flower Committee, furnished notes, from which I make extracts; he says, "the Asters and Double Zinnias made a fine display; the Asters filled ten long beds, and included twelve distinct classes, each class divided into many varieties of colors, all of which were kept separate under name; some of the finest classes noticed were the Pæony-flowered, Pæony-flowered Globe, Imbricated, Pompon, Emperor, Boltze's new dwarf, and Dwarf chrysanthemum-flowered; the last variety grows but six inches in height and seems well adapted for bedding. Mr. Hovey informs us that, with the exception of a few new varieties, they were all raised from seed of his own growth, and the few mixed and poor ones were pulled up. The Zinnias were very double, and showed much improvement both in shade and variety of color; some *new* colors were noticed, as white variegated, and golden yellow; a bed of Scarlet Verbenas, all seedlings from the Decorator (some of them superior to the original), attracted our attention, as also some ten other selected seedlings of much promise, and many hardy herbaceous plants, of which Mr. Hovey has over seven hundred varieties, and has received the first prizes at our Spring and Summer Exhibitions."

Besides the flowers, may be seen in this old garden a few fine standard pear trees, especially three large "Seckels," and a large "Glout Morceau," in full bearing, showing that time and long waiting sometimes pays, with this *shy* bearer; and we had another proof that the SECKEL thrives best left to its own slow growth, without much pruning, in fact it is impatient of the shears, and does best as a standard in rich soil and an open situation. Having completed our inspection of these grounds, Mr. Davis, (who had not yet done with us,) invited us to his home lot in another direction, where he showed us some enormous "Crawfords" and more "De Tongres" of great beauty, and other sorts; after which we were invited to partake of refreshments, which, being wholly unexpected, were not the less acceptable after a tramp in the hot sun and just on the point of starting for the extensive *nurseries of Hovey & Co.*

These Nurseries have been so often described, little new of them can be said; we took the usual rounds of the strawberry beds, lawn, flower beds

greenhouses, and hothouses, and lastly those long rows of standard pear trees, so well remembered by most of us, and which kept us moving till near nightfall. Strawberry culture has had a large share of attention, and Mr. Hovey has been at great expense importing foreign varieties, and now seems to be reaping his reward. We noticed more glass going up, and other evidences of continued zeal, and onward progress. Among the pear trees we especially noticed a row of "Swan's Orange," loaded down with large fair fruit, the most attractive perhaps in the whole collection; *Sheldon* also looked finely, and the *Moore's Pound*, *Dana's Hovey*, *Cabot*, and others; the lower portion of the grounds being a different soil showed most the effects of the prevailing drought; the borders were generally mulched with seaweed and bountifully watered, and it was evident an eye was had to *large* specimens for the coming exhibition.

In closing this my last report, and withdrawing from the Garden Committee, I may be permitted to congratulate the Society upon the nomination, and of course election, of a gentleman, so eminently qualified for the duties of chairman of this Committee; one whose good taste has abundantly shown itself in his own extensive grounds, and whose interesting letters from abroad the past year, have shown discrimination, close observation and thorough knowledge of landscape gardening, flowers and kindred art.

Mr. Hunnewell's generosity to us in the past, is a pledge for his interest in our affairs, and under his lead we may anticipate renewed emulation and progress in gardening.

The Committee recommend the following prizes:

To Dr. E. G. Kelly, for his industry and skill in trimming and management of Evergreen hedges, and economy of culture in garden and grounds, first prize of	$25 00
To Mr. H. Davis, for general thrift of pear nursery and grape vines, and fine show of pears, gratuity of	20 00
To Mr. John C. Hovey, for skill and industry exhibited in growing asters and other flowers, a gratuity of	20 00
To Hovey & Co., for skill in strawberry culture, and general thrift of flower and ornamental department, gratuity of . . .	20 00

For the Committee,

W. R. AUSTIN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS,

For the Year 1865.

BY E. AUGUSTUS STORY, CHAIRMAN.

The duties of the Committee previous to the opening of the Hall were very light; nothing exhibited previous to that day worthy of special comment.

The display at the opening of the Hall was better than usual. Cut Flowers were choice and plentiful; Pot Plants select and well grown, and the Baskets of Flowers and other Floral Designs were arranged with great taste and skill. The principal Exhibitors of Plants were Hovey & Co., H. H. Hunnewell, and Jonathan French. The Messrs. Hovey & Co. had fine bloomed plants of Fancy Pelargoniums, Heaths, and Greenhouse Azaleas. H. H. Hunnewell's Pelargoniums and Fuchsias were finely grown plants, and did great credit to his gardener, F. L. Harris. Jonathan French's collection contained several rare and well grown plants; the most particularly striking was a noble specimen of Rhynchospermum Jasminoides, covered with its pendulous, white and fragrant flowers.

On the third of June seven noble specimens of Fuchsias were exhibited by J. W. Brooks of Milton; they were very large and finely grown plants, with a profusion of blossoms.

Pæonias, both Shrubby and Herbaceous, were only sparingly exhibited, and scarcely equal to former years. The same may be said of the Tuberous Iris, there being only one competitor, and failing to have the desired number of varieties. On July first, Mrs. T. W. Ward of Canton sent eight finely grown plants of Gloxinias; they were perfect specimens in every respect, and were considered the best managed plants of the kind that had been exhibited; from the same lady came very choice Cut Flowers, including Stephanotis floribunda, Tabernæmontana, Rondeletia, Ceropegia, and Gardenia Fortunii, the latter as large as a Camellia.

Carnations, Picotees, and early Phloxes, were exhibited on the eighth of July. The Phloxes were past their best, and none good were shown; Carnations and Picotees were in rather better condition. James McTear being the principal exhibitor, with English named varieties, which were well grown, and took the first prizes. James Nugent had a stand of Picotees, and J. F. C. Hyde had a large display of Sophia, sporting into various colors; it is a showy and useful variety, though hardly distinct enough for a prize stand. The same gentleman had a new seedling, (Sally Lee,) large violet crimson self, promising to be a useful border variety. On July 22d, Francis Parkman exhibited a fine plant of Lilium auratum, with seven expanded blooms; Hovey & Co. had cut flowers of the same. This is perhaps the best of the many fine things lately obtained from Japan.

Gladiolus were shown in great abundance and variety on prize day and at

the weekly exhibitions. George Craft of Brookline exhibited through the season over three hundred spikes of seedlings, many very fine, embracing more than two hundred distinct varieties, some of which were fully equal to our best imported varieties. W. C. Strong was also a large contributor, both in Seedlings and named varieties; his premium Seedling of last year, and now named Parkmanii, was again exhibited, and much admired. A remarkable seedling was also exhibited by James McTear, a double variety, averaging about eighteen petals each, circular in form, broadly expanded, measuring six inches in diameter, color flesh with a salmon tint, streaked with rose. This variety was awarded the Society's Silver Medal.

H. H. Hunnewell exhibited on the twelfth of August a collection of thirty-seven named varieties, all of which were very fine. Francis Parkman, Hovey & Co., Joseph Breck, and others, were frequent exhibitors through the season.

Verbenas were sparingly exhibited, and inferior in quality; the trusses were small, and there was no improvement in form, or color. The rust, a disease which for several years has attacked almost every collection, and is as yet so little understood, is the principal reason why the verbena is losing ground to newer and more vigorous rivals.

The display of Asters was fine, and notwithstanding the extreme drought and heat, the flowers were fully of an average size.

Double Zinnias were also shown in their usual size and excellence, and in greater varieties than usual; one, a very neat light rose, came from the Botanic Garden, quite new in color. Few new plants were exhibited. The most striking amongst the Annuals, was a singular, beautiful, rosy purple flower from Texas, Palafoxia Hookeriana. It is said to bloom freely through the summer. It was exhibited by Hovey & Co. They also contributed flowers of the new Japan Iris in several varieties, very beautiful, perfectly hardy, and quite distinct from any other known kinds. James McTear also exhibited varieties of the same, all being raised we believe from seed obtained from Japan.

The Annual Exhibition, held for the first time in our new and spacious Halls, was in every respect a successful one. The display of plants was the finest for years, perhaps never surpassed, and included every form and variety, from the gigantic Pine of Chili to the humble creeping moss. In the collection of twenty varieties there were four exhibitors, Botanic Garden, Cambridge; W. T. Merrifield, Worcester; Hovey & Co., Cambridge, and W. C. Strong of Brighton.

In the collection of ten distinct variegated-leaved plants, Jonathan French exhibited very nice ones; his collection of Ferns and Caladiums were much admired. H. H. Hunnewell, James McTear, J. G. Chandler, and several others added to the interest by their collections. The display of flowers, though certainly not deficient, was hardly equal in quality to previous displays. This will not be wondered at if we bear in mind the long and severe drought. The wonder was how such a fine display could be made at the end of such an unprecedented and unfavorable season. To the gardeners, florists and amateurs who contributed so liberally, and to whose exertions under such untoward

circumstances to make the opening annual Exhibition a success, your Committee feel that too much praise cannot be awarded.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.

From Hovey & Co: Helleborus niger, or Christmas Rose, in open culture, dug from under the snow this morning by Mr. J. C. Hovey. The flowers are pure white, with yellow centre, four leaves like an apple bloom. Coccinia Indica, a curious cucumber-like plant, five to six inches long, with stiff prickles; color, greenish yellow, changing to scarlet.

From James Comley, Worcester: Acacia ixiophilla from seed, which it grows freely; a fine kind, flowers in round tufts profusely.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.

From George W. Pratt, Boston: A fine spike of Dracæna terminalis; color, deep lilac in the bud, changing as it opens to nearly white, fragrant and beautiful. This fine ornamental plant is a native of the East Indies, and grows about ten feet high, and is seldom seen in bloom.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

From James Nugent, Roxbury: Hippeastrum aubicum, or Princely Horse Star, a fine bulb, and well grown.

From Curtis & Cobb: Hyacinth Grand Vainquier; very finely grown in a bottle of sand; single, pure white, good, except too crowded.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

From J. W. Foster, Dorchester: a seedling Verbena, small truss, of large royal purple pips, a small white eye, foliage good.

From James McTear, Roxbury: Kennedia eximia (new); a fine ornamental greenhouse climber, with showy red papilionaceous flowers, vigorous and dense ternate foliage.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

From James McTear: Acacia ventinoides; very fragrant, blooming from October to May, a valuable variety for cutting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

From Mrs. T. W. Ward, Canton: Bougainvillea, from Brazil, flowered in England, 1848, a new and rare plant.

From Hovey & Co.: Camellia flowers with foliage, viz. Myrtifolia, Fordii, Wilderi, Sarah Frost, Annie Marie Hovey, C. M. Hovey, Glory of America, Gem, Jeffersonii, Candidissima, Landrethiis Cunningham, Mutabilis.

From James Nugent: Camellias, twelve named varieties.

From William Wales, Dorchester: a collection of Tea Roses, very fine; Carnation, Astoria, color yellow mottled; No 4, Seedling, striped and mottled, good form, pretty; No 1, Picotee, heavily marked, white ground, too much like others in the same class to be of much importance; Azalea exquisita, trained in tree form, well grown, in full flower, and made a fine show.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

From James McTear: Celine Forrestier, Noisette Rose, color fawn, very fine; Kennedya longeracemosa, terminate leaves like a Chorizema; a seedling

Pelargonium from Madame Vaucher, and Princess Alice; a Zonale, color very light rose, centre shading out pure white, requires further trial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

From R. McCleary Copeland, Boston: Hyacinths, twelve single and one double spikes, very fine blooms from old bulbs.

From William Wales: Seedling Carnations and Picotees, good.

From J. W. Foster: Seedling Verbena, foliage large, flowers fragrant, color rosy carmine.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton: three flowers of Magnolia conspicua; also fourteen of Soulangeana, which made a fine show, and were much admired.

From R. M'Cleary Copeland, Boston: Six double and seven single spikes of Hyacinths, not equal to the display of the previous Saturday.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

From John A. Kenrick: Very fine specimens of double flowering Cherry (Cerasus fl. pl.); also blossoms of Magnolia Soulangeana, and others of a Magnolia for a name, evidently a hybrid of the Soulangeana with something else.

From J. M. Merrick, Jr., Walpole: a fine display of Corydalis glauca, a native plant.

From William Wales: twelve Carnation and Picotee seedlings.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

From Walker & Co. of Roxbury: two fine stands of Tulips, containing sixty-three blooms.

OPENING OF THE HALL, SATURDAY, MAY 27.

From James McTear: fifty varieties of Herbaceous Plants, and cut flowers in variety; also a fine plant of variegated Petunia, and Verbena, the Banner.

From John A. Kenrick: a fine spike of double flowering Horse Chesnut, Azaleas, Hawthorns, Magnolias, Spiræas, &c.

From F. Parkman, Jamaica Plain: a fine plant of Benthamia variegata from Japan, allied to the cornuses, (entirely new); also a large plant of Lonicera brachypoda reticulata. A collection of hardy plants, Rhododendrons, Azaleas Shrubs, Herbaceous plants, Roses, &c.

Hovey & Co: a collection of Greenhouse plants, do. Azaleas, Pelargoniums, Fancies, and not Fancies—Heaths, &c. Also, a fine display of Cut Flowers and seventy-six varieties of spring Herbaceous plants, amongst which were Verbena montana, Cerastium tomentosum, Aquilegia glandulosa, speciosa, Pyrethrum rubrum pleno, rubrum, Tradescantia Pilosa, Convallaria latifolia, Armeria formosa alba, Saxifraga umbellata.

From Jonathan French, Roxbury: Rhyncospermum jasminoides, Dracæna terminalis, Croton noblesse, Aspidistra lurida, Gloxinia fulgens, Vinca rosea, Allamanda neriifolia, Begonia Victoria, Euphorbia splendens, Caladium Belleymeii, Pitcairnia species, Gymnogramma sulphurea.

From H. H. Hunnewell, Wellesley: six pots of Pelargoniums, (not fancies,) finely grown; also ten pots of Fuchsias, splendid plants; cut specimens of

Rhododendrons and Hardy Azaleas were fine, made a great show, and attracted much attention.

From James Barrett, Bradford: a fine collection of native plants, 60 varieties.

From Bela Whiton, Hingham: Double flowering Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon, very curious.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

From Hovey & Co., Cambridge: seventy-three varieties of Spring Herbaceous plants, among which were Pyrethrum atrosanguinea, Achillea aurea, Anemone Pennsylvanica, also Hardy Azaleas.

From Richard Oldreive, Newton: fine collection of Hardy Azaleas, viz., Beaute de Bangame, l'interrissante, Mathilda, Remarquable, Augustissima, Couronne de France, Imperatrice de France, Unique, Aurora, Honeur de France, Charles Baumann, Bijou des Amateurs, Minerva, Cardinal, Gloire de Belgique, Carnea Delicatisimum, General Trauff.

From James McTear: forty-six varieties of Spring Herbaceous plants, Cut Flowers in variety, a new Seedling Petunia (Curtisana), color a fine rosy purple, shading out lighter, dark veined and royal purple centre, flowers large, fine form and substance.

From Francis Parkman, Jamaica Plain: display of hardy plants, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, shrubs, herbaceous plants, and several new roses, Maurice Bornardin, Victor Verdier, and others, included in the collection of cut flowers.

From H. H. Hunnewell: a fine display of named varieties of Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

From J. W. Brooks, Milton: seven fine specimens of Fuchsias. These were the finest exhibited this season, and much credit is due to his gardener for his skill in growing them so large and fine.

From B. K. Bliss, Springfield: Twenty-four Ranunculus flowers, twelve varieties. It is rare that we see so fine a collection at the Hall, and so well grown.

From W. H. Allen, Dedham, by John B. Rinn: a display of Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

From H. Vandine, Cambridgeport: four varieties of Iris, Spiræa Trilobata, Deutzia gracilis, &c.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

From Charles Sanderson, Brighton: several fine branches of the Virgilea lutea, which made a fine show, and attracted much attention. This is one of the finest ornamental trees of North America.

From James McTear: fifty-five varieties of Hardy Spring Herbaceous Plants, and other Cut Flowers, in variety.

From William Cruickshank, Roxbury: thirty plants of White Stocks, well grown.

From Hovey & Co.: Hyacinthus plumosus. A fine display of Pæonias, and eighty-four varieties of Spring Herbaceous Plants, among which were Phlomis abasicus, new, Prunella grandiflora, Campanula species, and coronata, Sedum speciosum, Delphinium Seedling, double.

From Eliphalet Stone, Dedham: a fine display of hardy June Roses.

From Henry Vandine: Cut Flowers, in variety.

From Joseph Breck, Brighton: a display of Irises, Pæonias, and Spring Herbaceous Plants.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

From Henry Vandine: Roses, Pæonias, and Petunias, in variety.

From James M'Tear: twelve varieties of Hardy Perpetual, eighteen do. Tender Roses, six varieties of Paisley Pinks, eighteen do. Sweet Williams, sixty varieties of spring Herbaceous Plants, and Cut Flowers in variety.

From Hovey & Co.: eighty-four varieties of Spring Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Sweet Williams, Paisley Pinks, in great variety; a fine cluster of flowers from Carnation Souvenier de la Malmaison; also a fine display of Cut Flowers.

From Jonathan French; fine Gloxinias, Paisley Pinks, and other Cut Flowers.

From John A. Kenrick: Cut Flowers of Magnolia macrophylla, Liriodendron, Tulipifera, &c.

From John Duncklee, Brighton: flowers of Magnolia glauca, garden culture, very fine.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

From Francis Parkman: a collection of Roses; a general display of Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Plants, &c., &c; a collection of Delphiniums; a specimen cluster of crested moss Rose buds; also, Spiræa callosa alba, (new).

From Hovey & Co.: Roses, Cut Flowers, in variety; a collection of eighty-four Herbaceous Plants, including Centaurea macrophylla, color yellow, large and fine.

From John A. Kenrick: a flower of the Magnolia macrophylla, very large and fine.

From James McTear: fifty-eight varieties of Herbaceous Plants, and Cut Flowers in variety.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

From Francis Parkman: a general display of Hardy Roses, Lilies, Herbaceous Plants, and a collection of Seedling Delphiniums.

From James McTear: a fine dish of sweet Pea flowers; Seedling Japan Iris, a fine Parlor Bouquet, a collection of Herbaceous Plants.

From Hovey & Co.: a large display of Cut Flowers, Native Heath, one hundred and thirty-two Herbaceous Plants, among which were Campanula coronata, Speciosa, Lathyrus latifolius rosea, tuberosus, Scutellaria macrantha, a fine species with dark blue flowers, Gypsophila paniculata, Callirrhoe involucrata, Veronica maritima, variegata.

From Mrs. T. W. Ward, Canton: Cut Flowers of Hoya carnosa, bella Gardenia Fortunii, Allamanda Schottii, Stephanotus floribunda; eight pots of Gloxinias, viz., alba auriculata, Ipomea, Rosa Mutabilis, Guido Reni, Claude Loraine, Annulata, Superba.

From C. M. Atkinson, Roxbury: a fine collection of Double and Single Dinanthus Imperialis.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

From Hovey & Co.: sixty-eight varieties of Summer Herbaceous Plants, flowers of Lilium auratum, the new golden lily from Japan, and Gladiolus Colvillii, a fine old species, hardy.

From James McTear: a fine collection of English Carnations; the finest were, Fanny Garden, William the Fourth, Tenby Rival, Apollo, King of Scarlets, James the Second, Lady Peel, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mrs. Holland, Merrimar; Picotees, the most distinct were, Cedo Nulli, Princess Helene, Sultana, Countess, Ophelia, Mrs. Hovey, Parsee Bride, Rosella, and Prince of Wales; and Cut Flowers in variety.

From J. F. C. Hyde, Newton: Picotees, fifty blooms of Sophia, four of Sally Lee, a new seedling, clove scented, very fine, measuring two and a half inches across, ought to be encouraged.

From Samuel Sweetser, West Cambridge: a collection of Carnations and Pinks.

From E. W. Buswell, Malden: a fine specimen of Gypsophila paniculata; this is fine for bouquets.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

From Francis Parkman: a general display of Hardy Flowering Plants, a collection of seedling Pinks,

From Josiah Newhall, Lynnfield: Seedling Pinks and Hollyhocks.

From Samuel Sweetser: Seedling Pinks of 1863 and 1864; a fine cluster of Wistaria consequana.

From Hovey & Co.: eighty-seven varieties of Summer Herbaceous Plants, and fine Double Zinnias.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

From Francis Parkman: a fine plant of Lilium auratum; general display of Cut Flowers, including Lilium auratum, Stuartia pentagyna, and other hardy plants.

From Hovey & Co.: sixty-nine varieties of Summer Herbaceous Plants, and Cut Flowers in variety.

From Mrs. T. W. Ward: two splended dishes of Greenhouse Flowers.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

From Francis Parkman: a collection of Seedling Pholxes, and Cut Flowers in great variety.

From Mrs. T. W. Ward: three dishes of choice Greenhouse Flowers.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

From Francis Parkman: ten named Pholxes, viz., Miss Dwight, Madame Pauline, Miss Russell, Mrs. Lyman, all seedlings; Reine Louise, Madame Herincq, Madame Marseau, Madame Suer, Mrs. Walker; also, a general display of Seedling Gladiolus, Roses and other Cut Flowers.

From W. C. Strong: Phloxes, Cut Flowers in variety; a Seedling Verbena, color greenish white, good.

From James Mc Tear: Phloxes, Cut Flowers in variety; also a Seedling Gladiolus, a double variety with from 18 to 20 petals, color flesh, tinged with rose and sulphur, centre amaranth.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

From H. H. Hunnewell: thirty-seven named varieties of Gladiolus, fine specimens and well grown.

From Francis Parkman: display of Seedling Gladiolus, Lilies, Roses, and other Cut Flowers, including a new Rose, Madame Furtado, three dishes of Japan Lilies, eight varieties of Seedling Phlox; attention was drawn to No. 1, as being perfectly distinct. No. 3 is excellent for raising on account of its profuse bloom, and the great size of its spikes.

From Mrs. Abner Pierce: a fine wreath of Gladiolus flowers.

From Joseph Breck: a fine display of twelve spikes Double Balsams.

From George Craft: sixty very fine spikes of Gladiolus named, and seedlings.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

From Mrs. T. W. Ward: a fine cluster of flowers of Allamanda Schottii, and two dishes of choice flowers.

From George Craft: one hundred spikes of named and seedling Gladiolus, all very fine.

From Edward S. Rand, Jr., Dedham: three varieties of Japan Lilies, fine, deep shade, interesting as to intensity of color.

From W. T. Merrifield, Worcester: a very fine spike of Yucca variegata.

From W. C. Strong: a display of Seedling Gladiolus, and Cut Flowers in variety.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.

From Hovey & Co.: Lespedezia, flowers white, in spikes, fine: Palafoxia Hookeriana, from Texas, a new annual, flowers composite, rosy purple, flowering all summer.

From George Craft: a specimen spike of Gladiolus, Mrs. Westcott, a new seedling, having a large flower nearly white, with bright carmine stains. Among those exhibited in Class I. were his new seedlings Elenora and Fairy; these were both shown last season, the latter as No. 365; a description of these two new varieties may be found in last year's report. In class 3 were exhibited fourteen bunches of named varieties, in all fifty-six spikes, which took the first prize, also twenty Seedlings.

From W. C. Strong: a fine display of named varieties of Gladiolus, among which was his new seedling Parkmanii; also a great display of Cut Flowers, which took the first prize.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

From J. G. Chandler, Roxbury: a fine spike of Hedychium Gardnerianum; also, fine choice greenhouse flowers.

From W. C. Strong: fine Seedling Gladiolus, a stand of Verbenas, Stocks, and other Cut Flowers.

From Richard Oldreive: a display of Chinese Pinks, fine; also, two seedling Verbenas.

From George Craft: thirty-eight fine seedling Gladiolus.

From Botanic Garden, by John F. Rogers: a fine display of forty-four Double Zinnias.

From James McTear: a stand of Cut Flowers, Verbenas, Herbacous Plants, and Pompone Asters, which were very dwarf and fine.

From Hovey & Co.: Verbenas, Asters, do. Pompones, a stand of each; made a fine show, and took the first prizes on Asters and Pompones.

From Milton Andros, Brookline: a splendid display of Asters, two stands.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

From George Craft: sixty-one spikes of Gladiolus and fine Double Zinnias.

From James McTear: Double Zinnias, eight Seedling Gladiolus, and seventy-seven varieties of Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

From Hovey & Co.: thirty varieties of Herbaceous Plants, and fine Double Zinnias.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 19, 20, 21, 22.

From George Craft: a fine display of Cut Flowers, including twenty-five spikes of Gladiolus.

From J. S. Potter, West Cambridge: six pots of Coxcombs.

From Botanic Garden, by John F. Rogers: Greenhouse Plants—Latania borbonica, Livistonia sps., Aralia palmata, Grevillea robusta, Croton pictum, Pavetta borbonica, Aspidistra lurida variegata, Dracæna terminalis, do. var., and ferrea, Ananassa sativa, Coleus Blumei, and Verschaffeltii, Dieffenbachia picta, Pothos argyræa, Coffea arabica, Croton variegatum, Caladium atropurpureum, Gymnophylum polycephalum. Ferns—Alsophila australis, Gymnogramma chrysophylla, and tartarea, Aspidium falcatum, viviparum, nidus, Berlandicum, Acrostichum alcicorne, Davallia pyidata, Polypodeum aureum, Adiantum formosum, Pteris argyræa. Maranta sps.—Albo lineata, Fasciata, regalis, eximia, Zebrina. Caladium—Chantini, bicolor, picturatum, Hæmarostigma, nova sp. Amazon, punctata alba. Specimen Plants—Rhopala Youngii, and Pandanus Javanicus variegatus.

From Jonathan French: Ferns and Lycopods, viz., Adiantum cuneatum, formosum, Pteris hastata, cretica albo lineata, Nephrolopis bulbifera, Lomaria Japonica, Gymnogramma Sulphurea, Davalla elegans, Doodia aspera, Cryptoplebium phyllitides, Polypodium aureum, Lycopodium Willdenovii. Begonia—Rex, Queen Victoria, Argentea, Reichenhiemii, Madam Crosse, Mackoy, Grandis. Variegated Leaved Plants—Croton Noblesse, Pandanus Javanicus Argenteus, Dracæna terminalis picta, Dioscorea discolor Zebrina, Diffenbachia picta, Aspidistra lurida variegata. Maranta—Zebrina, Coleus Verschaffeltii, Hoya variegata, Sedum carneum variegatum. Specimen Plant—Cissus discolor. Caladiums—Argyrites, Chantini, Belleymei, Wightii, Bicolor, picturatum, hastatim.

From Hovey & Co.: Greenhouse Plants—Pandanus variegata, Stephanotus floribunda, Begonia Verschaffeltii. hydrocotyliflora, Bonapartea juncea, Lagerstrœmia indica, Canna gigantea, Rhopala corcovadensis, Skinneri, Dracæna terminalis, gracilis, Sieboldii, Passiflora Empress Eugenie, Yucca aloeifolia, Musa Cavendishii, Agave Americana, Latania borbonica, Wigandia caracasana, Phormium Tenax. Fuchsia—Rose of Castile, Guiding Star, Great Eastern, Senator, Marvellous, Dutchess de Brabant. Variegated Plants—Yucca aloeifolia variegata, Filamentosa variegata, Hibiscus Cooperii, Cissus discolor, Maranta pulchella, Lonicera aureo variegata, Agave variegata, Lawsoniana variegata, Azalea albo delicatissima variegatum, Vinca variegata major. Caladiums—Breckmania, Hastatum, Belleymei, Wightii, Chantinii, bicolor, Brogniartii. Ferns—Adiantum mycrophyllum Elegans, Gymnogramma chrysophylla, tartarica, Polypodium aureum, fraxinifolium, Pteris tremula, argyres, tricolor, pentydactylon, Asplenium viviparum. Specimen plant—Ampelopsis variegata.

From James McTear: six varieties of Gloxinias, six do. Mosses and Ferns, six plants in bloom, including Achimenes grandiflora, Verschaffeltii, violacea, Nerine coruscans, longiflora alba, Begonia parviflora, and Cut Flowers in variety.

From W. T. Merrifield, Worcester: Greenhouse Plants—Ficus elastica, Cryptomeria japonica, Coleus Verschaffeltii, Blumei, Caladium atropurpureum, marmoratum, Dracæna gracilis, ferrea, Rhopala corcovadensis, organensis, Croton pictum, Cissus discolor, Vinca elegantissima variegata, Ruellia macrophylla, Lycopodium Wildenovii, Begonia, Queen of England, Duchesse de Brabant, Pteris argyræa, alba lineata, Pittosporum variegata. Variegated Plants—Dracæna terminalis variegata, Hoya variegata, Aspidistra lurida variegata, Pavetta borbonica, Croton variegatum, Cissus Porphyrophylla, Pandanus Javannicus variegatus, Diffenbachia maculata picta, Yucca variegata, Billbergia Zebrina. Begonias—Silver Queen, Roi Leopold, picturata, Madame Allward, Miranda, Splendens argenta. Caladiums—bicolor picturatum, Chantini, Belleymei, album punctatisima, bicolor splendens, Troubetskay. Specimen Plant—Annassa sativa variegata, specimen variegated plant, Croton Nobilis. Marantas—Zebrina, bicolor, regalis, eximia, fasciata, micans.

From Francis Parkman: a splendid collection of thirty-six Evergreen Trees and Shrubs in pots, viz., Cryptomeria Japonica variegata, Thuja dolobrata variegata, dolobrata pendula, Nepalensis, aurea, variegata, macrocarpa, Hoveyii, gigantea, Retinospora pisifera aurea, Japonica aurea, Obtusa, ericoides, Podocarpus variegatus, Japonicus, Juniperus hibernicus, suiccica, tamarascifolia, Thujopsis borealis, Cupressus Lawsoniana, Picea nobilis, cephalonica, Taxus canadensis, aurea, Torreya taxifolia, Euonymous Japonica aurea, Chamæcyparis variegata.

Miss Maria E. Carter of Woburn exhibited eighty named varieties of native plants.

From Mrs. T. Ward of Canton: a fine branch of Stephanotus floribunda, six feet long, with ten clusters of flowers; also a dish of choice flowers.

From H. H. Hunnewell: two very large plants of Araucaria imbricata; a collection of Begonias, Ferns, and other Greenhouse Plants.

From Hon. William Sprague of Providence, R. I.: six Pineapple plants, in different stages of growth, from the flower to the ripe fruit.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

From Kendall Bailey, Charlestown: a display of Pansies, fine for this time of the year.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

From John Parker, Roxbury: twelve varieties of Dahlias, very fine; also, a fine spike of double White Balsam.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

From James McTear: cut blooms of twelve named varieties of Chrysanthemums.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR PLANTS, FLOWERS AND BOUQUETS.

March 18.

Camellias —For the best twelve named varieties of cut flowers with foliage, not awarded, ... $5 00

For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00

March 25.

Epacris.—For the best named varieties, not less than four, in pots, none exhibited, ... 5 00

For the next best, none exhibited, ... 4 00

May 6.

Hyacinths.—For the best display, not less than ten named varieties, not awarded, ... 4 00

For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

May 20.

Tulips.—For the best display, not less than twelve named varieties, not awarded, ... 4 00

For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Opening of the Hall, May 27.

Greenhouse Plants.—For the best display, of twelve varieties, regard to be had to new and rare varieties, and well-grown specimens of named plants, to Jonathan French, . . 15 00

For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 12 00

For the next best, not awarded 9 00

Greenhouse Azaleas.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, to Hovey & Co., ... 10 00

For the next best, not awarded, ... 8 00

For the next best, do. 5 00

Pelargoniums.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, (not 8 00

Fancies,) to H. H. Hunnewell, ... 8 00

For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 5 00

For the best six named Fancy varieties, in pots, to Hovey & Co., 8 00

For the next best, not awarded, ... 5 00

Heaths.—For the best named varieties, not less than six, in pots, not awarded, ... 6 00

For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00

Specimen Plant.—Regard being had to new and rare varieties. .

For the best specimen plant, of a kind for which no special prize is offered, not awarded, ... 8 00

For the next best, not awarded, ... 6 00

For the next best, to Hovey & Co., Erica, . . . 4 00

Cinerarias.—For the best six named varieties, none exhibited, . 4 00

For the next best, none exhibited, ... 2 00

CALCEOLARIAS.—For the best six varieties, none exhibited,	4 00
For the next best, none exhibited,	2 00
PANSIES.—For the best six distinct varieties, in pots, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, to Francis Parkman,	6 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	5 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate,	4 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Miss Harriet G. Duncklee,	3 00
For the next best, to Mrs. C. B. Chase,	2 00

JUNE 3.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Francis Parkman,	4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong,	3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck,	2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Mrs. J. E. Westgate,	2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sarah W. Story,	1 00
SHRUBBY PÆONIAS.—For the best six named varieties, not awarded,	5 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
HARDY SHRUBS.—For the best display during the month of June, none exhibited,	5 00
For the next best, none exhibited,	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
HARDY AZALEAS.—See Hunnewell Premiums.	

JUNE 10.

IRIS, (Tuberous varieties.)—For the best twenty varieties, not awarded,	3 00
For the next best, not awarded,	2 00
RHODODENDRONS.—See Hunnewell Premiums.	
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to W. C. Strong,	4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck,	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Miss Harriet G. Duncklee,	2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sarah W. Story,	1 00

JUNE 17.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIAS.—For the best ten named varieties, not awarded,	5 00

For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Joseph Breck, ... 4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ... 2 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Anna C. Kenrick, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, ... 1 00

Class I.

Hardy June Roses.—For the best twenty distinct named varieties, not awarded, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

Class II.

For the best ten distinct named varieties, to James Nugent, . 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

Class I.

Hardy Perpetual Roses.—For the best twenty distinct named varieties, to H. H. Hunnewell, ... 6 00
For the next best, to John C. Chaffin, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00

Class II.

For the best ten distinct varieties, to James McTear, . . 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

Class III.

Moss Roses.—For the best display, of not less than ten named varieties, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

Class IV.

Tender Roses.—For the best display, of not less than ten named varieties, to James Nugent, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Roses.—For the best general display, to John C. Chaffin, . . 5 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

Sweet Williams.—For the best thirty trusses, not less than ten distinct varieties, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00

PINKS.—For the best display of Paisley Pinks, not less than ten distinct varieties, to Jonathan French, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	2 00

JUNE 24.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Francis Parkman, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	3 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ...	2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sarah W. Story, ...	2 00
For the next best, to Mrs. C. B. Chase, . . .	1 00

JULY 1.

DELPHINIUMS.—For the best display, to Francis Parkman, . .	4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	2 00
CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Joseph Breck, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Francis Parkman, . . .	3 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ...	2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Harriet G. Duncklee, ...	2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sarah W. Story, . . .	1 00

JULY 8.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Francis Parkman, ...	4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	3 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ...	2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Miss Harriet G. Duncklee, ...	2 00
For the next best, to Miss Betsey Duncklee, . . .	1 00
SUMMER PHLOXES.—For the best ten distinct named varieties, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	2 00
CARNATIONS.—For the best thirty flowers, not less than ten varieties, to James McTear, ...	5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, do.	3 00
PICOTEES.—For the best thirty flowers, not less than ten varieties, to James McTear, ...	5 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	3 00

JULY 15.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Francis Parkman, ... 4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Mrs. C. B. Chase, 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Harriet G. Duncklee, . . 1 00
HOLLYHOCKS.—For the best ten distinct varieties in spikes, to W. C. Strong, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Jonathan French, . . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

JULY 22.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Francis Parkman, ... 4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ... 2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Mrs. C. B. Chase, 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Harriet G. Duncklee, . . 1 00

JULY 29.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Francis Parkman, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ... 2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Miss Anna C. Kenrick, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, . . . 1 00

AUGUST 5.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Francis Parkman, ... 4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Miss Harriet G. Duncklee, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Anna C. Kenrick, . . . 1 00
PHLOXES.—For the best ten distinct varieties, to W. C. Strong, . 5 00
For the next best, to Francis Parkman, . . . 4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00

AUGUST 12.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to W. C. Strong, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Francis Parkman, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Mrs. Caroline B. Chase, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, . . . 1 00

AUGUST 19.

PETUNIAS.—For the best collection of named varieties, thirty flowers, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 2 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 1 00

BALSAMS.—For the best twelve spikes, not awarded, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to Francis Parkman, ... 4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00

BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Mrs. Caroline B. Chase, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sarah W. Story, . . . 1 00

AUGUST 26.

GLADIOLUS, GANDAVENSIS AND FLORIBUNDUS VARIETIES.

CLASS I.

For the best twenty named varieties, in spikes, not awarded, . 6 00
For the next best, to George Craft. 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00

CLASS II.

For the best ten named varieties, in spikes, to W. C Strong, . 4 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

CLASS III.

For the best display of named varieties, in bunches of four spikes, of one variety in each, to George Craft, . . . 8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, do. 3 00
For the best single specimen spike, to George Craft, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00
For the best Seedling of the season, to James McTear, the Society's Silver Medal.
For the next best, not awarded, the Society's Bronze Medal.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to W. C. Strong, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Francis Parkman, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 2 00

BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Anna C. Kenrick, . . . 1 00

September 2.

Class I.

Asters.—For the best thirty flowers, not less than ten varieties, to Hovey & Co., ... 5 00
For the next best, to Jonathan French, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Milton Andros, ... 2 00

Class II.

For the best twenty flowers, not less than eight varieties, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Thomas Smallwood, ... 2 00
For the next best, to E. Wason, ... 1 00

Class III.

Pompons.—For the best display in spikes, in bunches of four, of one variety each, to Hovey & Co., ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
For the next best, do. 1 00

Verbenas.—For the best named collection of twenty varieties, a single truss of each, to W. C. Strong, ... 4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 2 00
For the best new Seedling with foliage, not awarded, the Society's Silver Medal.

Stocks.—For the best display, not less than six varieties, to W. C. Strong, ... 4 00
For the next best, to E. Wason, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to W. C. Strong, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, ... 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sarah W. Story, ... 1 00

September 9.

Class I.

Double Zinnias.—For the best thirty flowers, not less than six varieties, to Hovey & Co., ... 5 00
For the next best, to John F. Rogers, ... 4 00

Class II.

For the best twenty flowers, not less than four varieties, to James McTear, ... 3 00
For the next best, to George Craft, ... 2 00
For the best specimen bloom, to James McTear, . . 2 00

Cut Flowers.—For the best display, filling not less than 150 bottles, to W. C. Strong, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00
Baskets of Flowers.—For the best arranged, to Mrs. C. B. Chase, 2 00
For the next best, to Miss Sara C. Westgate, . . . 1 00

Annual Exhibition, September 19, 20, 21, 22.

Greenhouse Plants.—For the best twenty greenhouse and stove plants, of different varieties, to John F. Rogers, . . 25 00
For the next best, to W. T. Merrifield, . . . 20 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 15 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 10 00
Variegated Leaved Plants.—For the best ten varieties, not offered in the general collection, to Jonathan French, . . 10 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 8 00
For the next best, to W. T. Merrifield, . . . 6 00
Gloxinias.—For the best six named varieties, not awarded, . 8 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 6 00
Variegated Plant.—For the best single specimen, to Jonathan French, for Cissus discolor, ... 5 00
For the next best, to John F. Rogers, for Pandanus Javanicus variegatus, ... 3 00
Caladiums.—For the best six named varieties, to Jonathan French, 8 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 5 00
Ferns, or Lycopods.—For the best twelve named varieties, to Jonathan French, ... 8 00
For the next best, to John F. Rogers, . . . 6 00
For the best six named varieties, to James McTear, . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00
Marantas.—For the best six named varieties, to John F. Rogers, . 5 00
For the next best, to W. T. Merrifield, . . . 3 00
Begonias.—For the best six named varieties, to Jonathan French, . 5 00
For the next best, to H. H. Hunnewell, . . . 3 00
Plants in Bloom.—For the best six varieties, in pots, not awarded, 8 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ... 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
Cockscomb.—For the best six, in pots, to George Leland, . . 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
Specimen Plant.—For the best, a kind for which no special prize is offered, to John F. Rogers, for Rhopala Youngii, . . 5 00
For the next best, to Thomas Hooper, for Lycopodium Willdenowii, ... 4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 3 00

Fuchsias.—For the best six named varieties, in pots, not awarded,	8 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	6 00
Cut Flowers.—For the best display, and best kept during the exhibition, to W. C. Strong, ...	16 00
For the next best, to Joseph Breck, ...	14 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ...	12 00
For the next best, to George Craft, ...	10 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	8 00
For the next best, to E. Wason, ...	6 00
For the next best, to James McTear, ...	4 00
Dahlias.—Prizes to be awarded at the first day of the Annual Exhibition:—For the best twenty-four named varieties, to Hovey & Co., ...	5 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ...	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	3 00
For the best twelve named varieties, to Charles J. Power, .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
For the next best, do.	1 00
For the best specimen bloom, to Charles J. Power, . .	2 00
Dahlias.—Prizes to be awarded the third day of the exhibition:—	
For the best twenty-four named varieties, to Hovey & Co., .	5 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ...	4 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	3 00
For the best twelve named varieties, not awarded, . .	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
For the next best, do.	1 00
For the best specimen bloom, not awarded, . . .	2 00
Parlor Bouquets.—For the best pair, exhibited on Tuesday, Sept. 19, to W. C. Strong, ...	4 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ...	3 00
Hand Bouquets.—For the best pair, exhibited on Tuesday, Sept. 19, to W. C. Strong, ...	4 00
For the next best, to J. E. Westgate, ...	3 00
Parlor Bouquets.—For the best pair, exhibited on Wednesday, Sept. 20, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ...	3 00
Hand Bouquets.—For the best pair, exhibited on Wednesday, Sept. 20, to H. Grundell, ...	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	3 00
Parlor Bouquets.—For the best pair, exhibited on Thursday, Sept. 21, not awarded, ...	4 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ...	3 00
Hand Bouquets.—For the best pair, exhibited on Thursday, Sept. 21, to H. Grundell, ...	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ...	3 00

LARGE BOUQUETS.—For the best pair, suitable for the Bradlee vases, and best kept during the exhibition, to Hovey & Co.,	12 00
For the best pair, suitable for the Jones vases, and best kept during the exhibition, to J. E. Westgate,	12 00
BASKETS OF FLOWERS.—For the best arranged, to Miss Sarah W. Story,	4 00
For the next best, to J. G. Chandler,	3 00
For the next best, to Mrs. Caroline B. Chase,	2 00
NOVEMBER 11.	
CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Best six varieties, in pots, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the best six Pompons, in pots, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
DURING THE SEASON.	
LILIES.—For the best display of the season, not awarded,	6 00
For the next best, not awarded,	4 00
For the next best, do.,	3 00
DELPHINIUMS.—For the best Seedling, during the season, the Society's Silver Medal, not awarded.	
For the next best, the Society's Bronze Medal, not awarded.	
SPRING HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—For the largest and best display of named species and varieties, exhibited during the months of April, May and June, to Hovey & Co.,	10 00
For the next best, to James McTear,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	6 00
SUMMER HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—For the largest and best display of named species and varieties, exhibited during the months of July, August and September, to James McTear,	10 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	6 00
HUNNEWELL PREMIUMS.	
HARDY AZALEAS.—For the best display of named varieties, awarded June 3, to Richard Oldreive,	8 00
For the next best, to H. H. Hunnewell,	5 00
HARDY RHODODENDRONS.—For the best display of named varieties, awarded June 3, to H. H. Hunnewell,	8 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.—For the best display, in pots, during the season, awarded at the Annual Exhibition, to Francis Parkman,	8 00
For the next best, not awarded,	5 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

February 18.	
James Nugent, for Hippeastrum aulicum,	1 00
March 4.	
James McTear, for Kennedya eximia,	1 00
March 18.	
James Nugent, for Camellia Flowers,	1 00
William Wales, for Azalea exquisita,	2 00
do. do., for Roses and Carnation,	1 00
April 15.	
R. M'Cleary Copeland, for display of Hyacinth Flowers,	2 00
May 20.	
Walker & Co., for display of Tulips,	2 00
Opening of the Hall, May 27.	
Francis Parkman, for Benthamia variegata,	2 00
H. H. Hunnewell, for ten pots of Fuchsias,	6 00
James McTear, for Verbena, the Banner,	2 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
H. H. Hunnewell, for display of Azalea and Rhododendron Flowers,	5 00
John A. Kenrick, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
James Barrett, for display of sixty varieties Native Plants,	5 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, do. do.,	1 00
Miss Sara C. Westgate, do. do.,	1 00
Miss Sarah A. Russell, do. do.,	1 00
Miss Bessie Duncklee, do. do.,	1 00
June 3.	
I. W. Brooks, for seven large Fuchsia Plants,	10 00
B. K. Bliss, for twenty-four Ranunculus Flowers,	3 00
J. E. Westgate, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
James McTear, for do.,	1 00
W. H. Allen, for Azaleas and Rhododendrons,	1 00
Miss Bessie Duncklee, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Miss Sara C. Westgate, do. do.,	1 00
Miss Harriet G. Duncklee, do. do.,	1 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, do. do.,	1 00
Mrs. Caroline B. Chase, do. do.,	1 00
June 10.	
J. E. Westgate, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
George Craft, for do.,	1 00
Eliphalet Stone, for display of Cut Roses,	3 00

Hovey & Co., for Hyacinthus plumosus,	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Westgate, for Floral Design,	1 00
Charles Sanderson, for display of Virgilia lutea,	1 00
William Cruickshank, for thirty pots of Stocks,	1 00
J. G. Chandler, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
June 17.	
James Nugent, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
James McTear, for do.	1 00
George Craft, for do.	1 00
John A. Kenrick, for Tulip Tree and Magnolia Flowers,	1 00
Hovey & Co., for Carnation Flowers,	1 00
J. E. Westgate, for Parlor Bouquet,	1 00
June 24.	
James Barrett, for 75 varieties of Native Plants,	3 00
William Cruickshank, for 17 Stocks, in pots,	1 00
John F. Rogers, for Sweet Williams,	1 00
George Craft, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
James McTear, for do.	1 00
James Nugent, for do.	1 00
Francis Parkman, for display of Roses,	2 00
Hovey & Co., for Japan Iris,	1 00
Miss Sara C. Westgate, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do. do.	1 00
Mrs. E. M. Gill, do. do.	1 00
Miss Ann C. Wheeler, do. do.	1 00
Mrs. T. Ward, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
July 1.	
James McTear, for Parlor Bouquet,	1 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for Cut Flowers,	2 00
" " " " eight pots of Gloxinias,	6 00
" J. E. Westgate for Lepigne,	1 00
July 8.	
Mrs T. W. Ward, for Dish of Flowers,	2 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, " do.	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Westgate, " do.	1 00
Mrs. Caroline B. Chase, do.	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
James McTear, " do.	1 00
J. E. Westgate, " do.	1 00
J. E. Westgate, for Lepigne.	1 00
July 15.	
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for Dish of Flowers,	2 00
Thomas Smallwood, for Black Hollyhocks,	1 00

Mrs. E. M. Gill, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Miss Sara C. Westgate, do.	1 00
Miss Bessie Duncklee, do.	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, do.	1 00
E. Wason, for Hydrangea hortensis,	1 00
J. E. Westgate, for Parlor Bouquet,	1 00
July 22.	
Francis Parkman, for Lilium auratum,	3 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for two Dishes of Flowers,	2 00
W. C. Strong, for Hardy Perpetual Roses,	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Miss Bessie Duncklee, do.	1 00
Miss Anna C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
Miss Sara C. Westgate, do.	1 00
July 29.	
Miss Sarah W. Story, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Mrs. Caroline B. Chase, do.	1 00
Mrs. E. M. Gill, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Miss Ann C. Wheeler, do.	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
George Craft, " do.	1 00
James McTear, " do.	1 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for three Dishes of Flowers,	1 00
August 5.	
Miss Sarah W. Story, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Mrs. Caroline B. Chase, for do.	1 00
James McTear, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
J. E. Westgate, " do.	1 00
J. E. Westgate, for two Parlor Bouquets,	2 00
August 12.	
James McTear, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
Herbert Westgate, do.	1 00
Joseph Breck, for Double Balsams,	1 00
H. H. Hunnewell, for thirty-seven named Gladiolus,	3 00
Francis Parkman, for display of Japan Lilies,	1 00
George Craft, for sixty Seedling Gladiolus,	3 00
August 19.	
Mrs. Abner Pierce, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
Joseph Breck, for thirteen spikes of semi-double Balsams,	1 00
W. C. Strong, for Seedling Gladiolus,	1 00
George Craft, for display of one hundred Gladiolus,	3 00
James McTear, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
Herbert Westgate, do.	1 00
W. T. Merrifield, for Yucca variegata,	1 00

Mrs. T. W. Ward, for Spike of Allamanda Schottii,	1 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for two dishes of Flowers,	2 00

AUGUST 26.

James McTear, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
Miss Sarah W. Story, for basket of Flowers,	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, do.	1 00
R. S. S. Andros, for display of Asters,	1 00

SEPTEMBER 2.

Richard Oldreive, for Chinese Pinks,	1 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for two dishes of Flowers,	1 00
George Craft, for display of Gladiolus,	3 00
John F. Rogers, for 44 Double Zinnias,	1 00
Joseph Breck, for display of Asters,	2 00
Miss Bessie Duncklee, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
J. G. Chandler, for do.	1 00
J. G. Chandler, for Hedychium Gardnerianum,	1 00
Milton Andros, for display of Asters,	2 00

SEPTEMBER 9.

George Craft, for Seedling Gladiolus,	2 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Hovey & Co., for a vase of Flowers,	2 00
Miss Amelia G. Wright, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
" Sarah A. Russell, do.	1 00
" Anna C. Kenrick, do.	1 00
" Sarah C. Westgate, do.	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce, do.	1 00
" E. M. Gill, do.	1 00
John L. De Wolf, do.	1 00
W. P. Sargent, do.	1 00
Mrs. S. S. Sleeper, do.	1 00
H. H. Hunnewell, for Floral Design,	3 00
" " " for two Araucaria imbricata,	10 00
" " " for Collection of Plants,	5 00
Mrs. John A. Kenrick, for Wreath,	1 00
Miss Ellen M. Harris, do.	1 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward, for Cut Flowers,	3 00
J. E. Westgate, for Floral Design,	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Story, do.	1 00
Edward Fewkes, for Cornucopia,	1 00
Miss Sarah A. Russell, for Flower Stand,	1 00
William Wales, for Phaseolus Caracalla and Roses,	3 00
Mrs. William Kenrick, for Amaranth Wreath,	1 00
John Galvin, for Cross, Crown, Wreath, Anchor, and two Parlor Bouquets,	15 00

Philip Wieland, for Miniature Forest,	3 00
James Barrett, for 100 Native Plants,	3 00
Miss Maria E. Carter for 80 do.	2 00
Francis Theiler, for Zinnias,	1 00
John H. Adams, for Cut Flowers,	1 00
J. S. Potter, for Cockscombs,	1 00
H. Grundell, for Basket of Flowers,	1 00
William Sprague, for 6 Pineapple plants,	10 00
John Parker, for Dahlias,	1 00
Francis Parkman, for Cut Flowers,	2 00
J. E. Westgate, for Parlor Bouquet,	2 00
J. G. Chandler, for Collection of Plants,	2 00

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

To Kendall Bailey, for display of Pansies,	1 00

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

John Parker, for display of Dahlias,	1 00

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

James McTear, for Chrysanthemums,	1 00

DECEMBER 13.

At a meeting of the Committee this day the following Gratuities were awarded:—

To Hovey & Co., for displays of Cut Flowers, through the season,	10 00
" Mrs. E. A. Story, for do. do.	6 00
" John A. Kenrick, for do. do.	2 00
" J. M. Merrick, Jr., for Cut Flowers,	1 00
" Henry Vandine, for do.	2 00
" Miss Sarah A. Russell, for Baskets of Flowers,	3 00
" Mrs. Abner Pierce, do. do.	2 00
" Miss Sarah W. Story, do. do.	2 00
" " Anna C. Kenrick, do. do.	2 00
" " Bessie Duncklee, do. do.	1 00
" " Hattie Duncklee, do. do.	1 00
" " Sara C. Westgate, do. do.	1 00
" Mrs. E. M. Gill, do. do.	1 00
" Herbert Westgate, for Bouquets,	1 00

The amount of $1,163 00 has been awarded in money, for Prizes and Gratuities, during the year, to the following persons:—

Hovey & Co.,	$166 00	H. H. Hunnewell,	62 00
W. C. Strong,	113 00	Joseph Breck,	61 00
James McTear,	99 00	J. E. Westgate,	55 00
Francis Parkman,	73 00	John F. Rogers,	50 00
Jonathan French,	62 00	James Nugent,	43 00

George Craft,	43 00	B. K. Bliss,	3 00
W. T. Merrifield,	30 00	Thomas Smallwood,	3 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward,	23 00	Herbert Westgate,	3 00
Miss Sarah W. Story,	20 00	Philip Wieland,	3 00
Mrs. C. B. Chase,	19 00	Eliphalet Stone,	3 00
John Galvin,	15 00	R. McCleary Copeland,	2 00
Miss Hattie G. Duncklee,	15 00	Walker & Co.,	2 00
" Sara C. Westgate,	15 00	Miss Maria E. Carter,	2 00
" Anna C. Kenrick,	14 00	W. Cruickshanks,	2 00
James Barrett,	11 00	Henry Vandine,	2 00
Elbridge Wason,	11 00	Miss Anna C. Wheeler,	2 00
Mrs. E. A. Story,	10 00	John Parker,	2 00
William Sprague,	10 00	Mrs. Wm. Kenrick,	1 00
J. W. Brooks,	10 00	Miss Amelia G. Wright,	1 00
Richard Oldreive,	9 00	Mrs. S. S. Sleeper,	1 00
H. Grundell,	9 00	" John A. Kenrick,	1 00
John C. Chaffin,	9 00	Miss Ellen M. Harris,	1 00
J. G. Chandler,	8 00	R. S. S. Andros,	1 00
Miss Bessie Duncklee,	7 00	John L. D'Wolf,	1 00
William Wales,	6 00	John H. Adams,	1 00
Miss Sarah A. Russell,	6 00	W. H. Allen,	1 00
Mrs. Abner Pierce,	5 00	Charles Sanderson,	1 00
Charles J. Power,	5 00	W. P. Sargent,	1 00
Mrs. E. M. Gill,	5 00	Edward Fewks,	1 00
" J. E. Westgate,	4 00	Francis Theiler,	1 00
Thomas Hooper,	4 00	J. S. Potter,	1 00
Milton Andros,	4 00	Kendall Bailey,	1 00
John A. Kenrick,	4 00	J. M. Merrick, Jr.,	1 00
George Leland,	3 00		

The Committee have also awarded the following

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

To Hovey & Co., for beautiful specimens of Palafoxia Hookeriana, a new annual from Texas.

To Hovey & Co., for fine specimens of the Japan Iris, raised by them from seeds received from Japan.

When we consider how largely our weekly exhibitions are made up of that portion submitted to our judgment, your Committee are led to ask, if in this department there is that interest felt by our fellow members which will secure the degree of progress demanded by the past history and present importance of this Society. Our avowed object in association is, primarily, to "promote a love for, and promulgate a knowledge of, Horticulture;" and, however

pleasant may be our general intercourse with each other, unless we are advancing the great work we have in hand, we shall surely find the public interest dying out and our usefulness gone. To realize the beneficent purposes of our Society, the popular mind must be first charmed, and thus educated, by our public displays. We shall then more fully harmonize with all those liberal institutions which conduce to the happiness and improvement of mankind.

If there is any hindrance to this work we certainly ought to know it, and, if possible, remove it; or if any means can be devised to render our exhibitions more attractive and instructive, it is manifestly for our interest to know and adopt them. A knowledge of, and a love for Horticulture! How beautifully these two agencies operate as cause and effect; for suppress the one and the other suffers; to increase the one is to promote the other to an indefinite degree.

Again we ask, have we attained to that which most surely, and to the greatest extent, will secure the object which we have in view? Let us see. In the absence, to a great extent, of dissertations, discussions, lectures and other such agencies, we must mainly rely upon our exhibitions as our principal school of instruction, and to be made available they *must be made attractive*, not only to the young learner, but to the more advanced. Rendering our exhibitions attractive is at the same time making them instructive, and to do this two conditions are to be constantly kept in view, viz.: *quantity* and *quality*; for without a full show we can hardly expect our visitors in large numbers, or without choice and rare productions, and well grown, we may not hope to instruct such as do attend. *With* these conditions we may at the same time become teachers and learners. Let us see how it has been with us during the past season. Although the weather for a portion of the time was quite unfavorable to the production of flowers in their best estate, yet some of our exhibitions have been of the highest order, embracing specimens showing the exercise of great skill and much labor in their production, specimens seldom equalled or never excelled, and yet we have had but a small attendance of either members and their families, or others.

During the season which extends from May to September our shows have been of a character which ought to have filled our rooms with lovers of the beautiful in nature, even though many things named in our schedule for special premium were not offered in competition; and yet on many occasions but few visitors have witnessed the displays. This may in a measure be attributed to our transition state, but having now become fixed in our new and beautiful home, may we not reasonably hope for a better state of things?

Allusion has been made to a want of competition for special premiums. May not the laxity of attendance upon our exhibitions be in a measure attributable to that fact? Are not our shows rendered tame and uninteresting, to some degree, by an apathy on the part of cultivators which has withheld from us, to a great extent, the excitement of competition for special prizes? We believe so.

Let us notice some of the cases where special prizes were not awarded, with the prefatory remark, that in a few instances only prizes were withheld for "informality" or "inferiority," and we shall then see whether the present year shows any improvement upon the past.

We will begin with Camellias. From amongst all the excellent collections in our vicinity, but two lots were shown commanding the *second* prize, and a gratuity. Epacris, none shown. Hyacinths: From all the broad acres around Boston we seldom or never see one, but instead, a gentleman, whose taste and skill prompt him to grow a few in a pent-up *city yard*, carries off the prizes. Tulips: One small collection which earned a gratuity, and this, too, a flower which was once the favorite of the world, and no less beautiful to-day. So far these prizes were offered before the commencement of the season. At the *opening*, we had of greenhouse plants but two collections; greenhouse Azaleas, but one; fancy Pelargoniums, one. The only prize for specimen plant was the third. Cinerarias, Calceolarias and Pansies, none. Thence onward during the season. Shrubby Pæonies, none; Tuberous Iris, Herbaceous Pæonies, not awarded. For Roses nine prizes were withheld of the twenty-one offered. Summer Phloxes, two in three; Carnations, the same; and Picotees, one in three. Balsams, none awarded.

Gladiolus, a flower which is making rapid strides into public favor, as easily propagated and cultivated as any other, more sure to reward the labors of the cultivator than the Dahlia, took less than half the prizes offered.

At the Annual Exhibition, Gloxinias and Fuchsias were but poor specimens. This, however, was the fault of our schedule, in placing them at the wrong end of the season.

Dahlias, those old favorites, were few and poor. The mild weather of the autumn led us to expect a fine display on the 11th of November of Chrysanthemums in pots. This beautiful flower is rendered doubly interesting by its ability to withstand quite severe frosts as but few others can, consequently coming in at a season when we have little else from open culture, and is well worthy our fostering care. Of this not a single pot was offered, and but a handful of cut flowers, and, in our endeavor to get at the causes of the failure, the *best* of all the reasons offered was, "too busy." Now we ask, in all charity, Is this right? Is it doing justice to the Society or the public?

We present a schedule of prizes, and thus virtually say to the public that exhibitions will be made as named, and yet what have we? Amateurs who grow flowers for the love of them, and dealers, whose advertising medium to some extent we become, are what? "Too busy," "they have forgotten it," or, "it wont pay," or some other equally potent and encouraging reason is given. If our friends are to be excused upon such terms, what can be expected of the various committees sitting without hope of reward, as judges of stands so often empty?

This may be considered a gloomy view of the case. We may be said to show the dark side of the picture. Be it so. We deem these suggestions

necessary for our purpose, and besides, will not the reverse appear all the brighter for the contrast? That we may not be charged with finding it easier to discover faults with the existing state of things, than to invent a remedy, we shall hazard a few suggestions. First. Shall we or shall we not increase the amounts of our premiums? And this inquiry leads to another; will any increase within our means secure the offering in competition of those things so often withheld? We believe it is not necessary to do so, to attain the desired result, and moreover we feel that the prizes offered are fair and generous in view of our present condition and future prospects. If the object in competing, were simply to obtain the prizes, we would advise a discontinuance by the Society of all awards. But such is not, cannot be the case. Horticulture teaches a better lesson, and those who spread our tables often so richly, are apt learners. Then let each grower make it a personal matter, feeling his own share of responsibility, and our shows will at once assume a character of usefulness and credit to the Society. That done, we come to a second consideration. That our exhibitions may be useful to the public, two things are necessary, viz.:—They should be held at an hour when people can attend them without a great sacrifice of private interest: and then the community should be properly notified of the fact. Regarding the time; it is believed that a more unfavorable and inconvenient hour, for business men, heads of families, or school children, could not be selected in any part of any day in the week than from 12 to 2 on Saturday. As to any information the public may have of our free weekly shows, we believe that not one in a hundred of our citizens are aware of them, and many who do know of them, do not know that they are free, or for the public at all, but look upon us as a "mutual admiration society, where growers bring in their products, divide their prizes, and go home." As a remedy for this, we would suggest a fair amount of judicious advertising as a good investment.

Meetings for discussion have been spoken of as efficient and desirable auxiliaries to our work, but as this is not exactly in our province, and may be treated by another committee, we leave it with this allusion.

Other points of interest might be mentioned as having an influence on our future prosperity, but as many of them will suggest themselves to your minds we forbear, and close with a tender of our heartfelt thanks, to all contributors over whose offerings our labors have extended, for their generous coöperation with us, and their uniform kindness and cheerful acquiescence in our decisions. We dare express the hope that these feelings are reciprocal.

To the Society, so confidingly trusting important interests in our hands, we return our sincere acknowledgments.

E. AUGUSTUS STORY,
Chairman.

Approved,

E. W. Buswell,
J. C. Hovey,
C. H. B. Breck,
S. H. Gibbens,
James McTear,
Geo. Craft,
} *Committee on Flowers for* 1865.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,

For the Year 1865.

BY JAMES F. C. HYDE, CHAIRMAN.

In the discharge of our duties as the Fruit Committee of the Society, we beg leave to present the following, as a brief summary of our doings during the past year.

In some respects the year has been a peculiar one. It is seldom that two extremely dry seasons follow each other consecutively, as the last two have. They differed but little in the severity of drought, but differed in the time of it. The past year was very favorable in the spring, having been preceded by one of the best and most favorable winters that has been experienced for many years. During the month of June, and a portion of July, we had an abundance of rain, thus tending to bring near to the surface the roots of plants, which were soon to suffer and languish for want of water. The excessive wet, with cool nights and sudden changes, soon brought mildew and rot to the grapes, and some varieties suffered severely. The trees and vines, and most other plants, had made their growth and ripened their wood before the dry season set in. But in the early part of August, vegetation began to suffer severely from the drought. Pear trees appeared to suffer, with us, more than any other fruit trees; partly, or wholly, because they had a large load of fruit on them. In many instances that came to our knowledge, the trees with the fruit on them, were completely dried and withered; in others, the trees were only saved, by promptly shaking off the fruit, before it was half matured. The only safe way on dry land, is to mulch early in spring, and thus be prepared for the worst. One of the best pear orchards in the vicinity of Boston is thus managed, and great advantage is derived therefrom.

Where vegetables were raised among trees, we noticed that the trees suffered more from the drought.

STRAWBERRIES.

The Society offered liberal premiums for this very delicious fruit, and we witnessed a fair display on our tables, but nothing compared with what it should be. More interest should be felt in this fruit, and we hope every member of this Society will make an effort to cultivate it. It is only a few years ago that strawberries could be bought for twelve or fifteen cents a box, while for the past two or three years they have averaged twenty-five or thirty cents per box, at wholesale. Now it is true that we cannot grow them to a profit, and sell them for the former price, but it is equally true, that they can, and should, be furnished for less than the last named prices.

Then it is a curious fact that, notwithwithstanding many new seedlings have been offered to the public within the past few years, there is no variety

more valuable than Hovey's Seedling, that was introduced twenty-five or thirty years ago. If it receives the peculiar treatment it requires, no variety gives better results.

La Constante is receiving more attention every year, from the best growers, and is, under favorable circumstances, a very fine variety. Magnificent specimens of this variety have been shown this year on our tables.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. still take the lead in strawberries, both in number of varieties cultivated, and in quantity and quality of fruit.

On a visit to their grounds when the fruit was ripe, we were very much pleased with the strawberry plantation. We tested some thirty varieties of this fruit at the house of the President of the Society, and became fully satisfied, that an abundance of good strawberries can be grown by a little pains-taking in the preparation of the soil, the selection of varieties, and proper subsequent treatment of the beds.

These gentlemen deserved, and have taken, the largest premiums offered for this fruit the past season.

Fruit of the new variety known as the Agriculturist was exhibited on our tables. Not being from well-established vines, it was smaller than we expected to see, and differed in shape from the drawings sent out; being longer and more pointed. It has a long neck, and will hull easily. We need further time to determine the value of this new variety for this vicinity.

Russell's Prolific, Buffalo Seedling and French Seedling were also shown. Some good judges insist that the two first named are identical, but we think not. The fruit, to be valuable, must improve so as to get rid of that wrinkled appearance it now presents. The last of the three named is a light, red berry, soft, and lacking in flavor.

Triomphe de Gand is still the best variety for forcing, and when well managed out doors gives a good crop of excellent fruit.

The older sorts have been exhibited to considerable extent by several growers; enough to convince us all, that satisfactory results can be obtained, if we will but make the effort to secure an abundance of this very healthful and delicious fruit.

CHERRIES.

Years ago this fruit was cultivated extensively and profitably about Boston, but so difficult has its culture now become that no fruit-grower would for a moment entertain the thought of setting a cherry-orchard. In addition to all the other obstacles in the way, we have that great pilferer, the robin, to contend with, who appropriates nearly or quite all the fruit, as soon as it approaches maturity; so that in many gardens it has been impossible to secure a single ripe cherry, unless it had been protected by nets, or in some other way. We may safely predict, however, that, with the hardy varieties of cherries, we shall again see fair results, if we can be secure against the depredations of the birds.

It would not be so very bad after all, even though we should devote our crop of cherries to the robin, if he would only be satisfied with *that* fruit; but not so; in most gardens, where strawberries are grown, *they* also must be protected by nets, or the larger and the better part of the crop of *this* fruit will follow the cherries. We do not mean to assert that it is not well to suffer all this, for the sake of the good that the robin may do the horticulturist and farmer, but question it, and shall be pleased to see the matter thoroughly investigated, with the determination to ascertain the actual facts in the case.

RASPBERRIES.

It would seem, from the lack of specimens of this fruit, that its cultivation was diminishing with us. Last year we awarded but one premium, and this year only two. This is a very fine fruit, and coming in as it does just after the strawberry is gone, fills a rather important place. We shall be sorry to see it neglected. Knevett's Giant is the best and leading sort exhibited, though we think the Franconia is grown to some extent for market. Brinckle's Orange has proved with us to be a valuable variety for home use.

CURRANTS.

The show of Currants during the past year has been much the same as in former years. Prominent among the sorts have been La Versaillaise, which is the largest *good red* currant, and Dana's Transparent, which is the largest *white* variety. We think, that owing to the high price of sugar, and the low price that the fruit has brought in the market for a year or two past, many persons have dug up and destroyed the currant bushes. If that be so, it is just the time to set out more, for we cannot well do without this fruit, which is capable of being used in so many ways, and which is always so agreeable. The effect of last year's dry weather was plainly visible on the currant bushes this year, and the drought of the past summer must be injurious to currant bushes, as well as other things that stood in dry ground.

This fruit flourishes best in a rich and rather moist soil. Perhaps no fruit trees or bushes are ever so much neglected as the currant, while it is equally true that none yield more abundantly under generous treatment.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Fine specimens of this fruit have been shown on our tables from several contributors, proving most conclusively, that even the larger and well known English varieties may be produced in perfection, with proper cultivation and care. It may be true, that we cannot expect to equal the finest prize gooseberries grown in England, where the climate is much better adapted to the growth and maturity of this fruit than it is with us, but we may reasonably expect, from what we have seen for two or three years past, that this fruit will not be so much neglected in future as it has been heretofore.

BLACKBERRIES.

Three or four of our members have shown this fruit, in great perfection, year after year. It is however doubtful if the culture of the blackberry is extending from year to year among our market gardeners. While some have had excellent success with this crop, and made it a profitable one, others, from having planted on a poor soil, or from having failed to take suitable care of them, have not obtained such results as will lead them to extend, or even continue, its cultivation. No fruit is more difficult to gather; no bushes so difficult to train and prune. One must be prepared with a proper suit of clothes, and with a glove, if he would venture among the bushes to perform either task. Notwithstanding all these objections, we cannot well dispense with this rich fruit.

PLUMS.

As with cherries, so with plums, they are no longer profitable. That great enemy, the curculio, and the mysterious and very troublesome black wart, have banished the plum tree from nearly all our gardens. Few specimens are shown from year to year. We can, however, part with this fruit much better than with many others, for it never was so healthful a fruit as many, and it comes at a time when there is plenty of other fruit. If we can only have plenty of peaches, pears and grapes, we can spare the plums without much regret.

PEACHES.

Is our prediction, made and repeated for several years past, to be fulfilled? Verily, it looks like it. Peaches! good ripe peaches, beautiful red-cheeked Rareripes and Crawfords, were shown, we may almost say, in abundance, on our tables the past season. It makes one's mouth water to think of the great luscious peaches exhibited by Hervey Davis, J. T. Foster, F. Dana, and others, both at the weekly and at the annual exhibition.

We cannot fully say that we are entirely rid of the yellows, or that we are to continue to have seasons favorable to the peach, but we may hope for such things when we remember the good crops some of us have had for two years past on our trees. That this feeling is entertained by a good many others is shown in the fact that peach trees are in great demand, at large prices, when compared with the prices of former years. See, in memory's glass, that old homestead, with its ample peach orchard of large and luxuriant trees, where, in our boyhood days, we used to shake down from the well-filled branches the great red-cheeked, delicious Rareripes and Melocotons!—where every one was welcome to come and eat "without money and without price." Shall we see such things again? Shall our children enjoy such privileges on our homesteads? Let us continue to plant peach trees, and hope for the best. We cannot overstock the market with this fruit, if we try; for such are the conveniences now-a-days for pre-

serving this and other fruits so perfectly, in cans, and glass jars, that we may lay in a good supply for the season when we can no longer get fresh peaches from the trees.

Among the varieties exhibited at our rooms, none attracted more attention than the seedling raised and shown by J. T. Foster of Medford. It resembled very much Crawford's Early, being a yellow-fleshed peach, but was of very large size, and handsome enough to sell for one dollar each to a dealer in fruit. It is doubtless a seedling from the Crawford, and possibly an improvement on that excellent sort. It has been named the "Foster Seedling." The same gentleman exhibited the fruit of several other seedlings, but none of them possess any particular merit. Francis Dana brought to our notice several seedlings, one or two of which may yet prove desirable. Very fine Crawfords and Early York were shown by Hervey Davis. We have not time or space to speak of all the varieties that were shown, or give the names of the contributors.

GRAPES.

The grape fever rages higher and higher each succeeding year. New varieties are eagerly sought for, and the older ones are being extensively planted. The public are hardly aware to what extent grape vines are being planted even in New England, to say nothing of the vast numbers that are yearly planted in other parts of the United States. It is astonishing to see what efforts are being made to procure new and superior varieties. One person claims to have thirty thousand seedlings, from good varieties, that he proposes to fruit and test. Another has ten thousand, and has already fruited some that have proved good. Almost every grape grower has his favorite seedlings, from which he expects great results. What is to be the result of all this effort, and we may say excitement, on the subject of grapes? That the public will be benefited we cannot doubt, though we have grave doubts as to the grape crop proving a profitable one to all who have embarked in it. The past season has been in some respects an unfavorable one for this fruit, as we have before had occasion to remark. The great amount of moisture, followed by cool nights and frequent and sudden changes, had the effect to rot and mildew the grape, so that some varieties suffered badly, or were wholly ruined. After the rains ceased, and the drought began, the weather was favorable to the growth and ripening of the fruit which had escaped the rot.

The show of grapes at the annual exhibition was hardly up in quality, or quantity, to that of the year previous, though it was good. Owing to the arrangement of our tables at the Annual Exhibition, this fruit did not have so prominent a place as it deserved. Some specimens of the Adirondac, grown in Cambridge by Davis & Bates, were exhibited and appeared well. The Creveling did not appear as well as the year previous. The foliage mildewed considerably, but the *fruit* very little. When fully ripe this is a very good grape. We have often remarked that after eating heartily of other grapes, we could always

relish a bunch or two of the brisk, juicy and refreshing Creveling. It is earlier than the Concord, keeps much better, and far superior to it in quality. The bunch is rather too loose when grown on young vines, but age improves it in this respect.

The Iona, grown by Mr. Brackett of Winchester, was tested by us, and was fully equal to our expectations in quality; it is a superior grape. Allen's Hybrid did not add to its reputation this year, though our large vine, that stood entirely unprotected on the south side of our house, gave us a fair crop of good fruit. It mildewed and rotted but very little, less so by far than the Concord, which is regarded as being very hardy. It does not ripen its wood well, the new growth often being soft and pithy, at the fall pruning. There are, however, few, if any, better out-door grapes than this.

What shall we say of Rogers' Hybrids? Last year we spoke well of No. 4, and referred to some other Nos., but did not feel disposed to give a decided opinion upon their merits. This year, we are better prepared to speak of several of them, for the fruit of Nos. 1, 3, 4, 9, 15, 19, 30, 33, 39, 41, 43, and 49, have been carefully tested by us. No. 1 is a large sized grape, reddish color when fully ripe, with a muscat flavor, some pulp, sweet and good, but rather late for this vicinity. No. 3 is a red grape, a little larger than the Delaware, or about the size of Iona, with just enough of the native flavor; tender, sweet and good. It is said to be the earliest of all the Rogers grapes. It seems well worthy a trial. No. 4 has done well the past season, and we have been very much pleased with it; large size, black, good bunches, with berries equal in size to Black Hamburgh, not pulpy or foxy, nearly as early as the Concord, and a better grape. It keeps admirably, being nearly as fresh the 20th of December, as when picked from the vines; good bearer and a very desirable market fruit. This variety has improved from year to year, as have others of Rogers' Hybrids. It a good grower and hardy vine.

No. 9 is a red grape, resembling No. 3, but not so good; the flavor is not equal to that of No. 3, though in other respects equal to, and very much like it. No 15 is a very rampant grower, and on our young vines, the fruit has been foxy, and with a somewhat hard pulp. We are satisfied that this variety will need a good deal of room to do well. Some regard this as the very best of all the Rogers numbers, but we cannot endorse this view, after having fruited it two years. No doubt it will prove a very prolific bearer, and perhaps valuable for market purposes. No. 19 next claims our attention, and this is one of the numbers that has been greatly praised and extensively sold. It is a black grape, of good size and fair quality, but not equal to No. 4, or 41. It does not keep so well as either of the others; bunch large, berry good size. It may prove a valuable market fruit. No. 30 was not fully ripe, and we say sour, pulpy, foxy, and among the poorest. No. 33 is a good grape. No. 39 we marked as inferior on a single trial of it. No. 41 is a black grape, handsome bunch and berry, ripens as early as Concord, perhaps earlier; sweet and good. No. 43 is a good grape, and by some regarded as equal to No. 3. No. 49 did

not seem to be ripe on the 20th of September, and was not rated high. It was our good fortune to see most of the varieties, on the vines, in the garden of Hon. M. P. Wilder, and of tasting the fruit freshly plucked. Then, again, through the kindness of the same gentleman, we were furnished with samples at our rooms, to test, which trial was made by some of our best judges, and the results are given above. Still later, we were favored with an opportunity to visit Col. Wilder early in December, and then again test some of the Rogers' Hybrids; and we are happy to say that from all we have seen of the various numbers during the past year, we are very much better pleased with them than ever before; and truly believe that some of them are destined to become highly popular and valuable varieties, especially for market. We have given our judgment of these grapes, as they appeared this year, but may, from the experience of another year, change it as much as we have changed it the past year; for it is very certain that none can safely judge of a grape, until the vine gets age, and the fruit has been grown in different localities and under varying circumstances. So far as relates to quality, merely, we do not yet regard any of these grapes as equal to Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, Iona and others.

Our attention was called to some grapes sent to the President of the Society, by Mr. Moore, of Rochester, N. Y. They are called hybrids, and were raised by Mr. Moore from seed of the native grape hybridized with the foreign. The best of all of them was the Diana Hamburgh, from the Diana crossed by Black Hamburgh. We append a description of it, taken from Hovey's Magazine. "This is considered the best of the collection, clusters very large, six to eight inches in length, usually longer in proportion to breadth than the Hamburgh, regularly shouldered, compact: berries roundish, larger than the Concord, dark crimson, with a rich purple bloom mingled with a fiery lustre in the sunlight; flesh perfectly tender, breaking to the centre and letting out the seeds like a foreign grape, of sugary sweetness, in flavor remarkably like the Hamburgh but more aromatic and lively, fully equalling that excellent variety. The vine is a slow grower, making firm short-jointed shoots, with large buds and deeply lobed leaves of medium thickness, peculiarly crimped and often rolled inward; hardy and very productive. Fruit ripens after the Concord, and a week or ten days earlier than the Diana." This fruit did not appear to be fully ripe the 20th of September, but we formed a very favorable opinion of the variety, from this one trial of it.

The "Clover Street Black," was another variety from the same source; this, too, being a cross between Black Hamburgh and Diana: bunch large, shouldered; berries good size, black, with heavy bloom; flesh tender, with a sweet lively flavor resembling Black Hamburgh, but more spirited; seemed to be fully ripe the 20th of September. We regard this as a very promising variety, and hope and believe it will become still better with age, as this is its first year of bearing. The vine is said to be a good grower and hardy.

Hardy Chasselas is still another, said to be from a cross between Diana and Royal Muscadine, very hardy, and though the foliage is very foreign, it bears the sun well. The fruit, tested by us, was not quite ripe; still, it was good, and we desire another trial of it. It had but little flesh, and was quite juicy.

The White Musk, sent with the others, is said to be a cross between Isabella and some foreign white variety; decidedly poor flavor from some cause. We do not regard it as even promising, but it may greatly improve on further trial.

The fifth variety sent was the improved Clinton, from a cross between the Clinton and Black Hamburgh. The fruit shows very little, if any, of the Hamburgh quality, and seemed to be a slightly improved Clinton. We were not much pleased with it. In color, shape, size and flavor, it strongly resembles the Clinton. Some good cultivators in our midst have questioned if there have ever been any hybrids produced between the foreign and native grapes; but we think they should doubt no longer on this point, from the evidence which is accumulating year by year in proof of the fact. We have had another opportunity to test the seedling grape produced by Parker Barnes. It appeared better this year than last, and was pronounced by us a *good* grape. The bunches were about five inches in length, shouldered, berries fair size, nearly or quite equal to Hartford in this respect, oval shape, color black, early, being ripe the 9th of September, sweet and good, quite superior to Hartford, and nearly as good as a well-ripened Isabella. We think it worthy a more extensive trial. O. R. Robbins exhibited a grape said to be a seedling, but which so nearly resembled the Clinton that we are led to believe it to be a reproduction of that variety, with no improvement. We do not regard it as promising well.

At the Annual Exhibition there was a fine lot of grapes from Sanbornton, N. H., about which there has been much discussion. The variety resembles the Isabella in every respect, except that the wood is shorter jointed, and the fruit ripens earlier. We think, notwithstanding these facts, that it is the Isabella, grown under favorable circumstances; for we have not forgotten, how, a few years ago, our wisest pomologists were puzzled by some grapes shown by Mr. Cutter of Weston, which proved to be the old and well-known Isabella. Other seedlings have been shown, but none, as we remember, were deemed worthy of honorable mention. The older sorts, such as Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Hartford, Delaware, Rebecca and others, were, with few exceptions, inferior to those of former years, owing, in a large degree, to the rot and mildew, followed by the severe drought.

The time will come, and is not far distant, when our markets will be abundantly supplied with fresh grapes, cut every day from the numerous vineyards that will cover our hillsides in the vicinity of Boston. Acres of grape vines are being planted in Massachusetts, and it is fair to presume that we shall ere long be independent of our Western friends, from whom we have received in years past large quantities of this fruit. Let the work go on, until

we can have this most healthful fruit in abundance, and that, too, of the very best quality.

A new question will soon arise with our fruit growers: What shall be done with the surplus grapes? Shall we make them into wine, and supply the demand that now exists and will increase for a pure article for medicinal and other purposes?

APPLES.

This crop has been nearly a failure in New England the past year, owing to the ravages of that worst of enemies, the canker worm, that great nuisance the caterpillar, and other causes. Not only have apple trees ceased to be a source of profit, but are, from their unsightly appearance, cumberers of the ground; and the question is seriously considered, whether it is not better to uproot them altogether, and set out pear trees, or use the ground to more profit. We regard this as the most valuable of all the fruit crops, and feel that it is one we cannot do without. Though apples may not be grown to a profit just about Boston, still further back in the country, where land is not so valuable, and where the canker worm is not found, they may be raised so as to pay well; especially if they are to bring such prices as they have sold for the past autumn. One great trouble is that there are so many old apple and black cherry trees about the walls and hedges, in the pastures and woods, that are neglected, and on which millions of vermin are allowed to breed from year to year, that it seems of little use for the careful orchardist in the neighborhood to keep his trees clean and free from these nuisances. It would seem as though the time had come for the General Court to enact some law compelling every man either to cut down his trees, or take care of them, that we may protect those who are disposed to do right in this matter. This is a more important subject than we are aware of, unless we have examined the statistics showing the value of the apple crop of the country. There are thousands of worthless apple and other trees that would better be converted into fuel than to stand where they do, to disfigure the landscape by their disgusting appearance when covered with vermin, and to prove a nuisance to the whole neighborhood.

The show of apples at the Society's Rooms has been small, being confined to a few contributors. In some cases, the specimens were not good enough to merit a prize, and they were accordingly passed. It is pleasant to know, that while most of the orchards were sere and barren, one quite near Boston yielded between two and three hundred bushels of Gravenstein apples, which sold for a high price. These trees were protected from canker worms by a box of wood with a gutter of oil or thin tar around the tree, so that it was impossible for the grubs to ascend. Nearly all the tree protectors that have been offered to the public have proved partial or entire failures. The best and cheapest protection, after all, is tarring the trees. In order to do this properly, and with safety to the tree, a wide strip of canvass or tarred paper

should first be put on the tree and tar applied to that. Constant vigilance is the price of apples, even with tar; for if allowed to glaze over, or be bridged over by dead grubs, enough of these insects will go up the tree in a single night to destroy the foliage.

PEARS.

We turn from the apple, to the pear, a fruit that has been growing in favor from year to year. It has perhaps fewer enemies than any other fruit, while it gives very remunerative returns for the care bestowed upon it, and the capital invested. The apple orchards near the large cities are fast giving way to pear trees, and soon we may reasonably expect to see the market well supplied with this fruit. It is true that the pear orchards receive better attention than we have been accustomed to bestow on the apple, and they must have it, or no good results will be obtained. Messrs. Hovey & Co. have taken the lead, as usual, in this fruit, especially at the Annual Exhibition, where they displayed some one hundred and fifty varieties. The next largest collection was that of M. P. Wilder, which made a fine appearance. Next in order was H. Vandine, who is a constant contributor. The pear crop was fine, and the tables at the annual exhibition presented a very beautiful appearance; indeed, it was remarked by several good judges that they never saw a better table of pears, than that on which the prize fruit was displayed.

Magnificent specimens were shown of Doyenné du Comice, Sheldon, Beurré Superfin, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurré d'Anjou and others, showing to what degree of perfection this fruit may be grown when great care is taken in its cultivation. Among the new pears that were tested, was the "Painter Seedling," from West Haven, Ct., brought to us by W. H. H. Campbell, Esq., of Norwich. It is, in outline and general appearance, very much like the Heathcote, but larger. The largest specimen weighed ten ounces, and was eleven and a half inches in circumference. It is fine grain, melting, pleasant subacid flavor. It is a pear well worthy of a further trial. We received from S. L. Goodale, Esq., Saco, Me., some very large and fine specimens of the Goodale pear, a seedling of which we spoke last year, raised from the McLaughlin. The fruit this year was far superior in quality to that of last year, it having been picked in better season. It resembles in shape the Andrews, though more blunt at the stem end; it becomes yellow at maturity, with a bright red cheek on the sunny side; quality *good*, nearly equal to Beurré d'Anjou, and we think it, on the whole, one of the most promising new pears that has been brought to our notice. It is undoubtedly a very hardy tree, being a native of a State so far towards sunrise.

Dr. Shurtleff sent in several of his seedlings this year. The Golden Bell, Admiral Farragut, John Cotton, President, and others. The President is a new and very good one, large size and very handsome. We think it is well worthy a further trial. The Admiral is a large pear of only fair quality, but may be desirable on account of its large size. The Golden Bell is a decidedly poor pear. We still believe that some of the Doctor's pears will find their way

into general cultivation, and be valuable both for home use and market. The Whieldon pear has been more carefully tested by us the past season than ever before, and we do not regard it as of any particular value for general cultivation. It is coarse and gritty, lacks character, and is not so good as many other pears of the same season. The Mount Vernon has been shown several times this season, and has appeared very well. It is a good pear, with a very peculiar, and, to most people, agreeable flavor. Though not of the very highest quality, still, we think it worthy to be placed on the list of pears, at least, for amateurs, if not for general cultivation. It will prove like the Duchesse, when over ripe, to show slight signs of decay about the core, but this it is believed will not prove a serious defect. There are good reasons to hope that it will improve on more general cultivation.

We were favored with specimens of a seedling from George Hyde, Newton, which was described in last year's report; size rather above medium, yellow with red cheek, somewhat spotted, stout stem, fine grain, melting, pleasant flavor; ripe this year November 18, but keeps into, and some times through, the winter. Good.

A new pear has been exhibited for the last two or three years, by A. J. Dean, which promises well. It resembles the Washington in the dots, marking and flavor, but more the Louise Bonne de Jersey in shape and size; and is superior to both in quality. Ripe last of September. We have repeatedly tested the Augustus Dana, and pronounce it a pear of very high character, but with a thick, rough skin. No pear among the comparatively new ones has pleased us more than Dana's Hovey, to which it will be seen we have awarded a prize of Sixty dollars, "for the best new seedling pear after a trial of five years." This compliment is well deserved, though it comes too late to benefit him in the sale of his stock. No one has been more successful than he, in raising new pears, and it fully proves that good results will surely follow the sowing of the seed of the best pears. We doubt if any pomologist or fruit grower ever gave to the world so many really fine pears as Mr Dana. These facts are rather damaging to the Van Mons theory, of going back to first principles and starting with the small wild button pear, and working up through successive generations. We do not now remember a pear, raised by Van Mons, equal to Dana's Hovey and others, raised by Mr. Dana. Many of our best pears are chance seedlings, and we feel that we risk nothing when we affirm, that any person who will pursue the course adopted by Mr. Dana, that is, select seed from the very best varieties grown in close proximity to other good varieties, then select the best specimens of that particular sort, then the best seeds from those specimens, he will be quite sure to get some valuable new pears.

Your Committee having proposed some alterations in the Schedule of Prizes for next year, both for fruits during the season and at the Annual Exhibition, would take this opportunity to call the attention of all exhibitors to the subject. We close our report by annexing the award of premiums made by us.

JAMES F. C. HYDE, *Chairman.*

Boston, December 31, 1865.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR FRUITS DURING THE SEASON.

For the best Seedling Pear, after a trial of five years, to Francis Dana, for Dana's "Hovey,"	$60 00
For the best and most interesting exhibition of Fruits during the season, the Lowell Plate, to H. Vandine, valued at . .	15 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ...	10 00
For the next best, to Francis Dana, ...	8 00
Apples.—For the best twelve Summer Apples, of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, to George Peirce, .	6 00
For the next best, to F. Clapp, ...	5 00
For the next best, to F. Clapp, ...	4 00
For the best twelve Autumn Apples, of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in November, to F. Clapp, . . .	6 00
For the next best, to F. Clapp, ...	5 00
For the next best, to James Eustis, ...	4 00
For the best twelve Winter Apples, of one variety, on or before the first Saturday in December, not awarded, . . .	6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	5 00
For the next best, do.	4 00
French Premiums.—For the best ten varieties of Apples, twelve specimens each, to be exhibited on the first Saturday of November, the French Plate, not awarded, valued at .	12 00
For the next best, the French Plate, to F. Clapp, . .	9 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Baldwin, not awarded, .	3 00
" " " " Hubbardston Nonsuch, to Samuel Hartwell, .	3 00
" " " " Northern Spy, not awarded,	3 00
Apricots.—For the best twelve of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, not awarded, ...	3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ...	2 00
Blackberries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of the same variety, to James Nugent, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to B. Harrington, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Hervey Davis, ...	2 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ...	1 00
Cherries.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of the same variety, to P. J. Stone, ...	4 00
For the next best, to William Bacon, ...	3 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, ...	2 00
Currants.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of the same variety, to W. H. Barnes, . . .	3 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ...	2 00
For the next best, to F. Dana, ...	1 00

FIGS.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to Josiah Newhall, 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
GOOSEBERRIES.—For the best specimens, not less than two boxes of one variety, to Jonathan French, . . . 3 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith, . . . 2 00
For the next best, to P. J. Stone, ... 1 00
GRAPES, *Foreign.*—For the best specimens grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not less than three varieties of two bunches of each variety, to Mrs. F. B. Durfee, . 8 00
For the next best, to C. S. Holbrook, ... 6 00
For the next best, to H. H. Hunnewell, . . . 4 00
For the best specimens grown under glass, subsequently to the third Saturday in July, three varieties of two bunches each, to C. S. Holbrook, ... 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 5 00
For the next best, do. 4 00
Native.—For the best specimens of four varieties of Native Grapes, of four bunches of each variety, to J. F. C. Hyde, 6 00
For the next best, to Davis & Bates, ... 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best specimens of two varieties, of four bunches of each variety, to C. E. Grant, ... 4 00
For the next best, to F. Dana, ... 3 00
For the best specimens of one variety, four bunches, to J. V. Wellington, ... 3 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 2 00
MELONS.—For the best Muskmelon grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, not awarded, . . . 3 00
For the best Muskmelon, open culture, on or before the third Saturday in September, to W. Russell, . . . 2 00
For the best Watermelon, on or before the third Saturday in September, to J. P. Bush, ... 2 00
NECTARINES.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to Joseph Clark, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00
PEACHES.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, grown under glass, on or before the third Saturday in July, to C. S. Holbrook, ... 6 00
For the next best, to C. S. Holbrook, . . . 5 00
For the next best, to Geo. Lincoln, ... 4 00
For the next best, to John Todd, ... 3 00
For the best twelve specimens of one variety, open culture, to Hervey Davis, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Hervey Davis, ... 4 00

For the next best, to Joseph Clark, ... 3 00
For the next best, to Lewis Wheeler, ... 2 00

PEARS.—For the best twelve Summer Pears of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in August, to H. Vandine, . 6 00
For the next best, to P. R. L. Stone, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Galen Merriam, ... 4 00

For the best twelve Autumn Pears of one variety, on or before the third Saturday in November, to Alexander Dickinson, . 7 00
For the next best, to F. Dana, ... 6 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 5 00
For the next best, to Hovey & Co., ... 4 00

For the best twelve Winter Pears of one variety, on or before the first Saturday in December, to A. J. Dean, ... 10 00
For the next best, to H. Vandine, ... 8 00
For the next best, to A. J. Dean, ... 7 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett, ... 5 00

PLUMS.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, to J. W. Brooks, ... 4 00
For the next best, to W. Bacon, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

QUINCES.—For the best twelve specimens of one variety, not awarded, 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

RASPBERRIES.—For the best specimens, not less than three boxes of the same variety, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, to J. W. Foster, ... 3 00
For the next best, to James Nugent, ... 2 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 1 00

STRAWBERRIES.—*Special Premium offered by Elijah Williams.*—For the best four varieties in baskets, two quarts each, to be exhibited on the last Saturday of June, (24th,) to Hovey & Co., 20 00
For the second best four varieties, in baskets of two quarts each, to J. W. Foster, ... 15 00

Special Premium offered by the President, C. M. Hovey.—For the third best four varieties, in baskets of two quarts each, to Wm. Gray, Jr., ... 10 00
For the best two boxes of Hovey's Seedling, during the season, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best two boxes of Triomphe de Gand, during the season, to Jonathan French, ... 4 00
For the best two boxes of La Constante, during the season, to J. O. Wellington, ... 4 00
For the best two boxes of Jenny Lind, during the season, not awarded, ... 4 00

For the best two boxes of Boston Pine, during the season, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best two boxes of Brighton Pine, during the season, to J. C. Park, ... 4 00
For the best two boxes of any other sort, not awarded, . . 4 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

W. C. Harding, for Strawberries, ... 3 00
J. W. Foster, for Collection, Burr's "Field and Garden."
Walker & Co., for Collection, Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation."
James Nugent, for Collection, Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation."
J. T. Foster, for Peaches, Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation."
F. Clapp, for collection of Fruits, ... 2 00
N. Spencer, do. do. 2 00
Wm. Gray. Jr., do. do. 2 00
C. E. Grant, do. do. 2 00
B. B. Davis, do. do. 2 00
W. C. Strong, do. do. 2 00
Jonathan French, for collection of Fruits, . . . 2 00
H. H. Hunnewell, do. do. . . . 2 00
B. Harrington, do. do. . . . 2 00
H. Partridge, Jr., do. do. . . . 2 00
A. J. Dean, do. do. . . . 2 00
N. A. Thompson, for Cherries, ... 2 00
John Todd, for Peaches, ... 2 00

PRIZES FOR FRUITS, AWARDED DURING THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Apples.—For the largest and best collection, of not less than twenty-five varieties, twelve specimens each, to F. Clapp, . . 25 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 15 00
For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, the Lyman Plate, not awarded, valued at, . . . 20 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 15 00
For the next best, do. 12 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded, 12 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 10 00
For the next best, do. 8 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded, 8 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 6 00
For the next best, do. 5 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Wm. A. Crafts, ... 6 00

For the next best, to J. B. Moore, ... 5 00
For the next best, to James Eustis, ... 4 00
For the best dish of Apples, twelve specimens of one variety, to J. B. Moore, ... 5 00
For the next best, to F. Clapp, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Geo. Peirce, ... 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

PEARS.—For the largest and best collections of not less than fifty varieties, twelve specimens each, to Hovey & Co., . 40 00
For the next best, to M. P. Wilder, ... 30 00
For the best twenty varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Hovey & Co., ... 25 00
For the next best, to Davis & Bates, ... 20 00
For the next best, to M. P. Wilder, ... 16 00
For the best fifteen varieties, of twelve specimens each, to J. C. Chase, ... 15 00
For the next best, to W. A. Crafts, ... 12 00
For the next best, to Josiah Stickney, ... 10 00
For the best ten varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Jacob Nudd, 10 00
For the next best, to J. B. Kendall, ... 8 00
For the next best, to Alexander Dickinson, ... 6 00
For the best five varieties, of twelve specimens each, to J. B. Loomis, ... 6 00
For the next best, to E. Wason, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Jacob Eaton, ... 4 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Bartlett Pears, to Jacob Eaton, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Beurré Bosc Pears, to Jacob Nudd, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Seckel Pears, to J. C. Chase, 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Swan's Orange Pears, to E. Wason, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Louise Bonne Pears, to Davis & Bates, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Urbaniste Pears, to Alexander Dickinson, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Duchesse D'Angouleme Pears, to J. C. Chase, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Beurre Diel Pears, to Alexander Dickinson, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Beurre D'Anjou Pears, to John R. Poor, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Sheldon Pears, to R. T. P. Fiske, ... 5 00

For the best dish of twelve specimens of Glout Morceau Pears, to Alexander Dickinson, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Doyenne du Comice Pears, to Hovey & Co., ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of Beurre Superfin Pears, to F. Clapp, ... 5 00
For the best dish of twelve specimens of any other sort, to William Gray, Jr., ... 5 00

PEACHES.—For the best collection of not more than four varieties, of twelve specimens each, to Asa Clement, . . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, to Francis Dana. 3 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 2 00

PLUMS.—For the best collection of not more than four varieties, of twelve specimens each, not awarded, . . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the next best, do. 3 00
For the next best, do. 2 00

GRAPES, FOREIGN.—For the best three bunches of Black Hamburg, to R. W. Turner, ... 5 00
For the next best, to Joseph Clark, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of any other black sort, to Joseph Clark, 5 00
For the next best, to R. S. Rogers, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of Muscat, not awarded, . . 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best three bunches of any other white sort, not awarded, 5 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00
For the best two varieties, two bunches of each, to R. S. Rogers, 5 00
For the next best, to E. H. Luke, ... 4 00
For the next best, to C. E. Grant, ... 3 00
For the next best, to John H. Peirce, . . . 2 00
For the best collection, not less than six varieties, of two bunches of each, to Mrs. F. B. Durfee, ... 10 00
For the next best, to R. W. Turner, . . . 8 00
For the next best, to H. H. Hunnewell, . . . 6 00
For the next best, not awarded, ... 4 00

NATIVE.—For the largest and best collection, of not less than four bunches of each variety, to Davis & Bates, . . 15 00
For the next best, to W. C. Strong, ... 10 00
For the best six bunches of Delaware, to Stephen M. Weld, . 4 00
" " " Diana, not awarded, . . 4 00
" " " Isabella, to C. E. Grant, . . 4 00
" " " Concord, to J. B. Moore, . . 4 00
" " " Hartford Prolific, not awarded, . 4 00

For the best six bunches of			Rebecca, to Geo. B. Cutter,	4 00
"	"	"	Creveling, not awarded,	4 00
"	"	"	Allen's Hybrid, do.	4 00
"	"	"	any other sort, to E. A. Brackett,	4 00

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR 1865, OFFERED BY WM. GRAY, JR., ESQ.

For the best specimen Peach Tree, in a pot or box, in full fruit, the pots or tubs not to exceed eighteen inches in diameter, or in a box not over fourteen inches square, not awarded,	$25 00
For the best specimen Grape Vine, in a pot or tub, in full fruit, the pot or tub not to exceed eighteen inches in diameter, or in a box not over fourteen inches square, not awarded,	25 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

H. Vandine,	for collection of Pears,		$15 00
S. M. Weld,	do.	do.	5 00
Samuel Sweetzer,	do.	do.	5 00
A. Beal,	do.	do.	5 00
C. E. Grant,	do.	do.	5 00
C. N. Brackett,	do.	do.	5 00
G. W. Ireland,	do.	do.	5 00
James H. Smith,	do.	do.	5 00
W. C. Harding,	do.	do.	4 00
H. F. Chase,	do.	do.	4 00
J. E. M. Gilley,	do.	do.	4 00
Horace Partridge,	do.	do.	4 00
Warren Heustis,	do.	do.	4 00
John D. Dodge,	do.	do.	3 00
R. Oldreive,	do.	do.	3 00
S. S. Sleeper,	do.	do.	3 00
John Savage, Jr.,	do.	do.	3 00
J. C. Park,	do.	do.	3 00
Joseph H. Fenno,	do.	do.	3 00
Seth W. Fowle,	do.	do.	3 00
John Mahoney,	do.	do.	3 00
Mrs. M. J. McIntosh,	do.	do.	2 00
I. P. Rand,	do.	do.	2 00
G. A. Godbold,	do.	do.	2 00
Elbridge Wason,	do.	do.	2 00
E. V. Munroe,	do.	do.	2 00
Wm. E. Coffin,	do.	do.	2 00

William F. Hall,	for collection of Pears,	. . .	2 00
J. A. Kenrick,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
Josiah Crosby,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
Geo. B. Cordwell,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
Chas. H. Gallup,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
A. J. Hilborn,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
Bernard Foley,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
J. W. Wilcox,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
A. J. Dean,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Josiah Pratt,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
G. W. Palmer,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Mrs. S. R. Johnson,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Edward Richardson,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
John Champney,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
W. C. Barton,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
W. S. Barnes,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
John H. Eastburn,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
T. L. Smith,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
I. S. Getchell,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
W. F. Jackson,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Lewis Wheeler,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Charles Birchard,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
O. Johnson, Jr.,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Mrs. James Marble,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
J. H. Frothingham,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
A. Mace,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Mrs. J. W. Smith,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Laban Burt,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Curtis & Cobb,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Amos Bates,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Mrs. E. W. Smith,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Asa Clement,	for collection of Apples,	. . .	6 00
Charles H. Gallup,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
J. W. Foster,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
James H. Smith,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
John L. D'Wolf,	do.	do. . . .	2 00
J. E. M. Gilley,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Elbridge Wason,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
W. C. Harding,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Elijah H. Luke,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Josiah Crosby,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
H. Vandine,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Joseph H. Fenno,	do.	do. . . .	1 00
Henry Mott,	do.	do. . . .	1 00

H. Barker,	for collection of Peaches,	. . .	3 00
Elijah H. Luke,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
D. W. F. Jackson,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
J. T. Foster,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
Hervey Davis,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
P. R. L. Stone,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
Samuel Lane,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
Lewis Wheeler,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
William Gray, Jr.,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
J. A. Whiting,	do. do.	. . .	1 00
R. S. Sibley,	do. do.	. . .	1 00
George Peirce,	do. do.	. . .	1 00
H. S. Bigelow,	do. do.	. . .	1 00
B. B. Davis,	do. do.	. . .	1 00
W. E. Donnell, for Seedling Nectarine,		. . .	2 00
B. Harrington, for basket of Assorted Fruit,		. . .	3 00
G. W. Harding, for collection of Foreign Grapes,		. . .	4 00
Anson Dexter,	do. do. do.	. . .	2 00
William Sprague, for Pineapples, Silver Medal, and		. .	5 00
A. D. Cunningham, for collection of Insects,		. . .	10 00
Francis Dana,	for Native Grapes,	. . .	3 00
R. T. P. Fisk,	do. do.	. . .	3 00
C. F. Gerry,	do. do.	. . .	3 00
Dr. A. Torrey,	do. do.	. . .	3 00
Oliver Bennett,	do. do.	. . .	3 00
Stephen M. Weld,	do. do.	. . .	3 00
Mrs. S. R. Johnson,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
B. C. Vose,	do. do.	. . .	2 00
J. H. Sanborn,	do. do.	. . .	2 00

The awards in money, amounting to $1098, have been made to the following persons:—

Hovey & Co., . .	$109 00	A. J. Dean, . .	20 00
Francis Dana, . .	84 00	C. E. Grant, . .	20 00
F. Clapp, . .	65 00	William Gray, Jr., .	19 00
M. P. Wilder, . .	46 00	Mrs. F. B. Durfee, .	18 00
H. Vandine, . .	45 00	Wm. A. Crafts, . .	18 00
Davis & Bates, . .	45 00	Jacob Nudd, . .	15 00
Alexander Dickinson, .	28 00	Joseph Clark, . .	15 00
J. C. Chase, . .	25 00	W. C. Strong, . .	14 00
J. W. Foster, . .	23 00	J. B. Moore, . .	14 00
C. S. Holbrook, . .	23 00	Hervey Davis, . .	13 00

R. W. Turner,	13 00	Galen Merriam,	4 00
Elbridge Wason,	13 00	G. W. Harding,	4 00
H. H. Hunnewell,	12 00	John Savage,	3 00
S. M. Weld,	12 00	S. S. Sleeper,	3 00
Asa Clement,	11 00	R. Oldreive,	3 00
George Peirce,	10 00	John D. Dodge,	3 00
C. N. Brackett,	10 00	S. W. Fowle,	3 00
Josiah Stickney,	10 00	John Mahoney,	3 00
A. D. Cunningham,	10 00	B. B. Davis,	3 00
Jonathan French,	9 00	J. V. Wellington,	3 00
Jacob Eaton,	9 00	W. H. Barnes,	3 00
James H. Smith,	9 00	Oliver Bennett,	3 00
R. S. Rogers,	9 00	Mrs. S. R. Johnson,	3 00
James Eustis,	8 00	A. Torrey,	3 00
B. Harrington,	8 00	C. F. Gerry,	3 00
J. B. Kendall,	8 00	Samuel Hartwell,	3 00
R. T. P. Fiske,	8 00	Josiah Newhall,	3 00
W. C. Harding,	8 00	Josiah Crosby,	3 00
E. H. Luke,	7 00	H. Barker,	3 00
P. R. L. Stone,	7 00	B. C. Vose,	2 00
J. C. Park,	7 00	J. A. Kenrick,	2 00
William Bacon,	6 00	W. F. Hall,	2 00
James Nugent,	6 00	Wm. E. Coffin,	2 00
J. F. C. Hyde,	6 00	E. V. Munroe,	2 00
Horace Patridge,	6 00	G. A. Godbold,	2 00
J. B. Loomis,	6 00	I. P. Rand,	2 00
J. E. M. Gilley,	5 00	Mrs. M. J. McIntosh,	2 00
John Todd,	5 00	N. Spencer,	2 00
P. J. Stone,	5 00	N. A. Thompson,	2 00
Lewis Wheeler,	5 00	John H. Peirce,	2 00
J. R. Poor,	5 00	J. P. Bush,	2 00
A. Beal,	5 00	W. Russell,	2 00
Samuel Sweetser,	5 00	Anson Dexter,	2 00
G. W. Ireland,	5 00	Wm. E. Donnell,	2 00
W. Sprague,	5 00	J. T. Foster,	2 00
George B. Cutter,	4 00	Samuel Lane,	2 00
E. A. Brackett,	4 00	D. W. F. Jackson,	2 00
H. F. Chase,	4 00	Bernard Foley,	2 00
Warren Heustis,	4 00	A. J. Hilborn,	2 00
Joseph H. Fenno,	4 00	George B. Cordwell,	2 00
J. W. Brooks,	4 00	John L. D'Wolf,	2 00
C. H. Gallup,	4 00	J. H. Sanborn,	2 00
George Lincoln,	4 00	J. W. Wilcox,	1 00
J. O. Wellington,	4 00	Josiah Pratt,	1 00

G. W. Palmer,	1 00	J. H. Frothingham,	1 00
Ed. Richardson,	1 00	A. Mace,	1 00
John Champney,	1 00	Mrs. J. W. Smith,	1 00
W. C. Barton,	1 00	Laban Burt,	1 00
W. S. Barnes,	1 00	Curtis & Cobb,	1 00
John H. Eastburn,	1 00	Amos Bates,	1 00
T. L. Smith,	1 00	Mrs. E. W. Smith,	1 00
I. S. Getchell,	1 00	Henry Mott,	1 00
W. F. Jackson,	1 00	J. A. Whiting,	1 00
Charles Birchard,	1 00	R. S. Sibley,	1 00
O. Johnson, Jr.,	1 00	N. S. Bigelow,	1 00
Mrs. James Marble,	1 00		

Amount of Premiums offered at Exhibitions during the Season,			$387 00
" " " " at Annual Exhibition,			609 00
Special Premiums offered by individuals,			80 00
Reserved for Gratuities,			104 00
			$1180 00
Amount awarded at Weekly Exhibitions in premiums,	$361 00		
" of Special Premiums awarded,	30 00		
" awarded in Gratuities,	29 00		
		$420 00	
" awarded at Annual Exhibition in premiums,	$438 00		
" " of Special Premiums,	0		
" " in Gratuities,	240 00		
		678 00	
Whole amount of awards,			$1098 00
Amount of appropriation unexpended,			$82 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

For the Year 1865.

BY ABNER PIERCE, CHAIRMAN.

Another year has rolled around, and the time has come for us to give an account of our stewardship; and agreeably to the By-Laws of the Society, we beg leave to lay the following brief statement before the Society, of such varieties of vegetables as have been placed upon the tables, under the eyes of the Committee, the past season:

Although we have had but few new varieties offered to our list, we will name the following new tomatoes: Cook's Favorite and Valentia Cluster, from Philadelphia, by C. N. Brackett of Newton, grown by him two years, and pronounced superior to any we have. Also, by James H. Smith of Newton Corner, a new Turnip Beet, high colored, good shape, and very early; a new Potato, grown by John C. Park of Somerville, (Sebec,) large size, and said to be early. That part remains to be proved, as they have only been raised one year. Also, a new Potato, Detroit Early, from Michigan, grown by the Chairman two successive years; yield well, quality fine; fit to dig in June.

Previous to the opening of the Hall, May 27, the following were exhibited by the several parties named: February 25th, Josiah Crosby offered three large heads of Tennisball Lettuce, first of the season. March 4th, Walter Russell showed seven full-grown heads of Tennisball Lettuce. March 11th, Josiah Crosby presented four superior heads of Tennisball Lettuce. March 18th, E. A. Brackett showed one long Linch Cucumber, first of the season. April 1st, Anthony Hatch offered four extra large heads Tennisball Lettuce. April 1st, E. A. Brackett exhibited two White Spine Cucumbers, two long Custers, two Star of the West, and one long Lynch, all well grown and perfect. April 15th, Andrew F. Allen offered six bunches long Scarlet Radish, well grown, first of the season. May 15th, J. B. Moore showed some large Asparagus. May 20th, Walter Russell presented six bunches long Scarlet Radish, six White Spine Cucumbers, four bunches extra large Asparagus. Josiah Crosby showed four White Spine Cucumbers, good.

And now we come to the opening of the Hall, May 27th. There was a fair display offered by the following members: Asparagus, by Walter Russell and J. B. Moore; James Nugent, large Victoria Rhubarb; also, by Bowen Harrington and George Dean, Prince Imperial and Victoria; George Hill, six White Spine Cucumbers, very fine.

For the following Weekly Exhibitions we refer you to the published statement of Weekly Meetings.

Although the past season may well be set down as remarkably dry, at least in this section of our country, nevertheless, with few exceptions, such as Cauliflowers, Early Flat Turnips, and Peas, also Potatoes on high land; with

these exceptions, crops have generally been good; the root crop, in particular, has been good, well rewarding the market-gardener for his toil.

The Weekly Exhibitions of the past season have not been so well attended by some of the members of the Society as it was wished; but with our new Hall, and the addition of new prizes to our list, it is hoped that members will present such products as they produce.

It was feared by some that our Annual Exhibition would, on account of the unusual drought, prove to be a meagre show, but it surpassed, in amount and quality, all previous years.

Perhaps the most attractive specimens were thirteen Mammoth Squashes, weighing from 80 to 157 pounds each. The largest were grown by Anthony Hatch of Saugus, for which he received the Society's Silver Medal. R. W. Reed of Lexington, exhibited four varieties of Onions, one of which, the Danvers, produced rising 400 bushels from half an acre. The largest display in the Hall was 21 named varieties, by S. A. Merrill of Danvers. Among them were six varieties of Potatoes, counted as one; six of Squashes, also.

The show of Melons surpassed all former years, the Watermelon, in particular, by Wm. Gray, Jr., James H. Smith, C. N. Brackett, W. C. Harding, David Fisher, and Wm. Adams, were magnificent, the largest weighing 35 pounds. Christiana, or Green Flesh, were exhibited by Walter Russell, George Hill, John Fillebrown, Andrew F. Allen, and several others, most of which were of superior quality.

Were we to particularize all, it would make our Report too long, and we will only say, where there were so many good varieties it is hard to discriminate.

Quite an attraction on one table was a box of Cranberries, by E. D. Miller, a specimen of seven acres of vines, loaded with large berries, judged by him to average 250 bushels to the acre.

The Committee will say, in conclusion, that they return their thanks to members and all others who came forward and filled the tables to overflowing with the rich products of the earth.

ABNER PIERCE, *Chairman.*

GRATUITIES PREVIOUS TO OPENING OF THE HALL.

Feb'y 25.	To Josiah Crosby, for three heads Tennisball Lettuce,	1 00
March 4.	To Walter Russell, for seven do. do. do. .	2 00
March 11.	To Josiah Crosby, for four do. do. do. .	2 00
April 8.	To E. A. Brackett, for Cucumbers, . . .	3 00
March 25.	To D. and G. F. Stone, for Tennisball Lettuce, .	2 00
April 1.	To Anthony Hatch, for do. do. . .	3 00
April 15.	To Andrew F. Allen, for Long Scarlet Radish, .	2 00
May 20.	To Walter Russell, for do. do. . .	1 00
April 29.	To George Dorr, for Rhubarb, . . .	1 00
May 20.	To Josiah Crosby, for White Spine Cucumber, .	1 00

WEEKLY PRIZES FOR VEGETABLES.

Opening of the Hall, May 27.

Asparagus.—For the best, to Walter Russell, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to J. B. Moore, ...	3 00
Beets.—For the best, to James H. Smith, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to George Hill, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby, ...	2 00
String Beans.—For the best, to James Nugent, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, . . .	2 00
Shell Beans.—For the best, to James Nugent, . . .	3 00
Large Lima.—For the best, to Abner Pierce, . . .	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington, . . .	2 00
Seiva Beans.—For the best, to Abner Pierce, . . .	3 00
For the next best, to B. Harrington, ...	2 00
Cabbages.—For the best, to George Hill, for Winningstadt, .	3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell, for Wakefield, . .	2 00
Savoy Cabbages.—For the best, to James H. Smith, for Drumhead Savoy, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce, for Green Globe, . .	2 00
Early Horn Carrot.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby, . .	3 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith, . . .	2 00
Cauliflowers.—For the best, to C. N. Brackett, . .	4 00
Late Cauliflowers.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby, . .	4 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith, . . .	3 00
Celery.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby, ...	3 00
For the next best, to B. Harrington, ...	2 00
Sweet Corn.—For the best, to Walter Russell, . . .	4 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett, ...	3 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce, ...	2 00

Cucumbers, under glass, on or before the fourth Saturday in May—	
First prize to E. A. Brackett,	4 00
Second prize to George Hill,	3 00
Third prize to Josiah Crosby,	2 00
Cucumbers, open culture—First prize to Josiah Crosby,	3 00
Second prize to Bowen Harrington,	2 00
Egg Plants.—For the best, to C. N. Brackett,	3 00
For the next best, to George W. Pierce,	2 00
Lettuce.—For the best, to George Dorr,	4 00
For the next best, to B Harrington,	3 00
For the next best, to George Hill,	2 00
Onions.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby,	3 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith,	2 00
Potatoes.—For the best, to Francis Boyd, June 24,	4 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith,	3 00
For the next best, to Josiah Crosby,	2 00
Peas.—For the best early, to F. T. Bush,	4 00
For the next best, to James Nugent,	3 00
For the next best, to George Leland,	2 00
Rhubarb.—For the best, to James Nugent,	4 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith,	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	2 00
Radish.—For the best Long Scarlet, to Walter Russell,	2 00
Summer Squashes.—For the best, to Walter Russell,	3 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce,	2 00
Winter Crookneck.—For the best, to Abner Pierce,	3 00
Marrow Squash.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby,	3 00
Tomatoes.—First prize to George Hill,	4 00
Second prize to C. N. Brackett,	3 00
Third prize to Walter Russell,	2 00
Turnips.—For the best, to Bowen Harrington,	3 00

GRATUITIES AT THE WEEKLY EXHIBITIONS.

George Dorr, for two varieties Rhubarb,	2 00
Bowen Harrington, for Celery and Lettuce,	2 00
Walter Russell, for three varieties do.	2 00
B. Harrington, for two do. do.	2 00
J. C. Park, for Peas,	2 00
T. Phelps, for Cabbage Lettuce,	1 00
B. Harrington, for Onions, Beets and Lettuce,	2 00
James H. Smith, for Onions and Garlics,	2 00
Anthony Hatch, for Rhubarb,	2 00
B. Harrington, for Shell Beans, Carrots and Peppers,	2 00

James Comley, for Peas,	1 00
Josiah Crosby, for Cabbages,	2 00
Josiah Crosby, for Long Orange Carrots,	2 00
Miss A. C. Wheeler, for Tom Thumb Corn,	1 00
C. N. Brackett, for Summer Squash and Cucumbers,	2 00
H. Page, for Marrow Peas,	2 00
George Dorr, for Squash, Potatoes, Cabbages, and Onions,	2 00
Jonas Gammell, for Beets, &c., Burr's "Field and Garden."	
Abner Pierce, for Squashes,	2 00
Bowen Harrington, for (Potatoes Sebec) Tomatoes,	2 00
Hovey & Co., for Tilden's Seedling Tomato,	1 00
C. N. Brackett, for New Jersey Hybrid Cucumbers,	2 00
J. H. Smith, for Cauliflowers,	1 00
B. Harrington, for Beans, Tomatoes and Corn,	2 00
George W. Pierce, for display of Vegetables, Burr's "Field and Garden."	
C. W. Brackett, for Egg Plants and Tomatoes,	2 00
B. Harrington, for Corn, Beans, Parsnips and Tomatoes,	2 00
J. B. Moore, for Lima Beans,	1 00
C. N. Brackett, for Cook's Favorite Tomato, Burr's "Field and Garden."	
B. Harrington, for Squashes and Tomatoes, Burr's "Field and Garden."	

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Beets.—For the best, to Anthony Hatch, for Turnip Rooted,	4 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett, for do.	3 00
For the next best, to D. and G. F. Stone, for do.	2 00
Long Blood Beets.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby,	4 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Pierce,	3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill,	2 00
Carrots, Short Horn.—For the best, to Geo. W. Pierce,	4 00
For the next best, to J. L. D'Wolf,	3 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith,	2 00
Carrots, Long Orange.—For the best, to Josiah Crosby,	4 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell,	3 00
For the next best, to John Fillebrown,	2 00
Corn.—For the best, to J. B. Moore,	4 00
For the next best, to B. Harrington,	3 00
For the next best, to Jonas Gammell,	2 00
Field Corn.—For the best, to F. A. Clapp,	4 00
For the next best, to J. B. Moore,	3 00
For the next best, to J. L. D'Wolf,	2 00

Cranberries.—For the best, to Bowen Harrington,	4 00
Melons, Green Flesh.—For the best, to A. F. Allen,	4 00
For the next best, to John Fillebrown,	3 00
For the next best, to George Hill,	2 00
Watermelons.—For the best, to James H. Smith, for Goodwin's Imperial,	4 00
For the next best, to W. H. Harding, for Black Spanish,	3 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith, for Virginia,	2 00
Parsnips, Turnip Rooted.—For the best, to Abner Pierce,	4 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	3 00
Parsnips, Long Dutch.—For the best, to A. F. Allen,	4 00
For the next best, to Geo. W. Pierce,	3 00
For the next best, to James H. Smith,	2 00
Potatoes.—For the best six varieties, to James H. Smith,	5 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill,	4 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	3 00
Squashes, Marrow.—For the best, to J. J. H. Gregory,	4 00
For the next best, to Andrew F. Allen,	3 00
For the next best, to Bowen Harrington,	2 00
Squashes, Canada.—For the best, to Bowen Harrington,	4 00
For the next best, to Abner Pierce,	3 00
For the next best, to Walter Russell,	2 00
Mammoth Squash.—For the best, to Anthony Hatch, 157 lbs., Silver Medal.	
For the next best, to C. S. Adams, Burr's "Field and Garden."	
Turnips, Purple Top.—For the best, to Jonas Gammell,	4 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill,	3 00
For the next best, to John P. Squire,	2 00
Tomatoes.—For the best three varieties, to C. N. Brackett,	4 00
For the next best, to J. J. H. Gregory,	3 00
For the next best, to S. A. Merrill,	2 00
Cauliflowers.—For the best, to William Adams.	4 00
Cabbages, Drumhead.—For the best, to James H. Smith, Burr's "Field and Garden."	
For the next best, to James Comley,	3 00
For the next best, to Geo. Dorr,	2 00
Cabbage, Red.—For the best, to James H. Smith,	3 00
For the next best, to C. N. Brackett,	2 00
Horseradish.—For the best, to John Fillebrown,	2 00
For the next best, to Andrew F. Allen,	1 00
Peppers, Squash.—For the best, to C. N. Brackett,	2 00
For the next best, to George Dorr,	1 00
Onions.—For the best three varieties, to R. W. Reed,	4 00
For the next best, to R. W. Reed,	3 00

Egg Plant.—For the best Long Purple, to C. N. Brackett,	3 00
For the next best, to E. Wason,	2 00
For the best Round Purple, to C. N. Brackett,	3 00
For the next best, to George Hill,	2 00

GRATUITIES AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

John P. Squire, for Collection,	6 00
Abner Pierce, for Early Detroit Potato, Burr's "Field and Garden," and	3 00
A. G. Pierce, for four Pumpkins, 100 lbs.,	5 00
E. D. Miller, for Cultivated Cranberries, Burr's "Field and Garden."	
George W. Pierce,	2 00
Moses Hunt,	3 00
Bowen Harrington,	3 00
W. C. Harding, Burr's "Field and Garden."	
H. D. Noyes,	1 00
William Adams,	3 00
T. Phelps, for Tomatoes,	1 00
C. S. Adams, for Collection, Burr's "Field and Garden," and	5 00
Jonas Gammell, for Corn,	1 00
Elbridge Wason, for Collection,	4 00
F. Dana, for Squashes,	1 00
J. Newell, for Collection,	5 00
J. J. H. Gregory, do.	3 00
John C. Park, for Sebec Potatoes,	3 00
W. H. Barnes, for Collection,	2 00
Josiah Crosby, for do.	3 00
D. and G. F. Stone, do.	6 00
R. Richardson, for Citron Melons, 42 from one seed,	2 00
Hovey & Co., for Collection,	1 00
J. P. Rand, for do.	1 00
I. Pratt, for do.	1 00
James Comley, for Savoy Cabbages,	3 00
" " for Collection,	4 00
John L. D'Wolf, for do. Burr's "Field and Garden."	
George Craft, for do.	1 00
Walter Russell, for do.	4 00
John Fillebrown, for do.	3 00
David Fisher, for Watermelons,	3 00
S. A. Merrill, for Collection,	8 00
J. B. Moore, for do.	5 00
George Dorr, for do.	5 00
J. M. Bean, for Corn,	1 00
F. Alley, for Cabbage and Squash,	4 00

Anthony Hatch, for Collection,	. . . . .	3 00
H. Partridge, for Pop Corn,	. . . . .	1 00
Augustus Parker, for Onions,	. Burr's "Field and Garden."	
R. D. Blinn, for Collection,	. . . . .	1 00
William Adams, for Melons,	. . . . .	1 00
William Gray, Jr., for do.	. Burr's "Field and Garden."	2 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,

For the Year 1865.

BY F. PARKMAN, CHAIRMAN.

The past year, so auspicious for the Society, has curtailed the action of the Library Committee. Though the usual appropriation was made, it was with the understanding that only half of the sum voted should be used for purchasing books, and that the rest should be applied to the furnishing of the Library room, or other similar purposes. Of the small amount at the disposal of the Committee, the greater part was required for procuring the necessary periodicals, so that the list of books added to the Library is much shorter than usual. Some of the new acquisitions are, however, of much value.

The want of sufficient shelf-room, from which, of late years, much inconvenience has arisen, has been completely supplied. Three new book-cases, of ample capacity for present use, have been substituted for two which have been discarded. The entire Library was removed from the room in West Street, under the direction of the Librarian, without accident, and has been rearranged in the new building.

Several valuable books have suffered injury from the carelessness of members, who have taken them to their homes and soiled the pages by handling with unwashed hands. When this occurs, the Committee will think it their duty to suspend such persons from their privilege of using the Library. In general, however, the books have been used with care, and punctually returned, and it is gratifying to observe, during the past year, a considerably increased circulation, as compared with former years.

The amount of money drawn from the Treasurer, since the first of January, 1865, is two hundred and fifty dollars, the whole of which has been expended for books, periodicals and newspapers. The additions to the Library, though, of necessity, not so numerous as in former years, are valuable and important. They comprise the first eight volumes of the Gardeners' Chronicle, (necessary to complete our series;) Gardening and Botany, by George Don, in four volumes, quarto; Maund's Botanic Garden, from 1825 to 1837, in thirteen volumes, small quarto; Sweet's British Flower Garden, in seven volumes, octavo; and Trimbles on Insects Injurious to Fruit and Fruit Trees, in one volume, small quarto.

To our list of foreign periodicals has been added the new magazine, the Garten Flora; and the Ohio Farmer has been added to our American list. In other respects these lists remain unchanged.

The following donations have been received:—

Transactions of the California Agricultural Society.

Report of the Michigan Board of Agriculture.

Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society.
" " Rhode Island Agricultural Society.
" " Worcester County Historical Society.
Report of the California Board of Agriculture.
Address before the New York State Agricultural Society.
Second Annual Report of the New York Cheesemen's Association.
Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society.
Memoirs of Solomon Willard.

Our Library may be said to bear to this noble building the relation which the brain bears to the body, and the Society is aware of the importance to its interests of replenishing and invigorating this vital part. Your Committee, therefore, hope that the usual appropriation will be made for the ensuing year.

For the Committee,

F. PARKMAN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

For the Annual Exhibition, September 19, 20, 21, 22, 1865.

BY P. BROWN HOVEY, CHAIRMAN.

The Annual Exhibition, for 1865, was held at the time appointed, in their new and commodious Halls, which had just been dedicated to the uses of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The season, in consequence of the long and excessive drought, had been unfavorable for fruit generally, and some doubts existed that we should be able to fill our new and enlarged quarters, but on the opening day of the Exhibition, it soon became apparent that all our available room would be required, to accommodate the large number of contributions offered. And although the Committee did all in their power to provide table room, some few competitors may have been incommoded, it was hinted that the Society had made a mistake in not purchasing the adjoining estate.

It has, however, been suggested that we shall have sufficient room in these Halls for our Annual Exhibitions, if the Committees have the courage to exclude all fruit which is inferior, or if contributors themselves would avoid placing any but choice specimens on our tables.

In the Fruit Department there was a deficiency in the quantity and quality of the Apples, and of Native Grapes; but this was, perhaps, more than counterbalanced by the magnificent display of Pears, which were generally acknowledged to surpass, by their uniformly large size and excellence, any previous exhibitions of this fruit.

The Plants embraced many well-grown specimens, for particulars of which, reference is made to the Report of the Committee on Flowers. A group of Pineapple plants in fruit, from the garden of Gov. Sprague of Providence, attracted much attention. The plants were selected with a view to exhibit the fruit in its different stages of growth from inflorescence to maturity. These, we believe, were the first specimens of this fruit, of domestic culture, which have been shown here.

The Floral Display was creditable to the Society, but was much diminished in consequence of the unpredecented and long-continued drought.

The display of Vegetables was undoubtedly the finest and most extensive ever made by the Society, and received many commendations from visitors to the Exhibition. A very marked improvement was visible in the selection and quality of the various kinds. Much credit is due to the Committee on Vegetables for their successful efforts in rendering this useful and important department so attractive and interesting.

Financially, the results of the Exhibition were more successful than for many previous years.

The whole amount received, was . .	$1,828 00
The whole expenses, were . . .	848 00
Leaving a balance of . . .	$980 00

Respectfully submitted,

P. B HOVEY, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The annexed abstracts, from the books of the Treasurer, exhibiting in detail the changes in the Society's property, its receipts and expenditures, for the year 1865, and its present condition, has been audited and examined, in conformity with Article 17 of the By-Laws, found correct, and the various acts have had the approval of the Committee, as they occurred.

The balance of the cash on hand, at the date of the Report, is		$7,077 54
From which should be deducted amount due for premiums and gratuities, and salaries of Chairmen,	$3,000 00	
Compensation to the Treasurer, for the past year,	750 00	
		3,750 00
Leaving a balance, applicable to the wants of 1866, of		$3,327 54

The duties of the Treasurer, the past year, have been much greater than those of any preceding. They have been performed with ability and fidelity, and the Committee, with the concurrence of the President, recommend that he be paid therefor the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

JOSIAH STICKNEY, C. O. WHITMORE, } *Finance Committee.*

Treasurer's Account for 1865, *up to Jan.* 2, 1866.

RECEIPTS OF INCOME, 1865.

By cash in Treasury, December 31, 1864, . . .		$229 54
Dividends, ...	$802 00	
Assessments and Admissions, .	2,400 05	
Receipts from Mount Auburn, .	7,719 49	
Rents from stores, in full, to Dec. 1, 1865,	5,135 98	
Rents from Halls, from Sept. to Jan. 1,	2,530 00	
Gross receipts from Annual Exhibition,	1,822 00	
Miscellaneous Receipts, . .	570 40	
		20,979 92
		$21,209 46

Receipts, not pertaining to Income.

By cash, rec'd from Parker, payment his note in full, with interest, . .	$22,430 67
" " payment certificate deposit sub-treasury and interest, . .	20,131 51
" " from sale 4 certificates indebtedness, with interest, . .	4,230 00

By cash, rec'd from sale 12 certificates indebtedness, with interest, . .	12,701 67	
" " payment temporary loan, sub-treasury and interest, . .	12,118 36	
" " payment Mass. Hos. Life Ins. Co., payment in full, . .	4,058 49	
" " . from sale $2,000 coupons, 6s.,	2,181 50	
		77,852 20

Receipts from Discounts at Market and Tremont.

10,000 1 year from date, 7 3-10, . .	9,264 00	
5,000 " " " " . .	4,631 96	
5,000 " " " " . .	4,631 96	
5,000 6 months " " . .	4,815 00	
		23,342 92
Jan. 2, 1866. By cash, from Treasurer Mount Auburn, on account,		10,000 00
		$132,404 58

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1865.

To cash paid Premiums and Gratuities, .	$2,456 00	
Salaries and compensations, .	1,475 00	
Rent 3 quarters and 1 month, old place,	1,329 16	
Expenses Annual Exhibition, .	1,371 76	
Library, . . .	198 98	
Taxes, Lot valued and assessed for $125,000; building assessed, 1st May, for $75,000, . .	3,160 00	
Insurance, . . .	273 00	
Printing and Advertising, .	499 50	
Gas and Water Rates, .	330 56	
Interest on $100,000 mortgaged notes,	5,500 00	
Models, Testimonials, &c., .	367 00	
Mechanics, Job work, and miscellaneous,	4,264 37	
		21,225 33

Payments from the Treasury, not disbursements.

To cash paid for Certificate of Deposit, sub-treasury,	$20,000 00	
for " " "	12,000 00	
on Construction account, from December 31, 1864, to January 2, 1866,	66,873 85	
on Furniture account, new settees, chandeliers, &c. &c. .	5,227 86	
By cash in the Treasury, January 2, 1866,	7,077 54	
		111,179 25
		$132,404 58

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT. DR. TO NOTES PAYABLE.

For sundry Notes, given in payment, as follows:

E. W. & F. Smith,	on 6 months from date,	$2,575 00	
Lockwood & Lamb,	on 3 months	1,670 30	
Samuel J. Tuttle,	on 4 months	1,662 04	
Carlisle & Cummings,	on 4 months	3,366 00	
Samuel J. Tuttle,	on 4 months	1,979 73	
Granite Railway,	on 6 months	3,602 48	
G. F. Bryant,	on 1 year	1,500 00	
			$16,355 55

PROPERTY OF THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 2, 1866.

Real estate, (assessed for $125,000), cost	105,132 34	
Building, construction account, paid in cash, to January 2, 1866,	120,173 85	
" " in notes payable,	16,355 55	
Furniture account, new furnishing building,	5,227 26	
		$246,889 00
Library, Furniture and Glass, same as last account,		5,000 00
97 shares Passum. and Concord Railroad, at $75,		7,275 00
Cash in the Treasury, January 2, 1866, . .		7,077 54
		$266,241 54

SOCIETY OWES.

6 notes for Real Estate, payable in 20 years from date, at 5½ per cent. interest, . .	100,000 00	
2 notes at Tremont National Bank, $5,000 each, 1 year,	10,000 00	
1 note at Market National Bank, 1 year, .	10,000 00	
1 " " " " 6 months, .	5,000 00	
Sundry notes, as above, . . .	16,355 55	
		141,355 55
Society is worth		$124,885 99
By last year's account, . . .	($114,736 88.)	

N. B. This account, contrary to our usual custom, is made up to January 2, 1866, in order to realize funds due us from Mount Auburn, with which to pay the balance due on Construction and Furniture accounts. It will be seen that, *without* the $10,000, just received from Mount Auburn, the Society would stand pecuniarily as well as at last year's account, having held its own, notwithstanding the loss of *income* incident to *pulling down* and *building* a new structure.

There has been no charge to construction account that we have not something to show for.

E. E. Boston, January 2, 1866.

WM. R. AUSTIN, TREASURER.

ADDRESS OF C. M. HOVEY, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting, Jan. 6, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:—

We are gathered once more together, on this opening of the new year, under auspices more cheering and results more gratifying than has fallen to the lot of this Society since its organization. For four years a great war has desolated a large portion of our land. Agriculture, commerce, and the arts, for a time, have been arrested in their progress; and the energies as well as the resources of the people have almost solely been devoted to the preservation of our Union. But these four years of doubt, of anxiety, and at times almost of despair, have passed and gone, and a great nation stands before the world disenthralled and free! Victory has crowned our efforts. Peace again reigns within our borders. The last remnant of a barbarous code has been swept away, by the voice of the people, and henceforth we can glory in the name of American. Even amid the sad memories, which linger over the past, should we not rejoice at these grand results? and humbly and devoutly acknowledge the wisdom of Him, whose protecting hand has safely guided the nation through its perilous course.

But there are other causes which render this occasion so welcome to us. We are assembled here today in this new and beautiful edifice, the proud memorial of your prosperity; and as we survey these commodious and pleasant rooms, and these large and elegant halls, and contrast them with the former accomodations of the Society,—even with its old hall in School Street,—we feel a glow of satisfaction that so much has been accomplished, and that our labors have been crowned with such a rich reward. It was just six years ago on the 24th of December last, that the Society voted to dispose of their old estate. Truly did our last President say in one of his appropriate addresses, "that we left the spot with feelings of deep regret," for there we had "many pleasant meetings." We knew not whither we should go, or how we could, with our means, soon replace a building so centrally situated and combining so many advantages. But we settled quietly down in a quiet place, where, if we remained comparatively unknown, we did not lose all our zeal and enthusiasm in our favorite pursuit. Gradually, however, gaining courage, and cheered by manly hearts, in the gloomiest period of our country's history we resolved once more upon resuming the position we had so long and honor

ably held. This resolve, firmly maintained, has enabled us to formally dedicate this Temple to Horticultural Science. This surely should make this opening meeting of the year one of more than ordinary interest, and one deserving our hearty congratulations.

The year just brought to a close has therefore been, at least to us, one of great satisfaction,—for the peaceful reunion of our country, and the return of our Society to the place it so long occupied. The completion of the building so late in the year, gave us but little opportunity to enjoy its advantages, but all who were present at the Annual Exhibition—the first one held in this edifice—will attest to the size and beauty of the halls, and their complete adaptation to the wants of the Society. A year of occupation will enable us to appreciate more fully all its conveniences.

The past season was certainly not a very propitious one to the cultivator. Unprecedented drought told severely upon the garden and the orchard. Flowers and plants suffered from the absence of the much-needed rain. Had the building been completed in the spring, and had our exhibitions been made here, we might have regretted that our exhibitors did not show more enthusiasm with so many inducements to make a display. But in the premises we occupied this was not materially noticed, and the weekly exhibitions of the summer were really very good. The Annual Show, as you have already been informed by the chairmen of your respective committees, in their excellent reports, was a grand success. Every foot of available space was filled, and still more room was needed. The pears were never equalled at any previous exhibition. The Committee of Arrangements labored diligently to accommodate every contributor; but as they could not or did not anticipate so much in so unfavorable a year, and with halls of which they could not have any experience as to the arrangement of tables, there were some inconveniences which will not probably occur again.

For the first time for many years, I am glad to announce, if you are not already aware of the fact, that the Annual Exhibition was a financial success, giving a reasonable surplus into the Treasury, in the present needs of the Society. I have myself no doubt that you have witnessed the last of these exhibitions,—got up with so much labor and great expense,—which will not pay. It is unnecessary to refer to some of the causes which have combined to make them expensive to the Society. Hereafter I think there need not be any fear of a proper appreciation of the magnificent products of our gardens, which are so bountifully placed before the public. The Society does not now expect or look to gain alone, as an object of their annual display. They are to bring out all the rich treasures of the garden, the greenhouse, and the orchard—to show what are the most beautiful flowers and the best fruits—to elevate the standard of cultivation,—and to encourage and reward the gardener and amateur for the best specimens of their skill. But just in proportion as these exhibitions are successful in aiding the Society in its means to accomplish these objects, they will faithfully be devoted to that purpose. The pub-

lic will soon learn what we are doing; and there is too much intelligence, too much taste, and too much liberality in the community to allow the labors of such an institution as ours to go unrewarded. The responsibilities we have incurred will be met in the sprit in which they have been made.

It is just two years ago today since a committee was chosen to consider the expediency of erecting a building. The doubts and fears of that day have been dispelled, and the building is now complete, with the exception of the beautiful statues—the gifts of generous men—which will undoubtedly be ready for their appropriate places by the 1st of May next. The stores have all been leased to responsible tenants, and the two halls have been constantly occupied since they have been dedicated. The upper or large hall has been furnished with neat, appropriate and substantial seats, making it a desirable place for concerts or lectures. It is now occupied on Sundays for religious worship, by the society of Mr. Gaylord. So far as we have heard, it has given entire satisfaction, and for fairs, of which three have already been held, the two halls afford greater conveniences than any building in the city.

The library has been furnished agreeably to a vote of the Society, under the direction of the library committee, and you have ample evidence of the good taste and excellent manner in which they have discharged the duties committed to them. The library is in a flourishing condition. The chairman has stated in his annual report that the number of books taken out is constantly increasing, and under his careful supervision no doubt it will become a powerful auxiliary in the diffusion of a more correct taste, and sound principles of cultivation. It is the object of the committee, as it is the desire of the Society, to have the library open at all times, and become, as it should, an attractive place of resort to every member.

I am happy to inform you that we have received from Mount Auburn Cemetery, for 1865, the very large sum of upwards of $10,000, which is more than was ever paid to the Society. This great increase, without any additional expenses, will afford increased means of reducing the floating debt incurred in the erection of the building, and enable the Society to begin at an early period the fund necessary for the payment of the mortgages upon the property. If the receipts shall continue to increase, or even remain as large for a few years, with the aid of rents received from the two halls, the entire debt of the Society will soon be cancelled.

The Report of the Finance Committee will give you all the Transactions of the year, and I have no doubt you will find them highly satisfactory. There has been paid on construction account, one hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars eighty-five cents (120,173 85). Notes have been given to the amount of sixteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents, ($16,355 55) making the cost of the building $136,529 40. For furniture, chandeliers, &c., there has been paid five thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars eighty-six cents, ($5,227,86); being a total for the building, and furnishing the same, of $141,757 26.

Besides the above notes, to mechanics, the Society owes five notes, amounting to $25,000, issued by the finance committee, under a vote of the Society. This makes the whole indebtedness, $41,355 55. There is now a balance in the treasury of $7,077 54. The assessed value of the land is $125,000.

The stores are leased for ten years for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the halls, since their first occupation in November, have rented for about $3000. Taking this as the average of the six winter months, the probable yearly income of the two halls will amount to $8000, giving a total rentage of $19,500, besides the exclusive use of the lower hall by the Society all summer, and the upper hall when needed. As the highest estimate of rents, according to a statement presented with the report of the committee on the expediency of building (marked A), was only $8,500 for the stores and $3000 for the halls, this statement will show the financial bearing of the investment.

The accession of members the past year has been unusually large. Two hundred and twenty-five new members (70 life and 155 subscription) have been elected. Nine have died, and there have been six withdrawals, leaving a gain of two hundred and ten members. The present total number is 914. Nothing could better illustrate the popularity and importance of the Society than this gratifying information.

The Building Committeee will soon be prepared to present you with a full report of their labors, extending over two years. A few small bills are outstanding, but they will take the earliest opportunity to lay before you a full account of their duties.

Having thus, gentlemen, given you this brief statement of our condition, I embrace the opportunity to allude to some of the duties and responsibilities which devolve upon us in our present position.

Since the organization of the Society, its by-laws have been materially changed, and the care with which the last revision was made in 1858, it was thought would prevent the necessity of further alteration for a long period. But under the new circumstances in which we are placed, with this large and very valuable property to take care of, it is believed some alterations are required; and a committee has been appointed to make such revision, who, I presume, will report at this meeting. The property of the Society is so much greater (more than quadruple) than it was in 1858, that a single glance at some of the by-laws, will show the necessity of a few important alterations. The revision has been made after long deliberation, and I have no doubt you will assent to all the changes proposed by the committee.

All who were present at the closing meeting of the year, and heard the reports of the chairmen of your committees, will cheerfully admit that they were drawn up with much labor, and fully sustained the high reputation which their annual reports have acquired. The Committee on Gardens, for the first time for two or three years, submitted a report, recapitulating the places they had visited the last year, which they found in fine condition and well worthy

of prizes or gratuities. At one period it was thought this committee was of little importance, and I am ready to acknowledge that it was, at one time, a rather extravagant committee. Yet there is no reason why it should not be a most efficient one; and so it must and will be. Under the conditions of the donation of Mr. Hunnewell, who has given the liberal sum of $2000, the interest of which is to be annually awarded in prizes for gardens and grounds, under certain restrictions, this committee have now a special work to do; and I hope that under the supervision of the donor, as chairman of the committee, they will proceed at once to make known the terms of his donation, and that we shall have many competitors, and the decisions of the committee be of special service in disseminating a better knowledge of landscape art.

One of the special prizes for seedling fruits has just been awarded to Francis Dana, for the production of Dana's Hovey pear. This appears most worthily bestowed, and I quite agree with the Chairman of the Fruit Committee in all he has said in his report. It is only to be regretted that other prizes for seedlings were not awarded at the same time.

There has been, it appears to me, altogether too much tardiness, too much valuable time lost, in making these awards. It is true, these prizes, for some reason, were stricken out of the schedule three or four years ago. But they have now been restored. They should have been awarded long since: but if not before, now is the time to do justice to the zealous cultivators who have spent hours, and days, and weeks, and years of patient toil and watchful care, in bringing forward seedlings of all kinds. The object of these prizes is two-fold; to encourage the production of seedlings, and reward and honor those who produce them. Both should be kept in view. Yet what reward does the raiser of a new seedling have when the prize is not given until ten or fifteen years after it has passed out of his hands? And how much will such action encourage others, if they are to be put off until the seedling becomes a comparatively old variety? Every member of this Society fully appreciates the importance of its commendation of every new plant, flower or fruit. No patent for a new seedling can be obtained, nor is any wanted: but the cultivator does wish, if he raises a truly valuable product, to have the stamp of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that any benefit which may be gained from their good opinion may accure to him, before it leaves his hands. Before that, it is a reward and an incentive to further exertions: afterward, one of empty honor, and almost of discouragement. The premiums are not large, in view of the great requisites demanded in a new seedling, and it should be a pleasure, as it is a duty, to make these decisions promptly, freely and heartily.

It seems to me that the production of a new flower which shall add to the adornment of every man's garden—a new fruit which shall add to the luxury of every man's table—a new vegetable which shall minister to the necessities of the whole people—is as well worthy of a Gold Medal as the superior tone of a pianoforte, the extra finish of a piece of broadcloth, or specimens

of "Diamond-cutting." These are given yearly, by our associations for the improvement of the mechanic arts, and the result is apparent in every department of industrial labor. It is the application of the brain to the inanimate things which are to become almost our necessities, and, as such, demanding our recognition and receiving a just reward.

If it was not for occupying too much of your time, I should allude to many other duties of the Society. But I shall only mention the importance of augmenting the prizes just as speedily as the funds of the Society will allow. The time has passed when we should expect our contributors to bring forward weekly, the best specimens of their skill without hope of honor or reward. If this has been done, as we know it has, it was because of the interest taken by the members, and because the Society was not in a condition to do any more than it has already so nobly done. But now that our circumstances have changed—now that we desire to honor the contributor as he has honored us—as have those of many of its oldest exhibitors, there is no reason why we should expect to call out highly meritorious specimens without a corresponding means of remuneration by at least an honorable competition for liberal prizes. The value of plants has changed—and many persons do not like to incur the risk of injury to rare specimens. The present high standard of plant-culture in Great Britain is entirely due to the offer of liberal premiums; and not intending to find the least fault with what has been done—and which I am sure has been for the prosperity of the Society,—for the future let us raise the standard of excellence—make the premiums large—and create such emulation as will fill our Hall with magnificent specimens, and render our exhibitions ever fresh, attractive and beautiful.

Gentlemen: Spring and summer will soon be upon us. In conclusion, I have only to remind you of your duties, and to urge you to redouble your efforts in behalf of our Society. Our tables must be filled with the most beautiful flowers and the finest fruits. Set about the work in good season, and resolve that no pains shall be spared on your part to render the exhibitions the present year superior to any that have preceded them. Our building will in itself be attractive; but you desire no outward show without a corresponding adornment within.

Tendering to you my thanks for your attention, I offer you the congratulations of the season.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A * DENOTES THE MEMBER AS DECEASED.

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*Adams, Daniel, *Newbury.*
Adams, George E., *Medford.*
Allen, John Fisk, *Salem.*
Ames, P. A., *Boston.*
Ames, F. L., *Easton.*
Ames, F. M., *Canton.*
Amory, Charles, *Boston.*
Amory, James S., "
Andrews, Charles L., *Swampscot.*
Andrews, Frank W., *Boston.*
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Andros, Milton, *Brookline.*
Appleton, Edward, *Reading.*
*Appleton, Nathan, *Boston.*
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*Aspinwall, Augustus, *Brookline.*
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Blagg, Samuel, *Waltham.*
Blake, George B., *Brookline.*
Blaney, Henry, "
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Bowman, Abner H., "
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Bradlee, J. B., "
*Bradlee, Joseph P. "

*Bradlee, Josiah, *Boston.*
Breed, Andrew, *Lynn.*
Breed, Henry A., "
*Brewer, Eliab Stone, *Roxbury.*
Brewer, Gardner, *Boston.*
Brewer, John Reed, "
*Brewer, Thomas, "
Brewer, Otis, *Roxbury.*
Bright, Jona. B., *Waltham.*
Bright, William E., "
Brown, Ebenezer, *Lynn.*
Brooks, J. W., *Milton.*
Brooks, Peter C., *Boston.*
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Burr, Fearing, Jr., *Hingham.*
Burr, M. H., "
Burnett, Joseph, *Southborough.*
Butterfield, Samuel, *West Cambridge.*
Butterfield, William P., *Cambridge.*

Cadness, John, *New York.*
Capen, John, *Boston.*
Carruth, Charles, "
Carruth, Nathan, *Dorchester.*
Chandler, J. G., *Roxbury.*
*Chapman, Jonathan, *Boston.*
Chase, Daniel E., *Watertown.*
*Chase, Hezekiah, *Lynn.*
Chase, William M., *Worcester.*
Cheney, B. P., *Boston.*
Childs, N. R., *Dorchester.*
Cruickshank, James, *Malden.*
Clap, E. W., *Walpole.*
Clapp, Frederick, *Dorchester.*
Clapp, Lemuel, 2d, "
*Clapp, Thaddeus, "
*Clark, B. C., *Boston.*
Clark, W. L., *Neponset.*
Clay, Edward C., *Malden.*
Clay, Henry, *Dorchester.*
Clement, Asa, *Dracut.*
Cleveland, Ira, *Dedham.*
*Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Coffin, G. Winthrop, *West Roxbury.*
*Collamore, G. W., *Boston.*
Comer, G. N., *Dedham.*
Comerais, Henry, *Dedham.*
Copeland, R. M'Cleary, *Boston.*
Copeland, R. Morris, *Lexington.*
Courtis, William, *Lawrence.*
Craft, George, *Brookline.*
*Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
Crocker, Uriel, *Boston.*
*Crowninshield, Geo. C., *Boston.*
Cummings, John, Jr., "
Cushing, J. G., *Belmont.*
Cushing, R. M., "
Cushing, Thomas T., *Boston.*

Daggett, H. L., *Boston.*
Dale, Ebenezer, "
Damon, Samuel G., *W. Cambridge.*
Dana, Charles B., *Brookline.*
Dana, Nathaniel, "
Davis, Curtis, *Cambridgeport.*
Davis, Hervey, "
*Decker, Louis, *Boston.*
Denny, Francis P., *Brookline.*
Denny, Daniel, *Dorchester.*
*Denny, George, *Westborough.*
Denny, R. S., *Dorchester.*
Dexter, G. M., *Boston.*
Dexter, F. Gordon, "
D'Wolf, John L., *Roxbury.*
Dickinson, Alexander, *Cambridgeport.*
Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Duncklee, John, *Brighton.*
Durant, H. F., *Boston.*
Durant, William, "
Durfee, Mrs. F. B., *Fall River.*
Durfee, George B., "
Durfee, Nathan, "

*Edwards, Elisha, *Springfield.*
Eldridge, E. H., *Boston.*
*Eliot, Samuel A., "
Ellicott, J. P., *Jamaica Plain.*
Everett, Otis, *Boston.*

*Fairbanks, H. P., *Charlestown.*
Fairbanks, J. Loring, *Boston.*
Fairbanks, Stephen, "
Farlow, John S., *Newton.*
Fearing, Albert, *Hingham.*
Fenno, J. B., *Boston.*
*Fenno, John, *Chelsea.*
Feukes, Edwin, *Newtonville.*
*Fisher, Daniel Simmons, *Roxbury.*
Fisher, Warren, "
Fisher, Francis K., *Brookline.*
*Fiske, Oliver, *Worcester.*
Flagg, Augustus, *Boston.*
Flint, Charles L., "
Foster, John H., "
Foster, J. W., *Dorchester.*
*French, Benj. V., "
French, Jonathan, *Roxbury.*
Freeland, Charles Wm., *Boston.*
Frothingham, Samuel, "
Fuller, Henry Weld, *Roxbury.*

*Gaffield, James, *Gloucester.*
Gage, Addison, *West Cambridge.*
Gardner, Henry N., *Belmont.*
*Gardner, W. F., *Salem.*
Galvin, John, *West Roxbury.*
*Gibson, Kimball, *Boston.*
*Gilmore, Addison, "
Gillard, William, "
Gilley, J. E. M., *Chelsea.*
Glover, Joseph B., *Boston.*
Gould, Samuel, "
Gorham, J. L, *Jamaica Plain.*
Greig, George, *Newton.*
Grinnell, Joseph, *New Bedford.*
Groom, Thomas, *Dorchester.*
Grundell, H., "

*Hall, Adin, *Boston.*
Hall, George R., "
Hall, John R., "
Hall, George H., *N. Chelsea.*
Hall, Stephen A., "

Hammond, Gardner Green, *Boston.*
Hammond, Samuel, "
Harnden, S., *Reading.*
Harding, C. L., *Cambridge.*
Harding, G. W., *Dorchester.*
Harding, W. C., *Roxbury.*
*Harris, William T., *Cambridge.*
*Hastings, Edmund T., *Boston.*
Hathaway, Seth W., *Marblehead.*
Hatch, Anthony, *Saugus.*
Hayden, A. W., *Portsmouth.*
Hazeltine, H., *Boston.*
*Hedge, Isaac L., *Plymouth.*
Hill, George, *West Cambridge.*
Holbrook, C. S., *East Randolph.*
Hollis, J. W., *Brighton.*
Hooper, John, Jr., *Marblehead.*
Hooper, Thomas, *Bridgewater.*
Hooper, Robert C., *Boston.*
Horr, John G., *Brookline.*
Hovey, C. M., *Cambridge.*
Hovey, John C., *Cambridgeport.*
Hovey, P. B., "
*How, Hall J., *South Boston.*
Howard, Joseph W., " "
Howe, Jabez C., " "
Howe, George, *Roxbury.*
Howe, John, *Brookline.*
*Howland, Henry, *Malden.*
Howland, John, Jr., *New Bedford.*
Hubbard, G. G., *Cambridge.*
Hubbard, J. C., *Boston.*
*Hubbard, W. J., "
Huckins, James W., *Roxbury.*
Humphrey, F. J., *Dorchester.*
Hunnewell, H. H., *Wellesley.*
Hunt, Moses, *Boston.*
Hyde, J. F. C., *Newton.*

Inches, Herman B., *Boston.*
Inches, Henderson, "

Jackson, Abraham, *Boston.*
Jeffries, John, Jr., "

*Jones, C. F., *Roxbury.*
*Jones, Thomas, *Boston.*
Johnson, Otis, *Lynn.*

Kendall, D. S., *Boston.*
Kenney, John M., *Wareham.*
Keyes, George, *Concord.*
Kidder, H. P., *Boston.*
Kimball, A. P., "
King, Edward, *Dorchester.*
King, Franklin, "
King, William S., *Roxbury.*
Kingman, A. A., *South Boston.*
Kingsbury, Wm. B., *Roxbury.*
Kinsley, Lyman, *Cambridgeport.*
Kittredge, E. A., *Boston.*

Lancaster, C. B., *Newton.*
Lamb, Thomas, *Boston.*
Lawrence, James, "
Lawrence, Edward, *Charlestown.*
Lawson, Peter, *Lowell.*
Leavins, S. Davis, *Boston.*
*Lee, George, *Watertown.*
Leland, George, *Waltham.*
Leuchars, R. B., *Quincy.*
Lewis, A. S., *Framingham.*
Lewis, Wm. G., "
Lincoln, George, Jr., *Hingham.*
Lincoln, Levi, *Worcester.*
*Lincoln, William, "
Lincoln, D. Waldo, "
*Livermore, George, *Cambridge.*
*Lloyd, James, *Boston.*
Lodge, Giles H., "
*Lombard, I., "
Loomis, J. B., *Chelsea.*
Lothrop, Edward W., "
Lord, George C., *Newton.*
Lovett, G. A., *Beverly.*
Low, Ariel, *Roxbury.*
Lowder, John, *Watertown.*
Lowell, Augustus, *Boston.*
Luke, Elijah H., *Cambridgeport.*

Lyon, Henry, *Charlestown.*

Mann, Jonathan, *Cambridge.*
Maloon, William, *Salem.*
*Manning, Joseph, *Medford.*
Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
Mansfield, H. S., *Blackstone.*
March, George L., *Watertown.*
*March, Andrew S., *Roxbury.*
Marland, A., *Andover.*
Marsh, Francis, *Dedham.*
Martin, J. S., *Boston.*
*Martin, Richard T., "
Matthews, Nathan, "
May, Samuel, "
Merriam, Charles, *West Newton.*
Merrifield, W. T., *Worcester.*
Mills, Charles H., *Boston.*
Miller, E. D., *Dorchester.*
Milton, W. H., *Roxbury.*
Minott, Charles, *Somerville.*
Mixter, Charles, *Boston.*
Morse, S. B., "
*Morse, Samuel F., "
Morrill, Joseph, Jr., *Roxbury.*
Motley, Thomas, Jr., *West Roxbury.*
Mudge, E. R., *Lynn.*
Mudge, George W., "
Mudge, George A., *Boston.*

Newhall. Cheever, *Dorchester.*
Newhall, George, "
Newhall, John M., "
Newhall, Josiah, *Lynnfield.*
*Newman, Henry, *Roxbury.*
Nichols, Henry, *South Boston.*
Nourse, Benjamin F., *Cambridgeport.*
Nourse, B. F., *Boston.*
*Nuttall, Thomas, *of England.*

Osgood, James Ripley, *Boston.*

Page, Thomas, *Iowa.*
Paige, James W., *Boston.*

Paine, Robert T., *Boston.*
Palmer, J. P., "
Parker, Augustus, *Roxbury.*
*Parker, Daniel P., *Boston.*
Parker, James, "
Parker, William A., "
*Parkman, Rev. Francis, "
Parkman, Francis, *Jamaica Plain.*
*Parsons, Gorham, *Brighton.*
*Parsons, William, *Boston.*
Partridge, Henry, "
Partridge, Horace, *Somerville.*
Peirce, S. B., *Dorchester.*
Pearce, John, *West Roxbury.*
Penniman, A. P., *Waltham.*
Perkins, Edward N., *Brookline.*
Perkins, William P., "
*Perry, John, *Sherborn.*
Philbrick, William D., *Brookline.*
Pierce, George W., *Malden.*
Poole, Benjamin C., *Chelsea.*
Poor, John R., *Somerville.*
Pope, Alexander, *Dorchester.*
Potter, Joseph S., *West Cambridge.*
Pratt, George W., *Boston.*
Pratt, William, *Winchester.*
Pray, Mark W., *Malden.*
Prescott, C. H., *Cornwallis, N. S.*
Prescott, W. G., *Boston.*
Preston, George H., "
Preston, John, *Dorchester.*
Prouty, Gardner, *Littleton.*

Rand, E. S., *Boston.*
Rand, E. S., Jr., *Dedham.*
Rand, Oliver J., *Cambridgeport.*
Ramsay, A. H., *Cambridge.*
Rayner, John J., *Lexington.*
Reed, George W., *Kingston.*
*Reynoso, Bernard de, *South Boston.*
*Richards, Edward M., *Dedham.*
Richards, William B., *Boston.*
Richardson, Joseph, *Boston.*
Richardson, C. E., "
Richardson, George C., *Cambridge.*
Robinson, J. H., *Dorchester.*
Rogers, R. S., *Salem.*
Ross, Henry, *Newton.*
Ross, M. D., *Boston.*
*Rotch, William, *New Bedford.*
Russell, George R., *Roxbury.*
Russell, John Lewis, *Salem.*
Russell, Walter, *West Cambridge.*
Runey, John, *Somerville.*

Sampson, G. R., *Brookline.*
Sanford, O. S., *Cordaville.*
Sargent, Ignatius, *Brookline.*
Sargent, Turner, *Boston.*
Sawyer, Timothy T., *Charlestown.*
*Seaver, Nathaniel, *Roxbury.*
Sever, J. W., *Dorchester.*
Scott, Charles, *Newton.*
Scudder, C. W., *Brookline.*
Scudder, Marshall S., *Grantville.*
*Shaw, Robert G., *Boston.*
Sheafe, Charles C., "
Sheafe, William, *Brookline.*
Sheldon, O. S., *Milton.*
Shimmin, Charles F., *Boston.*
Shorey, John L., *Lynn.*
*Silsby, Enoch, *Bradford.*
Slack, Lewis, *Brookline.*
Smith, Charles A., *Boston.*
Smith, Charles H., *Jamaica Plain.*
Smith, James H, *Newton Corner.*
Smith, Peter, *Andover.*
*Smith, Stephen H., *Providence.*
Southmayd, John K., *Boston.*
Sparhawk, Edward C., *Brighton.*
Springall, George, *Malden.*
Springer, John, *Sterling.*
Spaulding, Edward, *Jamaica Plain.*
Stetson, James A., *Quincy.*
Stetson, Nahum, *Bridgewater.*
Stevens, Paran, *Boston.*
Stickney, Josiah, *Watertown.*
Stickney, Rufus B., *Somerville.*
Stimpson, George, *New York.*
Stimpson, H. H., *Cambridge.*

Stone, G. F., *Newton.*
Stone, Phineas J., *Charlestown.*
*Stone, James W., *Dorchester.*
Story, E. A., *Brighton.*
Story, F. H., *Salem.*
*Story, Joseph, *Cambridge.*
*Sturgis, William, *Woburn.*
Swain, Charles D., *Roxbury.*

Tappan, Charles, *Boston.*
Taft, John B., "
Taylor, Horace B., "
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ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE NEW HALL

OF THE

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

BY C. M. HOVEY,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

BOSTON:
HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, PRINTERS,
90 AND 92 WASHINGTON STREET.
1866.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

BOSTON, Nov. 11, 1865.

At a meeting of this Society, held to-day, on motion of L. Wetherell, Esq., it was unanimously

Voted, to present to you the thanks of the Society for your able, eloquent and instructive Address, delivered on the occasion of the Dedication of our new Building; and to request of you a copy for publication in the Transactions of the Society.

In pursuance of that vote, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to await your reply.

Respectfully yours,

E. W. BUSWELL,
F. PARKMAN,
C. O. WHITMORE.

To C. M. Hovey, Esq., President.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 16, 1865.

Gentlemen—

Highly gratified at the complimentary manner in which you have alluded to my Address, and pleased to know it has your kind appreciation, I submit it entirely to your disposal.

Respectfully yours,

C. M. HOVEY.

E. W. Buswell,
F. Parkman,
C. O. Whitmore.

ADDRESS.

Winter, with its storms of snow and chilling blasts, its leafless trees and withered verdure, has come and gone, — spring, with its genial air and welcome showers, its unfolding buds and emerald turf, has passed away, — summer, with its glorious sun and balmy air, its leafy groves and brilliant blossoms, has ended, and we are again upon the threshold of autumn, with its cloudless sky and cooling breeze, already spreading her robe of varied colors over hill and valley, tinting the copse and dell with her kaleidoscopic hues, embrowning the orchard with its ruddy fruits, and spangling the fields and pastures with countless flowers of purple and gold. Another varied year has run its course; — a year crowded with momentous events, filled with alternate hopes and fears, with joy and sorrow, — a year of war and desolation, when thousands of our fellow-men have perished in their devotion to freedom, — and we are once more permitted, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to assemble here at this joyous season, when the earth is yielding its bounteous harvest, to dedicate this beautiful

Hall, which, after the assiduous labors of two years, you have now brought to a successful completion.

Welcome, then! thrice welcome to this Temple of Fruits and Flowers which you have reared, over which Ceres, Flora and Pomona shall preside. Here shall each hold high court, and all who worship at their shrine bring annually their chosen offerings,

"Flowers of all hue and without thorn the rose,"

wreathed and garlanded in all the fancied forms of grace and loveliness which cultivated taste may direct. Here bring your orchard treasures,

"The wide, projected heaps
of apples,"
"The Pippin burnished o'er with gold,"
"The juicy pear
In soft profusion scattered round,"

and make this ample Hall like fair Pomona's arbor,

"With flowerets decked and fragrant smells."

Rejoice with thankful hearts, that, through the great crisis we have passed, we have been permitted to steadily pursue our pleasant and peaceful avocations, and, in such an eventful period, accomplish the work you so zealously begun, continued with so much energy, and brought to a successful close. For all these blessings let us acknowledge the power and wisdom of Him who rules the Universe and governs all things well.

Let me congratulate you upon this happy attempt to reunite the science and art of Gardening with its sister arts of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting; for they are each regulated by the same principles and pervaded by the same feelings. In the best days of art they were united, and if, by misapplication of these principles, they have been separated, how important and gratifying that they are henceforth to be brought together. Not only shall this building be a record of progress in architectural art, but that greater progress of a refined and intelligent community, and the truest testimonial of that liberality which has grown with our material wealth, until it has become a pleasure, as it should be a duty, to contribute to every enterprise which has for its object a higher civilization.

In eligibility of site, — in the accessibility of location, — in the style of architecture, — in the proportions of these halls, — in the ample space of each, — in the convenience of the Society's rooms, — in the lesser details of accommodation of members and exhibitors, as well as in the arrangement of the whole for other uses when not needed by the Society, — all is believed to be highly satisfactory; and when we add, that financially it has proved more favorable than was anticipated, should we not feel grateful! Having shared, to some extent, in your labors and responsibilities in the erection of the building, I am glad to congratulate you upon what has been done in so short a period of time. Not without some anxiety was the work undertaken, at a period when few had the courage to proceed in any similar

enterprise; but what, two years ago, was a vague conception, is to-day a reality. If your committee have failed in the attempt to render this building as perfect as possible, or to provide everything that the space and means of the Society would allow, it must be attributed to error of judgment, and not to gratify any personal views or to wilful design. How well it is adapted to our greatest wants another week will enable you to decide. Welcome, then, once more, to this hall, which you have already adorned with some of the lovely treasures of your ceaseless care,

"Flowerets of a thousand hues,"

whose sweet companionship has been the solace of your summer hours, whose buds and blossoms you have formed in various shapes of graceful beauty,

"as by a master hand, disposing well
The gay diversities of leaf and flower,"

to offer here upon the altar of Flora. If we have not been more lavish in ornament to render it more symbolical of its purpose, it is because we desired you to see it "unadorned and plain," that the brilliant display you have in store the coming week may appear in stronger contrast.

So much has been said on a previous occasion, in reference to the condition and prospects of the Society, that it will be unnecessary to repeat it at this time. But a hasty glance at its early history,—a brief notice of its gradual progress from small beginnings to its present standing,—

may not be unprofitable, or seem a waste of time. For its history is the history of Horticulture in our country. As a science and an art it was then scarcely recognized; and Pomology, at least, was unknown. A few varieties of fruits, a meagre number of flowers, and a scanty supply of vegetables filled our gardens, or found a place in our markets. How much have the united labors of your members, and others engaged in Horticulture, changed all this! What Pomological riches are now brought before an appreciative public! How vast the beautiful acquisitions of our greenhouses and gardens, how diversified the trees and shrubs of our pleasure grounds and villa residences, and how great the variety of our culinary vegetables! To attempt to set any value upon all these improvements would be "ridiculous excess." Well may we exclaim with one of our humble poets, whose pen was principally devoted to the advancement of rural industry,

"Hail, Horticulture! Heaven ordained,
Of every art the source,
Which man has polished, life sustained,
Since time commenced his course.
Where waves thy wonder-working wand,
What splendid scenes disclose!
The blasted heath, the arid strand,
Out bloom the gorgeous rose!"

But while we may, with perfect justice, claim the accomplishment of so much, and while our efforts have been directed to a continued progress in every department of Horticulture and Rural art, we must not neglect to award

that meed of praise which belongs to a few zealous, enterprising and public spirited men, who paved the way for such an association as ours; who did the rough work; who removed the rocks and stones, and grubbed up the underbrush of prejudice and ignorance which lay in the path we were to follow, sow the better seed, and reap the rich harvest which the wisdom and sagacity of these noble pioneers foresaw was in store for those who should succeed them. To fruits and flowers, to trees and shrubs and gardening generally, they gave but little time, occupied as they were in recording facts, and diffusing information upon agricultural science.

The imperious demands of man are food and raiment, and it was the task of these great men to talk of improving our herds of cattle, and the fleeces of our sheep; — how to manage pasture-lands, and raise corn and wheat; — of the introduction of grasses and forage plants, the quality of manures, and all the details of farm improvement. For a nation's greatness is in proportion as its agriculture is flourishing; and to promote the noble art in every way, both by precept and example, was the leading aim of these disinterested and patriotic men. How much they did and how invaluable were their long-continued labors, we have the best evidence in the exhibition of superior products, and in the establishment of similar associations in our own State, which had a powerful influence throughout the country. Yet horticulture was not wholly overlooked; no narrow lines confined the minds of

such men; their vision comprised the world abroad as well as at home. Thoroughly American in all their views, loyal almost to excess, jealous of all attempts to depreciate the character or skill of our people, yet ever ready to avail themselves of everything new, come from what source it might, and perfectly familiar with European works on agriculture and horticulture, they had not omitted to perceive the rapid progress of the latter art; and while devoted to the one, the other was not forgotten. It was thus that the foundation was laid, upon which much of our subsequent advance in horticulture was reared.

It is only in the pages of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository that we can find any very particular and detailed account of horticultural art previous to the formation of our Society, and from one contributor, almost alone, came nearly all that was written of much value for some years. This was the late Hon. John Lowell, who has not improperly been styled the Columella of America. He was an amateur cultivator in the true meaning of the word, and he never failed to record everything new and important concerning horticultural art. Time and again he brought it before the public, sometimes by recording his own practice, but generally in the prefatory remarks to some scientific work upon the subject. It was in one of the latter articles that he remarks: "To those who may be disposed to consider horticulture as less interesting and less within the province of this Society, we would observe (at the hazard of *repeating* and *reinforcing* the remarks we have already made), that it

is precisely the branch of agricultural industry which, in our country, needs the most attention. It is the one in which we are the most deplorably ignorant. We feel only a sentiment of humiliation when we reflect that countries which the sun never heats produce the most luxuriant fruits, while our sun wastes its powers in many parts of the country on a rich, productive soil, which in most cases is applied to the production of vegetables which our Indian predecessors bequeathed to us."

And on another occasion, when speaking of the importance of the introduction of new fruits and the culture of trees, shrubs and flowers: "Let those who please laugh at the absurdity of talking seriously of the importance of rearing ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants; let them ridicule the zeal which would furnish us with all the varieties of fruits which grow from Palestine to Archangel, which would supply our tables with lettuce in February and green peas in March; yet there are few of these laughing gentlemen who would not gladly see and taste these varieties, and they must be had and will be had in spite of ridicule. They are in truth as rational sources of pleasure, and as just objects of pride and display, as a fine carriage or superb dresses. They in truth give more pleasure; for while the coach and the muslin robe are chiefly gratifying to the owner, those who cannot afford the one or the other, *can feel*, and often do feel, more exquisitely, the pleasures derived from the display of the beauties of flowers, or the taste of the delicious fruits of

nature. The cultivator, then, of fruits and flowers is much less selfish. Their sweets are not produced for him alone."

That you may have good evidence that Mr. Lowell is the best historian of the progress of Horticulture we quote once more. This was in 1825: "As to horticulture, the field is newly explored. In my short space of residence in this mutable world, I remember when the May Duke and the sour Kentish cherry could alone be found in our market. I remember when our strawberries were only gathered from the grass fields. I remember the first boxes of cultivated strawberries ever sent to Boston market. Who ever heard of an English or Dutch gooseberry or raspberry at market twenty-five years since? The Jenneting, Cattern, Minot and Iron pears, some of them execrable, were often seen, but not a single delicious variety was known out of the gardens of the rich connoisseurs. There never was a more rapid progress in any country than that which we have made in horticulture, and yet there is no one point in which we are so defective; I hope and believe, however, that we shall supply this defect."

These remarks may seem curious enough to many of you, yet we regret to say that there are still too many who think that a taste for plants and flowers, and a love for fine fruits and ornamental trees, exhibits a sort of effeminacy which unfits those who devote their leisure moments to these objects for the business relations of life. Alas! that a love of Nature's charming works, and the pleasing

and alluring toils of the garden, should render us less capable of performing all the active duties which may devolve upon us, than those who tread the "dim and treeless city," occupied in a ceaseless competition for wealth and fame.

How much, indeed, do we owe to such illustrious pioneers as Lowell, Welles, Quincy, Sullivan, Pickering, Preble, Guild, and others. May their zeal, perseverance, integrity, high moral worth and Christian spirit be an example to those who succeed them, and may their distinguished services be held in perpetual remembrance.

It was about this period, 1822, that Mr. Lowell wrote to Mr. Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society, for a copy of their transactions for Harvard College. "He replied," says the writer, "in a most friendly manner, appeared to be highly gratified with opening an intercourse with our country, expressed his strong attachment to it, his disgust at the libels on our country, in some presses of Great Britain, and his intention to send some of his best new fruits which the late improvements had introduced."

In the following year, 1823, Mr. Knight's promise was fulfilled. A letter was received, and with it a box of trees and scions containing ten varieties of pears, two of apples, four of cherries and two of plums. All these Mr. Lowell, at Mr. Knight's particular request, was to cultivate in his grounds and disseminate them as extensively as possible. To this opportune correspondence, the actual possession of these new fruits, their high reputation abroad, and the

general desire and eagerness to possess them, as well as the subsequent donations from the same source, may be traced the unbounded zeal and enthusiasm in fruit culture, which culminated in the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1829.

The addition of eighteen new kinds of fruit, though at this time considered of little importance, was then an acquisition whose value we cannot adequately appreciate; with only the St. Michael, St. Germain, Brown Beurré and a few other pears; the Black Tartarian, Black Heart, May Duke and some other cherries; the addition of twelve new sorts to these fruits was in proportion to the kinds then cultivated as five hundred at the present period. "Who would not be pleased," inquires Mr. Lowell, "to have *ten new and excellent varieties* of pears in the prime of youth" to supply the place of those we have named. You can therefore understand the surprise and gratification of the few enthusiastic cultivators who took a deep interest in fruit growing at the anticipated pleasure of securing three times the number they then possessed, and among them new seedlings of the highest reputation. The result was that inquiries were frequent for the scions, greater in fact than could be supplied. Some descriptions of these fruits in the agricultural papers augmented the demand, and yearly the circle of cultivators increased — more new fruits were received — glowing accounts of their merits given — and the inquiry was kept up. The pear especially began to have a reputation as a superior fruit, and as the Urbaniste

and Marie Louise — then little known, but since famous for their great excellencies — ripened their luscious fruit, enthusiasm had reached its highest point. Individual efforts were too limited, and a society was talked of to aid in the introduction as well as dissemination of still other new fruits, especially the pears of Van Mons, which had just before begun to attract the notice of cultivators throughout Europe and this country. Even the cultivation of some of our native pears began to be a subject of consideration, though these had hitherto been ignored, especially such as had not the supposition of foreign origin, so strong was the belief, even by Mr. Lowell, that it was scarcely possible to find natives of so much excellence as the Andrews, Cushing, Seckel and others. But these were submitted to the ordeal of a trial, and were acknowledged to be equal to those from abroad.

But enough had been done to stir up a spirit of improvement and stimulate to renewed exertions, and as the speediest means of arousing the public to the importance of Horticultural art, a society, upon the model, so far as possible, of the London Horticultural Society, was talked of in private, and publicly discussed in the New England Farmer, and an announcement was made that a meeting would be held for this object. On the twenty-fourth day of February, 1829, this took place at the office of Zebedee Cook, Jr., in State Street, at which the Hon. John Lowell presided. Sixteen gentlemen were present, and a committee of three, of which Gen. Dearborn was chairman, was

appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, and report at a future meeting. On the 17th of March this took place; the Constitution and By-Laws were read, and unanimously adopted as the Constitution and By-Laws of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Gen. Dearborn, most fortunately, was elected President. In one month one hundred and sixty gentlemen had joined the Association. The meeting, it is stated in the New England Farmer, was held in their "Hall" in North Market Street, which was a small room, twenty feet square, in the third story of the Agricultural Warehouse of John B. Russell, a gentleman whose enthusiasm in the cause was unabated, and whose labors in the organization of the Society contributed in an eminent degree to its success. On the 18th of June an exhibition took place, and as it may not be uninteresting to many of you to know of what the first exhibition was composed, I copy from the published report:—

"From the garden of Gen. Dearborn, several ears of sweet corn, a new variety from Portland. From G. W. Pratt, Watertown, several dahlias, among which the Coccinea superba, helianthia flora, and the Royal Sovereign (purple) were considered superior to any seen in the vicinity of Boston; one of the flowers measured 5½ inches in diameter. From Z. Cook, Jr., several specimens of Althæa nigra and flava, very elegant. From Mr. Rufus Howe, several varieties of marigolds, dahlias and lilies. From N. Davenport, Milton, specimens of early vegetables."

Compare this with the recent exhibitions of our Society, and say, if we cannot exclaim with Mr. Lowell, "Horticulture never has made such rapid progress!"

From this period the exhibitions were held weekly in summer, and various fruits—many of them new—flowers and vegetables were shown. At nearly every meeting donations of books, seeds, plants, &c., were announced by the President, and a library of considerable extent was soon established, which at that time was exceedingly valuable to many members, such works being expensive as well as difficult to procure.

On Saturday, the 19th of September, the first annual exhibition was held in the dining room of the Exchange Coffee House. I shall not detain you with an account of this, other than to state that it was every way creditable to the members. and embraced in round numbers about thirty varieties of fruits and a fair show of flowers and vegetables. An address was delivered by the President, Gen. Dearborn, in the picture gallery of the Athenæum. In the evening the members sat down to a dinner, and toasts and sentiments were drank, songs were sung, and the whole passed off to the delight and satisfaction of all. Gen. Dearborn's address was an elaborate eulogy upon the pursuit of gardening, recording its triumphs, and rekindled anew the enthusiasm of the members.

An Experimental Garden was a favorite project of Gen. Dearborn, as an indispensable object in connection with the Society, and to the furtherance of this he gave his

distinguished services freely, both publicly and privately; but it was at once found that the want of means precluded the accomplishment of his wishes. The establishment of a Rural Cemetery had also occupied the attention of several gentlemen interested in the subject previously to, and immediately after, the organization of the Society, and the combination of the two, it was thought, would bring about the desired result. In December, 1830, therefore, a plan was submitted to the Society for purchasing Sweet Auburn, the property of George W. Brimmer, Esq. The plan was accepted and a committee appointed to carry the same into effect, by which the Society were to become the owners of Mount Auburn. In June, 1831, a detailed report was submitted by Gen. Dearborn, in which it was declared expedient to purchase the property, and proceed to the formation of a garden and cemetery.

This report was a most interesting and valuable recapitulation of the labors of the Society for two years, and an elaborate account of the mode of establishing and conducting an Experimental Garden. Such establishments in Europe were successful, but it was overlooked that they were sustained by the aid of Government. So grand were the conceptions of Gen. Dearborn's comprehensive mind, that all the income from the Cemetery in its present prosperous condition would scarcely support it; and to encourage individual efforts in Horticultural art was more within the province of the association than embarking in such a hazardous enterprise. It was subsequently abandoned.

From this period the Society went on flourishingly, at the close of the year numbering two hundred and fifty members. The exhibitions were continued, and the interest in them increased so rapidly that more space and better accommodations were needed, and rooms were taken in the third story of Joy's Building. Here the Society remained till 1835, when a larger and more commodious room was obtained in Cornhill. It was at this period that the important change took place which has been so highly beneficial to both the Society and Mt. Auburn Cemetery, and has been in part the means by which you have been enabled to erect these walls. Owing to the various interests of both the Experimental Garden and Cemetery it was deemed expedient to form two associations, the Society relinquishing the fee of the property, but retaining an interest in the sales of lots. It was after much consideration arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

From Cornhill the Society removed to Tremont Row, where, with a still larger room, in fact a fair-sized hall, they remained until the erection of the old hall in School Street, which was built in 1844 and dedicated in May, 1845. During this period of nearly sixteen years, the members had continually increased, and the interest in horticulture was unabated. The annual exhibitions were so extensive as to require the largest hall in the city to display the increasing quantity of fruits. It was from this period that the Society began to take that prominent position, which it has since maintained throughout the country. By the

accession of means received from Mount Auburn and the donations of liberal-minded men, it was enabled to offer large prizes, which stimulated members to renewed exertions in every department of gardening. The donations of Mr. Knight, already noticed, and of Van Mons, had enriched our gardens with an immense number of foreign pears, more than two hundred and fifty of which had then fruited in the garden of that eminent pomologist, the late Robert Manning of Salem, and from thence had been distributed throughout the State, and to a partial extent throughout the entire country.

To these had been added, after great research and extensive correspondence, almost an equal number of native fruits of superior quality. All were under cultivation in the gardens of numerous amateurs, and the annual exhibitions of the Society presented a display of the pear, unequalled, it is believed, either in France or in Belgium the land of pears. Hundreds of new plants and flowers had been introduced from abroad or raised by our cultivators at home, and by the spirit of emulation, encouraged by premiums, these were annually gathered together in such numbers that even the new hall was soon unable to hold them. The largest room in the city was too limited, and in 1852 the Society were compelled to pitch their tent in the Public Garden or on the Common, where for two or three seasons were presented to the public a display of fruits not surpassed in the number of kinds, if they have been equalled in the quality of the specimens, since that period.

Fortunate was the Society in having in the presiding officer one who was so thoroughly imbued with a love of horticulture — whose leisure hours were devoted to its pursuit — whose means had enabled him to introduce various new fruits, plants and flowers, and whose distinguished services in Pomology continued up to this day, though now lessened by illness, but whose presence we hail to-day with more than ordinary pleasure after an absence of nearly two years. Others, also deeply interested in our pursuit, were called to the responsibilities and duties of President, and the Society enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, such as few similar associations can claim.

In the space of ten more years the Society had awarded numerous gold medals, in addition to its regular prizes, to the amount of several hundred dollars, for Seedling Camellias, Strawberries, Roses, Azaleas, Cherries, and for the introduction of fruits and flowers, the result of the interest created by the activity and zeal with which it had been conducted by those who had been called to discharge the responsible duties of officers and committees. Just at this time that large and elegant hall,—so long wanted by the increasing musical taste of our citizens,—was erected, and its great size at once commended it as the only suitable place for our annual exhibitions — always hazardous when held in the open air so late in the season, in our changeable climate — though acknowledged to be delightful and agreeable in other respects. The tent was abandoned and the spacious Music Hall has since then afforded

abundant room for the constantly augmenting number of fruits, flowers and vegetables.

But while we award all praise to the pioneers in horticultural art in our own country, and to the numerous cultivators who have shown the same zeal and rendered important services in everything pertaining to the prosperity of our institution and the furtherance of its objects, we must retrace our steps and make some slight acknowledgment for that wealth of information and that magnificent example which has been given us by the English amateurs, cultivators and gentlemen of leisure, of the preceding, and the early part of the present, century, when Horticulture first took rank as a science and an art, and during which period such gigantic strides were made in the art of culture as well as in the addition of new trees, plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables from the most distant and unknown regions of the world.

Though we may look with sincere regret upon the course which England has pursued toward us as a nation, and more particularly in her recent attitude while our efforts were directed to the preservation of our Union, we cannot, at least as cultivators and lovers of nature, as well as of art, withhold our admiration of the illustrious men whose disinterested labors have done so much to accelerate our own advancement in every department of rural industry. With Milton as the herald,—with Addison and Pope as champions,—with Walpole and Shenstone as aids, and Mason, Whately, Price, Knight and Gilpin as promoters

of landscape art, — England became the Garden of the World. With but the scantiest indigenous flora, yet the trees of every clime enrich and diversify the land. With a cool and moist climate, where but few fruits succeed well in the open air, yet the pine-apple, orange, grape and fig are the products of many of her gardens.

From the remotest region of a kingdom, on whose dominions the sun never sets, have been gathered, through the energy and intelligence of gentlemen of taste, and the enthusiasm, perseverance, courage and adventurous spirit of numerous botanical collectors — who suffered every privation, and even death, that they might add one more exquisite form to the thousands already reclaimed from the desert, the mountain or the plain — all the great phalanx of varied, curious, splendid and majestic objects which have contributed, by their number, their variety, and by their disposition for landscape effect, to produce that picturesque beauty which is the prevailing character of the modern or English garden. If there are any scenes which bring to recollection the sublime description of Paradise in that immortal poem —

> ——— "the crisped brooks,
> Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
> With mazy error under pendent shades,
> Ran nectar, visiting each plant, and fed
> Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice art
> In beds and curious knots, but nature boon
> Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain" —

these are to be found at Chatsworth and Trentham, at Cliveden and Woburn Abbey.

Perhaps it may have never occurred to many of you, even those who are the dearest lovers of trees, to learn the history of the introduction of our American species to England and from thence back again. This commenced to considerable extent about a century ago, but reached its height in the early part of the present century. During this period so great was the demand for every new tree, that immense numbers were introduced, and the price paid for them almost fabulous.

From 1750 to the close of the century the Bartrams of Philadelphia sent to England a very large number of trees and shrubs, in all some one hundred or more species. Bishop Compton of London and Peter Collenson, a wealthy merchant, were the principal promoters of their introduction, and they kept up a correspondence with this country for many years.

It was now that the taste for planting, which, in the seventeenth century had been mainly confined to tradesmen, clergymen and others, began to extend itself among the wealthy landed proprietors, and in 1804 the idea of establishing a Horticultural Society originated with John Wedgewood, Esq., and a meeting was called at his house to consider the subject. Sir Joseph Banks was one of the gentlemen present. Mr. Wedgewood presided and a society was organized. From 1804 to 1809 it continued to increase in the number of members, but a charter was not obtained until the latter year. From this time the taste rapidly progressed. Collectors were sent to all parts of

the world, and Mr. Frazer, who had previously explored a part of our country, during three several tours, made his last voyage in company with his eldest son. He sent home in all upwards of seventy-five new species, numbering thousands of specimens, part of which were purchased by the Empress Catherine of Russia.

Mr. John Lyon, about the same period, introduced American plants on a gigantic scale. In 1805 he returned, after an absence of three years, with the greatest collection of trees and shrubs ever brought to England at one time. His catalogue filled thirty-four closely-printed pages, and the sale occupied four days. In 1812 he again took to England a similar quantity. In 1823 the London Horticultural Society sent Mr. David Douglas to the Northwest Coast, and the plants and trees he introduced — from a newly-explored region — were greater than those of any other botanist. Only a few of the trees, however, are found hardy in our northern climate; but among the shrubs was the beautiful Mahonia, with its deep-green glossy leaves, exquisitely tinted and bronzed on the approach of winter. The flowers he discovered are now the most common and decorative ornaments of every parterre. The whole number of species of trees and plants introduced into England from 1800 to 1835 was six hundred and ninety-nine, and of these five hundred and twenty-eight were natives of North America! How long before our planters will cease to introduce foreign trees to the neglect of our own, the pride and boast of every English garden?

Such was the taste for trees and shrubs in England at the time the magnificent demesnes of White Knights and Blenheim were planted, the picturesque beauty of whose grounds and extent of their plantations eclipsed the regal splendor of their palaces. As early as the commencement of the century the Duke of Marlborough began to plant Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and Magnolias, when these and others of our commonest American plants sold readily for twenty to thirty guineas each. Twenty-two plants of the Magnolia grandiflora, the most noble tree America has produced, occupy a wall at Blenheim one hundred and forty-five feet long, twenty-four high, and cost five guineas each.

What useless extravagance, perhaps you may exclaim, especially when it is remembered how deeply involved in debt was the Duke. But why extravagant? Are not twenty or thirty or even one hundred guineas often paid for some gay equipage, for some favorite jewel, or some costly article of dress? and will either of these afford more unalloyed pleasure than a magnificent tree, beneath whose refreshing shade you may repose, listening to

——— "The bend
Of stirring branches,"

watching the sunbeam as it plays among the leaves, and, yielding to their tranquilizing influences, muse on the beauties of nature.

The occasion will not admit of a more minute history of gardening, nor should I be capable of undertaking the task,

in the brief space of time you have allowed me, to extend a few introductory remarks into an address. It would be pleasant to trace back the progress of the art to the time of the Grecians, and to speak of the gardens of that period; of that of Alcinous, described by Homer with all the brilliancy of his fertile imagination, illustrating the simple state of horticulture of the time:

> "Four acres was the allotted space of ground,
> Fenced with a green inclosure all around:
> Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mould,
> The reddening apple ripens into gold.
> Here the blue fig with luscious juice o'erflows;
> With deeper red the full pomegranate glows;
> The branch here bends beneath the weighty pear,
> And verdant olives flourish round the year;
> Beds of all various kinds, forever green,
> In beautcous order terminate the scene."

Or of the Villa Laurentina of Pliny, the most reliable historian of Gardening, situated on the Tiber; the Italian Garden of Isola Bella (so recently visited and its magnificence even now described by one of your Vice-Presidents); of the Imperial Gardens of St. Petersburg, or of Versailles, the grand conception of Le Notre, executed in all the magnificence of the time of Louis XIV. I should be glad also to allude to the services of the distinguished men who have fostered and encouraged the art of Horticulture, by their wealth, their taste, their honorable example, or by their works. But beyond that of recalling their names, that their memory may be ever fresh, I shall not trespass

on your time. This record contains among others the illustrious names of Bacon, Evelyn, Addison, Cowper, Pope, Temple, Allison, Du Hamel, Knight, Van Mons, Soulange Bodin, Thouin, Repton, Miller, Darwin, Poiteau, Loudon, Hooker, Lindley, Mackintosh, Hosack, Prince, Fessenden, Buel, and Downing.

Of those of Garden, Frazer, Lyon, Pursh, Michaux, Douglas, Nuttall, Bigelow, Gray, Hartweg, Fortune, Lobb, Humboldt, Catesby, Siebold, Veitch, Russell, and others, who have explored all parts of the globe, and gathered in countless profusion the untold treasures of every clime.

Of the names of Gray, Loddiges, Lee, Knight, Perry, Van Houtte, Leroy, Veitch, Verschaffelt, Linden, Vilmorin, and other practical cultivators, who have not only introduced at immense cost thousands of plants, but by their skill in growing and propagating them have increased and duplicated their number until they have become the inmates of every garden.

To attempt in your presence to eulogize the pursuit of Horticulture, in which so many of you are engaged, and in which you have experienced so much delight, would be an idle waste of time. To refer to the production of new fruits and new flowers, so rapidly augmented of late years by the now well-known and reliable process of hybridization,— to their various modes of propagation, now so well understood by skilful men, — to their cultivation, systems of pruning, &c., or to their relative value for the market or garden, — would be at the risk of tiring your patience. You have

witnessed the exhibitions of the Society, weekly, monthly, annually, year after year, and are undoubtedly familiar with our fruits and flowers, and have yourselves added, by your own skill, to the long catalogue, many varieties, whose acknowledged beauty and superior qualities have enriched every garden and given value to every orchard.

If, through a period of more than thirty years, you have, by your devotion to the great purposes of the Society, followed it from place to place—cheered and encouraged by its onward progress—until it has reached the elevated position it now holds, how great must be your delight, and what deep emotions of gratitude spring up in your hearts, that you have found a permanent home! In the contemplation of the past, as well as in the anticipations of the future, how much there is to awaken in us renewed feelings of joy, exultation and pride, not in a vain or arrogant spirit, but humbly thankful that, through the course of so many years, unvarying success should have attended your labors, harmonious action governed your deliberations, and a judicious administration of your affairs enabled you to erect this costly and beautiful edifice.

But let not this prosperity decrease your ardor or lessen your labors in your favorite pursuit. Rather let it rekindle and fire your zeal for new conquests. Your duties and responsibilities have increased with your growth. If you have pulled down that you might build greater—if you have grasped the prize of a life-long ambition—let not this result satisfy you. If you are the possessor of a garden

filled with beautiful trees or shrubs to which you may retire from the turmoil of the crowded city, and among whose sylvan shades you take your daily walk—making them your companions and friends—come hither often with branch, or flower, or berry, to inspire the same delight in others. Or if you are only the owner of a little spot of ground, filled with the choicest flowers—whose constant nurture has occupied the moments snatched from life's busy scenes, and whose opening blossoms are daily eloquent with lessons of grace and loveliness—do not refuse to offer them here as tokens of your affection and triumphs of your art. And if neither tree or flower or fruit can yet claim your care, will not the recollection of youth's golden hours, when gathering the first snowdrop of spring, or the last aster of autumn, touch, as with a vibrating chord, that latent love for nature, which few do not possess, awaken aspirations for things beautiful, and bring you into sympathy with the objects of our association.

Welcome then to us be this Temple of Flora. Here come and bring your lovely flowers, gathered, it may be, fresh from the dewy fields and pastures, or plucked in early morn in the cultivated border—the choicest offerings of your tasteful care—arranged in innumerable forms and sparkling with colors of every hue. From these walls may ever irradiate that spirit of beauty which shall not only draw within your extending circle every lover of Nature or Art, but whose glorious effulgence shall not be dimmed until the whole world becomes a garden.